

STOCKS.	
Six per Cent.	17 1/2
Three per Cent.	10 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent.	14 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent.	16 1/2
Deferred Six per Cent.	13 1/2
BANK United States.	19 to 20 pr ct.
— Pennsylvania.	26 to 27
— North America.	45 to 46
Insurance Comp. North-America.	37 1/2 per cent. adv.
— Pennsylvania.	par to 2 per cent. adv.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	
On London, at 30 days, per £. 100 sterl. par.	162 1/2
at 60 days, par to	162 1/2
at 90 days, par to	161 1/2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilder,	43
90 days,	40

Washington Lottery.

The Twenty-sixth & Twenty-seventh days' drawing of the Washington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-street, where tickets may be examined. N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured. October 7, 1796.

Washington Lottery.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Chestnut-street. Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn. Oct. 7. fm&w3

Just Imported,

Tin Plates in boxes
Sheet and bar Lead
Shot—all sizes, patent and common
Copper bottoms and sheets
English shoes and boots in cases
Taunton Ale in casks of 10 doz. each
Basket Sait
Wool Cards
Gold Watches.

For Sale by
Simon Walker,
Dock-street.

Oct. 7. mwim

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Bucks.

Prize	Number of Tickets	Value
1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars	1	20,000
1 do. of 10,000 do.	1	10,000
3 do. of 5,000 do.	3	15,000
4 do. of 2,000 do.	4	8,000
20 do. of 1,000 do.	20	20,000
30 do. of 500 do.	30	15,000
80 do. of 200 do.	80	16,000
200 do. of 100 do.	200	20,000
300 do. of 50 do.	300	15,000
1 do. of 500 do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	1	500
5 do. of 3,000 do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos.	5	15,000
3,400 do. of 10 do.	3,400	34,000
10,954 Prizes		300,000
10,046 Blanks		300,000

30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars 300,000
All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerchner, William Witman, Joseph Hiesler, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Crasch, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.
Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterfen Lotteries, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept. October 7. 2aw if

For Sale,

The remarkable fast sailing
SCHOONER LIVELY.
now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1794 by Mr. Yard at Kensington, of live-oak and red-cedar—her dimensions are 68 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6 inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and carries between 5 and 600 barrels flour.—The Lively being well known here, any further description of her is unnecessary—justice it to say, that she is not inferior to any vessel of her size in any respect whatever.—For terms apply to
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149, fourth Front-street.
Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from on board the Brigantine LIBERTY, Captain MURPHEY, at said wharf.

100 Hogsheads prime Havana Molasses.
He has likewise for sale,
A few packages of CALCUTA GOODS—Consisting of, Pangim Cloths, Humpams, Tickerys, Basses, Coffees, Barber, Pullicat and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Guzenash, black Tassies, Choppa Romalls, Gurras, Patna Chintzes &c. &c. Allo,
A quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, Spermaceti CANDLES, and a few barrels BEEF.
October 3. 6c.

No 152.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the seventeenth day of September, in the twenty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, William Mitchell, of the said district, deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"A new and complete system of book-keeping, by an improved method of double entry, adapted to retail, domestic and foreign trade; exhibiting a variety of transactions which usually occur in business. The whole comprised in three sets of books; the last set being a copy of the second, according to these systems most generally in use, is given in order to exhibit, by a comparative view, the advantages of the system now laid down. To which is added, a table of the duties payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States of America. The whole in dollars and cents."
"By William Mitchell."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "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, clk. dist. Pennsylvania.

N. B. The above Book is now published, and may be had of the Bookellers. October 5. 2aw 4w

Extract of an Address from a candidate for the office of Elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, published in the Alexandria paper.

One of the charges against Mr. Jefferson, to which my former address alludes, is, that at a meeting of Mr. Burr, of New-York, a man of considerable talents, and one who has been as violent an opposer to the present government and its administration as any in America, with several gentlemen of this state equally violent in their politics, at Mr. Jefferson's house, in October last, the rash and violent measures brought forward in the last session of congress, which most of us then thought, and I still think, would have led this country into a war with Britain, were planned and approved of by Mr. Jefferson; who, it is said, wrote to the dissenting southern members, urging them to persevere in the line of conduct there agreed. In proof of this, it is also said, a letter of his will be shown; and should these things be made appear, I cannot hesitate to declare, that I will not vote for him.

With respect to Mr. Adams, whose conduct has shewn that he is a friend to the present government, it has been the policy of those unfriendly to it to charge him with anti-republican principles, and an attachment to monarchy; and have quoted a book called Adams's Defence, to prove that he possessed such sentiments. I have read that book with attention, and find nothing in it to justify that charge. It breathes, throughout the whole, as far as I am capable of judging, the purest republican principles.

But greatly to be lamented, and to the disgrace of this country, it is said two parties are formed in it, one in favour of the French, and the other the British. I detest them both, and think it may be well feared, that with these party principles in our rulers, we may become a prey to one or the other. We are told, that Mr. Ames, when he was in this country, said, that the people of New-England looked on Mr. Adams as a man attached to the British party, and that in his opinion they would vote for Mr. Henry as President in preference to him. Mr. Ames and the people there know Mr. Adams better than we do; and if he made such a declaration, I should think it conclusive evidence. My wish is, that we may fix upon such characters as will give their whole attention to the interest of their own country, leaving foreign nations to act for themselves in the same manner, if they chuse to do so.—And it is for this reason that I do at present feel disposed to vote for Mr. Henry and Mr. Pinckney, as President and Vice President. If these gentlemen should not be candidates, and either Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Adams must be President, it would become the duty of your Electors to vote for the one who, from the best information, may be least objectionable.

