

A duel was fought a few days ago on the banks of the Schuylkill—the parties foreigners, one of which was mangled in one of his arms. Three or four shots were fired by each. The cause we did not learn.

The floating bridges over the Schuylkill have been complained of; numerous are the accidents that occur on them in the course of every year. The week before last a carriage and horses were precipitated into the water from the bridge over the lower ferry at Gray's. The horses, a very fine pair, were lost, and some of the company in the carriage had a narrow escape from drowning. The railing on these bridges, either from the form of their construction, or from carelessness, affords a very feeble protection.

We hear that General CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, of South-Carolina, is to succeed Mr. MONROE, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Mr. PINCKNEY is a gentleman of the first abilities, a firm Republican Patriot, and a decided & unequivocal friend to the Constitution and Government of HIS OWN COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the superiority of the naval power of Great-Britain, the French traverse the ocean, and make immense captures. It is highly probable that great part of one of the Jamaica fleets, lately met with by an American vessel, owing to the smallness of the convoy, will be captured; as a superior force of the French went in pursuit of them, and were within five or six hours sail.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices including Six per Cent., Three per Cent., and various bank and insurance rates.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

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

A letter from London by the last arrival states—that great apprehensions had been entertained that the shippers of Rice from the United States would sustain great losses, in consequence of the great quantities of Rice imported from India—but these apprehensions had entirely subsided. The Rice from India had turned out so bad, being of an inferior quality, that American Rice had got up to 25s. sterling per cwt.

Married, on Wednesday evening last by Bishop White, Mr. CHARLES MALTRY, to Miss SARAH SWEETS—both of this city.

From late English papers. CAMBRIDGE, May 21.

The bill for affording some trifling relief to that respectable body of Christians, the Quakers, with has, owing to the opposition of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Rochester, been thrown out by the House of Lords. The latter (Dr. Horsley) confessed that he had no idea of the scrupulous conscience of a Quaker. His Lordship spoke correctly. He doubtless judged of other people's consciences by his own.—Quere,—Does his Lordship understand even the meaning of the word? Prudence, however, one might have hoped, would have suggested to our prelates, not to be so very stiff on the subject of tythe oppressions. But the testimony of all ages unhappily proves, that churchmen are the last to learn wisdom, and to prevent even their own ruin by timely reform.

The Jacobin faction at Paris have happily been defeated, in their attempt to overthrow the government by insurrection. Although the men who now rule in France, overturned the constitutional government by the same accursed means on the 10th of August, 1792, yet we hope such means will never be again attended with success, against any constitution, which, whatever may be its form or defects, like the republican constitution of France, has in it the genuine principles of LIBERTY, founded on the RIGHTS of MAN.

Norwich Theatre exhibited, last Saturday, a scene of confusion, loyalty and bloody scenes, occasioned by the officers of the different regiments there, insisting on the audience hearing the song of "God save the King," with hats off. The command did not suit the disposition of the people, and a general scuffle took place, which terminated in routing the officers, who fled to their barracks and quarters for protection. Several of them lost their swords and hats. It is to the credit of two or three of the officers present, that they did not join in the disgraceful scene.

New-England RUM in Hhds. COUNTRY GIN in barrels, JUNIPER BERRIES in Casks, SPERMACEIL, COMMON WHALE, and TANNERS SPERMACEIL CANDLES, Tallow Ditto, Mould and Dipt White SOAP, in Boxes. Best Boston BEEF, in barrels and half barrels CODFISH, in hhds, Best Boston MACKREL, in barrels, and A few choice smoked SALMON, For Sale by JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co. Also, a small invoice of well assorted India Goods, just arrived. Aug. 23

Valuable Manufactory. FOR SALE. A Soap and Candle Manufactory, standing in a convenient part of the city. The works are almost new—on an entire new construction—built of the best materials, and ready to set to work immediately. Apply to FRAUNCES & VAN REED, Brokers, No. 63 fourth 3d street. Who discount approved Notes of hand at the shortest notice. Aug. 20

PRICES CURRENT.

Philadelphia, August 20.

PER QUANTITY—DOLLARS AT 100 CENTS.

Large table of current prices for various commodities such as ANCHORS, Nails, Pitch, Pork, Butter, Coffee, etc.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the last arrivals from France and England. GLASGOW, June 9. Yesterday morning arrived in the Clyde, the Dutch frigate the Jason, of 36 guns and 201 men, Capt. G. Donckum, commander. This vessel, which sailed from the Texel on the 23d of February last, was, as appears from the deposition of the Captain now before us, one of a fleet of 17 sail, four or five of which were of the line, and twelve of which were bound to the East-Indies, under the command of Rear Admiral Lucas; the remainder to Surinam, under the command of Admiral Braak. On the 8th of March, between the islands of Shetland and Ferro, Capt. Donckum met with a gale of wind, which shifted his ballast, separated him from the rest of the fleet, and obliged him to bear away for Drontheim, where he arrived about the 20th of the same month. After reënting at Drontheim, Capt. Donckum, on the 20th of May,

