

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, August 13.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Table of prices for various goods including ANCHORS, Bricks, Beer, Butter, Candles, Coffee, Flour, and various oils and wines.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and other locations.

Landing, From on board the Schooner Expedition, St. Croix Rum & Sugar, For Sale by P. COPPINGER, 221 South Front Street.

India Goods at Auction.

ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at auction, at No. 56 South Front Street, about 60 bales of India white Goods, entitled to the drawback, consisting of— Long Cloths, Buffs, Gurtahs, Emerties, Colliacs, Humbugs, Tanjibs, Moll Molls.

Edward Fox, Auc'r.

BY AN ARTIST, Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

FOR SALE.

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road.

Mordecai Lewis, Surviving Executor.

Lottery

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and two blanks to a prize, viz.

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Patent Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

LANDS.

In Harrison county, Virginia, for Sale. FOUR Tracts containing 5000 acres each, and a moiety of one other tract of 5000 acres, all situated on the waters of Elk and Hughes's river.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Potomack Chief, consisting of 450 Hbds. Tobacco, chiefly from the upper warehouses on South Potomac, and of a good quality.

The brig MARY FOR SALE,

AND may be seen at Abiah and William Brown's wharf. She is about 800 barrels burthen, strong built, and well bur-bolted, has elegant accommodations, is a good sailer, only 10 months old, and may be sent to sea immediately.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From English papers by the ship Farmer.

CAMBRIDGE, May 28.

Wednesday last afforded the inhabitants of this place a little electing amusement. The members of the University met at the Senate house, and re-elected the man who has totally apostatized from the sentiments he professed when he was first elected, and who, we doubt not, will in a short time, be considered, by the people at large, as the greatest curse the Almighty ever permitted to plague a nation.

The University of Cambridge was once famed for its Whig Principles. It has formerly produced famous Patriots, and has made noble stands against tyranny. But alas! How is the gold become dim—the most fine gold changed!

While the farce was carrying on at the Senate-house by Mr. Pitt in person; a still greater farce was carrying on at the Town-Hall by his faithful manager of this Borough—our present Mayor, Mr. Mortlock. There were about fifty persons present, commonly called Freeman, that is, men who are generally created by the Mayor, and who are Slaves to his will and pleasure.

The elections were succeeded, as usual, by feasting and carousing, and plenty of beer was distributed out of doors. The behaviour of the populace was however tolerably peaceable, and no other accident took place than a little scratching and fighting. We wish we could say as much for the Gentlemen Freeman in the Town-Hall, who followed up their venality with drunkenness and disorder, and who did not part without blows.

To the Electors of Westminster.

IT is only in times like the present, when attempts are indignantly made to murder innocent men, that the progress of a candidate can possibly be, from the Hustings to Newgate, and from Newgate back to the Hustings. The circumstance declares the times; for any man who could reasonably be even suspected of deserting what I have suffered, would be abandoned by the whole human race.

But you must be well aware, that if I had never known, or knowing, had not loved the free Constitution of my country, I should not have been voted a traitor by the usurping proprietors of boroughs; who, under an insidious pretence of attachment; not to Kingship, which we acknowledge—but to Monarchy, which we abhor,—are endeavouring to undermine (it is not the place for me here to say how far they have undermined) the lawful government of King, Lords, and Commons; and to substitute a tyranny of their own, under (the most odious of all forms) a temporary, elective dictator, dependant only upon their own corrupt and prostituted votes.

In the pursuit of their plan and for the establishment of their power, they are endeavoring to seat themselves on the same throne, by the side of the sovereign; by perverting those laws of treason, which were exclusively designed to protect the person of the king, and his share of the government—by perverting them to protect equally the share which themselves have usurped.

If they can succeed in this, their next step is a short one: they will trample on him. And whenever the crown shall hereafter be awakened, and, too late, perhaps, compelled to struggle with these usurpers, the most loyal adherents of royalty will be destroyed as traitors against their new majesties; the king will have no means left to protect his most faithful subjects; and the Crown may find itself without a defender.

This attempt of theirs is the great master-treason against the Crown, the Nobility, and the whole Commons of the Realm.

In order the more efficaciously to resist these traitors to us all, these un-acquitted felons, or to lay down my life usefully to the public in opposition to their plunder and tyranny; I again offer myself to represent you in the ensuing Parliament.

If the purpose of your election were to choose a master or promote a minister, or to bestow any portion of power or emolument on the object of your choice, I should acknowledge myself to be your notice. But if your purpose be to appoint a servant, whose duty it is to pursue your interest, not his own; to maintain your rights, not to obtain an office for himself; to follow singly your will independently of all parties and all other connexions; I may then with confidence offer myself, and say, that, in me you shall, if you please, find a faithful Servant.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

LONDON, May 27.

If we may judge from the experience of the present war, there is no circumstance so speedily prefiguring the ruin of a country as to be taken under the protection of Great Britain. Such is the mor-

tifying situation to which our royal allies are reduced, that it calls even the pity of French republicans.

“Albeit unuseful to the melting mood.” Remarkable instance of Strength of Memory. When the Senate of Venice gave notice to the count de Provence (Louis XVIII.) to remove from the Venetian territories, he replied—“I will go, and I do not forget that I am King of France.”

A packet, containing secret dispatches for the duke of Brunswick, on the subject of a recent alliance, has lately been intercepted by a Jersey cruiser: in consequence of which act of hostility, a separate treaty is expected very shortly to take place between certain high contracting parties.

From Lloyd's Evening Post of June 17, brought by the Farmer from London.

OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE VICTORIES OF THE FRENCH ARMIES UPON THE RHINE AND IN ITALY.

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND THE MEUSE. Extract of a letter from General Jourdan, commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the Executive Directory. “Head Quarters, at Rament, 16th Prairial (June 4.)

“Citizen Directors, “I had the honor to inform you, by my letter of the 4th current, that the enemy had broken the armistice, and that hostilities would recommence on the 12th (May 31.) I have now to give you an account of the first movement of the army.

“On the 12th, the corps which was in the Hinddrick took a position, partly on the Nahe, and partly in the rear of Sohrwald. General Marceau, who was encamped at Berkenfeld, attacked the enemy's advanced posts, which were on the right bank of the Nahe, and which might have obstructed our communications. He beat them in, and established his light troops; in their situation, General Poncet had proceeded to the Kirn, and carried all the posts. General Championnet attacked the cantonment of Nidder-Diebach, which the enemy ought not to have occupied, conformably to the conditions of the armistice: this cantonment was forced. The enemy encamped, in considerable force, on several points, dispatched on the 13th (June 1) some light troops to attack the advanced posts of General Marceau, but they did not succeed in forcing them.

“The first operation of the division of the army destined to act on the right bank of the Rhine, under the command of General Kleber, has been most brilliant. This General set out on the 12th (May 31) on his march towards the Sieg; and on the following day (June 1) attacked the enemy, and routed them completely. I enclose you his report, by which you will see, undoubtedly not without pleasure, that the excellent dispositions of this General were executed with zeal and intelligence by the Generals under his command, and with the utmost courage by the troops. You will also find enclosed a copy of his report of the 15th (June 3) which will apprise you of his dispositions to force the enemy to abandon their positions at Ukareth, and you will be pleased at seeing that he attained his aim by the dexterity of his manoeuvres, and has by these means spared the blood of the defenders of the country. I am informed, that this General proceeded this day towards Altkirchen, where the enemy, it would appear, mean to make a stand. I hope that he will have success there equal to those on the Sieg. The movement of General Kleber has disquieted the enemy's army on the right bank of the Rhine. The camp of Baumholder, and all the troops which were on the Nahe, from its source to Kirn, retreated during last night.

(Signed) JOURDAN.”

The General of Division, Kleber, commanding the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the commander in chief, Jourdan.

“Head Quarters at Siegburg, 16th Prairial (June 4.)

“I gave you an account, my dear comrade, in my last, that on the 12th (May 31) the army under my command had marched to the position between Bortz and the Chateau of Benberg, making a distance of seven great leagues. On the same day General Lefebvre's advanced posts had two skirmishes, one in the environs of Benberg, the other on the archer, between Troisdorf and Omar—a few of our men were wounded.

“On the 13th (June 1) at four in the morning, the army proceeded in two columns. The advanced guard, commanded by General Lefebvre, had orders to force the passage of the Acher in front of Troisdorf, at Omar, and at Lunarth; to carry Siegburg, and immediately after to proceed up the right bank of the Sieg, and post itself near Happenchofs, so as to be enabled, on the following day, to cross the Sieg, above Blakenburg, to attack in the rear the position of Ukareth, in case the enemy should maintain themselves there. The second division, commanded by General Colaud, had orders to force the passage of the Sieg on the two points of Meindorf and Menden; to proceed up the left bank of that river, and to post itself before Burdoff. The enemy occupied both the Acher and the Sieg, where they were strongly entrenched. About nine o'clock in the morning, the two divisions, being at the points agreed on, commenced the attack with impetuosity, forced the passages, and drove the enemy every where from their entrenchments. A part of General Lefebvre's advanced guard charged the enemy to the very gates of Siegburg, and immediately after took possession of the city, and of the bridge on the Sieg, although defended by artillery.

“The second division, commanded by General Colaud, divided the corps which defended the Sieg, and drove a part of those troops towards the Rhine—but as there was a warm canonade on the side of Siegburg, the General proceeded, conformably to his orders, from Hute towards Burdoff, for the purpose of supporting the advanced guard of General Lefebvre. He contented himself with leaving two battalions to watch the motions of the small body of the enemy he left in the rear, and which did not delay to retreat, by the route of the Rhine, towards Mentz.—As soon as I was certain that General Colaud's division was advancing full

No. 134. District of Pennsylvania, to wit. BE it remembered that on the 23d day of May, in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America, FRANCIS SHILLING, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit: THE DISAPPOINTMENT, OR THE FORCE OF CREDULITY. A new Comic Opera in three acts, by Andrew Barton, Esq. 2d edition revised and corrected with large additions by the author.

“Enchanting gold that dost conspire to blind, “Mans erring judgment and misguide the mind, “In search of thee, the wretched worldling goes, “Nor darest fears, tho' friends of night oppose.” In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.” SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Penna. The above Opera will be published in the course of two or three weeks. July 23

James Brown, No. 179 South Second Street. Who has for sale, a few punchcoons high proof Jamaica Spirits AND A FEW BARRELS SHAD. Spanish Treaty Ratified. THIS DAY, Published by J. ORMROD, No. 47, CHESTNUT-STREET, in a handsome pamphlet. (PRICE 12 AND 1-2 CENTS.) A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS & NAVIGATION, BETWEEN the United States of America, and his Catholic Majesty—with the President's Proclamation announcing its ratification. ORMROD has lately Published the British and Algerine Treaties, which match in size with the above. Also, Burke's celebrated letter to the Duke of Bedford, and Wharton's answer to Pricisley. August 13.