prosecuted his voyage towards Surinam, without any remarkable occurrences until the 31st of that month, when, 50 leagues to the westward of Broadhaven in Ireland, he fell in with the Mary Ann of this port from Nevis, which he captured and sunk, after taking out of her some rum and stores. Capt. D. then beat about by contrary winds in the same latitude, until the 4th inst. when his crew, displeas'd at the sinking of the Mary Ann, which deprived them of their prize-money, or it may be, incensed at their officers for appropriating to their own use the rum and stores taken from the Mary Ann, mutinied, confined Capt. D. and his principal officers, put the frigate under the command of Capt. Crawford, of the Mary Anne, and ordered him to pilot her into the first British port, with an intention, it is said, of delivering up the vessel to government, and entering themselves volunteers on board the British navy.

HAGUE, May 26.

State of the army of Holland.

The national army of Holland consists of seven half brigades of infantry, organized on the new plan. Every half brigade contains a battalion of light-horse, a battalion of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry, which are all in good condition. The light-horse especially form a most beautiful corps. They intend yet to raise a half brigade of infantry. 25,000 French soldiers form the principal of their foreign troops.

The Republic has, besides, five battalions of Waldeckers, and two of Saxe-Gotha, in pay. They are about to re-organize them in brigades, and are now in negotiation with the Princes of Waldeck and Saxe-Gotha.

There are, besides, in Holland, three disbanded battalions of Swifs, but who will be retained on the pressing solicitation of the Dutch minister, citizea de Witt, in Switzerland.

All these united troops, national and foreign, make a force of 49,000 men.

The fixed maintenance of the twenty-five thousand French soldiers in the campaign, amounts to twelve millions of florins per annum; they are entirely at the disposition of the Republic, and their chiefs are under the supreme command of the Dutch National Convention. Their plan is to augment the army from time to time by new brigades.

In the mean time, the plan of arming the citizens as National Guards has pass'd; they are to the number of 62,000, the sixth part of which engage to serve, in case of necessity, in campaign or in garrison.

The greatest difficulty in this disposition was to determine, whether the ci-devant companies of Orange, who were accustomed to place themselves annually before the palace of the Stadtholder, should be compris'd in this organization; after some opposition, it was agreed that they should be of the number.

The maritime force of the Republic will consist of 22 vessels of the line, 31 frigates, and 16 cutters. To call forth a desire for the sea-service, they have established certain premiums for the encouragement of seamen.

ROME, May 18.

On Friday last the banker Bottoni received an account from Genoa from his correspondent Traverse, who sent him a letter from the commissioner Salicetti, wherein the latter declares, that the French are determined to enter the Papal dominions, and that they will allow the Pope but 20 days to treat with the Republic. (In order to understand this, it is necessary to know, that this Bottoni was commissioned about a year and an half ago by the Pope, whose only confidence he possesses, to negotiate with the minister Villard.) Bottoni immediately communicated these important dispatches to the Duke Braschi, nephew of his Holiness. It was not difficult to make the Duke see the necessity of immediately commencing a negotiation, for he is a sensible man; but this was not the case with the Holy Father. The Duke introduced Bottoni into his uncle's presence, and it was with difficulty he made him perceive the great danger wherewith the holy see was threatened. The Pope, whose resolutions are always the effect of a momentary impulse, immediately decided to give powers to Bottoni to treat with the General in Chief and the Commissary of the French government. But the Duke of Braschi finding that the banker Bottoni had not the requisite abilities for a mission of such acknowledged importance, represented to his uncle, that it would be of the highest importance under the present circumstances, to have recourse to the Chevalier Azzara, minister of the King of Spain, who had repeatedly offered the mediation of his Court. The Pope, prevented by a sentiment of shame to have recourse to a person whose good offices he had so often refused, would not follow the prudent advice of his nephew; who thereupon proposed, that Mr. Bottoni should be accompanied by two persons of distinction, and named the Prince Ragonies, senator of Rome, and the missionary Marchischi, one of the forty senators of Bologna: the Holy Father consented thereto, but would not suffer the departure of Bottoni to be deferred for a single instant.

At the same time that the Pope and his nephew made these dispositions, the Cardinal Zelada, secretary of state, who knew nothing of all this, wrote a letter to the Chevalier Azzara in the name of his Holiness, requesting him to come to Rome in order to deliberate with the congregation of state respecting the dangers of the holy see. The secretary of state had written from mere zeal without any order from the Holy Father and contrary to his known sentiments. The Spanish minister thought he could not refuse an invitation from the Pope, and came immediately from Ticoli. What was his surprise when arriving at Rome he learned that Mr. Bottoni had set out on an important mission! He thought they wanted to insult him.—The Duke Braschi, informed by the secretary of state, went immediately to the Chevalier Azzara, to lay the facts before him, and made him many excuses, and did every thing in his power to lay his anger, but all his efforts were fruitless.—There was nothing left then, but to inform the Pope of what had pass'd, and to induce him to take upon himself the reconciliation of the Spanish minister. It was not an easy matter to engage his holiness to take such a step. He nevertheless effect-

ted it at last, assisted by the eloquence of the Chevalier Gandi, who has much ascendancy over the Pope. His holiness saw the Chevalier Azzara, and requested him to lay aside all resentment, and to interpose the mediation of the King of Spain in favor of the Church. The Spanish minister gave way to the Pope's request, and they embraced very cordially. Yesterday Mr. Azzara, accompanied by the Abbe Evangliste set out for the French headquarters. Government had already dispatched a messenger to Mr. Bottoni, with orders to suspend all negotiations until the arrival of the Spanish minister.

In order to finish the history of this broil, I have to add, that the Secretary of State fearing that the Pope would be very angry at him for having written without his orders, immediately sent in his resignation. The holy father accepted the same with pleasure; he gave indeed his acceptance immediately in writing, and delivered to the Abbe Evangliste in order to carry it to the Cardinal. But this Abbe being a creature of the Cardinal's, and fearing that he should loose all his credit if his protector lost his place, instead of carrying the acceptance to the Secretary of state, went to the Chevalier Azzara, informed him of what had pass'd, and entreated him to engage the Pope to keep the Cardinal Zelada in his place. The minister took it cheerfully upon him to intercede for the Cardinal, and the Pope, who could refuse him nothing under the present circumstances, agreed to withdraw his acceptance.

LONDON, June 20.

The Marquis de la Calas, the new Spanish Ambassador, made his entree at St. James's, and had his audience of the King, on Wednesday the 21st of October. The odds are very considerable, that his excellency will not complete his twelve months stay in this metropolis.

Baron Jacobi, the Prussian envoy, who about this time last year went to France, is said to be again preparing to visit the capital of the republic, on a diplomatic errand of no small importance.

Monsieur, the brother of the late wretched king, is now at Rothemburg, on the river Neckar, where he enjoys the luxury of being still called a king; and what is more material, where he has some pretty Neckar wine, that need not have been disdain'd, even by the last James, when discharged by us, and living on charity at St. Germain's.

The following intelligence was on Saturday announced at Lloyds in a letter from Christianland, (Norway) dated 3d of June, transmitted by the provost of Edinburgh to Mr. Bennet, master of the coffee-house:

"There are now cruising in the North Seas, in lat. 57, eight French and Dutch frigates, and some stout armed vessels, under the orders of Capt. Le Boze, of the French frigate Republican.—They have already captured sixteen British vessels, one of them belonging to Thouburn, commanded by David Halket."

A letter from Edinburgh, which accompanied the above, expresses much apprehension for the safety of a fleet of 70 sail of British vessels, which were appointed to sail some short time since, from the Sound, under convoy of three frigates.

Adm. Macbride is slated to have been off Bergen (in lat. 60) on the 4th; a sloop was dispatched from Leith, in quest of him, immediately on the receipt of the above intelligence, and we trust communicated it to him in sufficient time to prevent their return to port.

GLASGOW, June 14.

By the Ohio, which arrived in the Clyde yesterday, in 24 days from New-York, we have received American newspapers up till the 16th of May.—The States seem determined to preserve a strict neutrality, a bill having pass'd the house of representatives on the 13th May, to prevent the sale of prizes in the ports of the United States.

The Penguin sloop of war, a cutter her consort, and the Princess of Wales Excise sloop, Captain Murray, arrived in the Clyde on Sunday, and are moored near the Dutch frigate the Jason; the masts and yards of which we are informed are not yet struck.

June 19.

A considerable part of the crew of the Jason, it is said, were in the service of Great-Britain during the American war, and from the time of their sailing from the Texel, were assiduously representing to the rest of the crew the great advantages which British seamen enjoy over those of France and Holland: they often reprobated the war in strong terms, and expressed their dissatisfaction, on many occasions, with the new order of things in Holland, particularly with the device of fraternization on their flag, which they termed the *subors of France*, and which is now flying reversed, surrounded by the British flag. Numbers of the crew are daily on shore, parading the streets of Greenock with the Orange cockade in their hats; and it is expected that the whole of them will enter volunteers with Capt. Ramsley, the Regulating officer.

PARIS, 15 Prairial, June 4.

We learn from Basle that the canton of Zurich has officially announced to our ambassador Barthelemy, that all the Swiss Cantons have acknowledged the French Republic.

Letters from Florence say, that the difference between the value of gold and silver is 8 per cent. and that the Louis d'or loses there in gold. The reason of this difference is, the Duke of Modena has been obliged to procure at Leghorn 140,000 sequins (70,000 louis) to pay his contribution to the French army.

More than 1500 French emigrants have quitted Italy to seek an asylum in Germany.

June 7.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LEGHORN. The march of the French troops against Leghorn, to take possession of the English property deposited there, was fixed for the 14th of May. The body of men destined for that service amounted to five or six thousand, under the command of Gen. Massena. This officer has the strictest orders to conduct himself with the greatest moderation in the Tuscan territory, to respect property, to pay in ready money for all that his soldiers may use, and to spare every thing but the English wealth deposited at Leghorn. The French justify this appa-