LEVEN POWELL.

September 27, 1796.

CHARLESTON, September 16.

Died on Tuesday morning, of a painful illness, which had continued several weeks, Mrs. Hannah Sprout Keith, the amiable consort of the reverend doctor Keith, of this city, and daughter of the late reverend doctor James Sprout, of Philadelphia, who, with a great part of his family, fell victims to the yellow fever in the year 1793.

This truly excellent lady, in addition to a good understanding and the moral and social virtues which adorned her character, was eminently distinguished by her genuine and vital piety.

Long had she felt the force of that great truth, to glorify God is the most desirable end of human life. This principle had so fully taken possession of her heart, that for several of her last years, she appeared to act continually under its governing influence; and while she exemplified true religion in its excellency and importance, in her own temper and conduct, she did not fail to improve every favourable opportunity for recommending it to others. In a kind, engaging manner, by her conversation; the influence of which, there is just reason to believe, will be felt by many, and especially by the younger part of her friends, through the remainder of their lives.

In these pious acts of friendship she found delightful employment while on earth; but she knew that "to depart and be with Christ, was far better."

Her remains, accompanied by a very numerous train of respectable and weeping friends, were conveyed on Wednesday to the Independent church, in Archdale street, and deposited in the cemetery adjoining to that place of worship; on which occasion, the reverend Richard Furman, of the Baptist church, officiated.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Some members of the national assembly having in one of the late sittings, attributed the desertion of the Batavian troops to their being placed in the first line; and this assertion being denied by other members, as well as the committee of union for affairs on land—

"Head-quarters, Utrecht, 28 Prairial (16th June) fourth year of the French republic,
"one and indivisible.
"Citizens,

"I read in the public papers, the ridiculous declaration of some deputies respecting the motives for desertion in the Batavian troops, ascribing it to their being placed in the first line, when they should be in the second, &c.

"When the Batavian convention placed under my command the army of the republic, it imposed on me no conditions about placing it in the first or second line; and this mark of its extreme confidence has impressed me with gratitude. In return for that confidence, and for yours also, citizens, I am eager to inform you, that the desertion has no other source than the scarcity of provisions and necessities—so scanty and dear, that they who are paid in money, cannot procure them in their cantonments. To feed your soldiers, is the true means of preventing desertion; and you need look for no other.

"It must also be observed, that your regiments did not make war to support your revolution; and possibly there may be individuals amongst them who do not like it: far, therefore, from blaming

their emigration, I am exceedingly pleased to find none remain but the true patriots, whose ardor and courage can alone support it.

"Would it not be equally extravagant and impolitic on my part, to place behind me in the second line troops, in whom I can have no confidence? And should the enemy appear before me, would it not be putting myself between two fires, in case they should have an understanding with the fugitive individuals that may be amongst your troops? I repeat it—this emigration is, perhaps, salutary; and I would rather give battle with a handful of brave men, than with a large army composed of poltroons and counter-revolutionists.

"Feed your troops and they will be in good condition; pay them well, and you will retain the brave; but as to the scoundrels or cowards, I tell you once more, you should not interrupt them. Such is my opinion, which I pray you to communicate to the national assembly, that it may not be diverted from more serious considerations—Such is the answer I would give to those deputies who would place in the second line those brave Batavians, who, true to their colours, desire only to combat in the cause of liberty, and rival the glory of the French, who have all along so gallantly defended it.

"The committee of union must have already seen by the nature of my dispositions that I know how to do justice to the Batavian soldiers, and know how to estimate military talents.

"For a month, lieutenant-general Dumoreau commanded the three divisions of the line; and for eight days lieutenant-general Daendels has succeeded him. At this moment, three battalions and four Batavian squadrons are moving to join the vanguard of the French, stationed between Nimegue and Dusseldorf, to cover the last place, and support the left army of the Sambre and the Meuse—I wish them to partake the glory which the French have to acquire anew. I wish them to fraternize and maintain that noble emulation, of which the sublimest end is—liberty.

(Signed) "BEURNONVILLE,
"The general in chief of the combined French and Batavian armies of the north."

This letter being read in the assembly, the president proposed that it should be printed, and the discussion adjourned, which was agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7 1796

MARRIED, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, on Thursday evening, September 30th, M^r. DAVID EVANS, jun. to M^{rs}. MARY CAREY, both of this city.

DIED, last evening, Master JOHN WILKINSON, son of General Wilkinson.

A Stated Meeting of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at their Hall THIS EVENING at six o'clock.

Mr. FENNO,

A FACT, considered as a very serious objection to the re-election of Mr. Swanwick by every consistent republican, was stated in your paper of Wednesday—viz. his voting directly contrary to Mr. Muhlenberg, when he had acknowledged that the vote of Mr. Muhlenberg had saved the country.—In the Aurora of this morning Mr. S. publishes the following vindication of himself:

"As to the story about what Mr. Swanwick should or should not have said to Mr. MULLENBERG, it is too contemptible for notice."

This is a very decent and respectful mode of refuting a charge which proves the party to possess no political sentiments whatever! C.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 29.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.
The whole number of votes for Federal Representatives, returned to the Secretary's office, were six thousand four hundred and eighteen, and are as follows:

Name	Count	Status
Jeremiah Smith,	5822	} are chosen.
Abiel Foster,	5667	
William Gordon,	3468	} in nomination.
Jonathan Freeman,	2206	
Peleg Sprague,	1219	

NEW-YORK, October 6.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

We stop the Press to announce the arrival late last evening at the Hook, of the ship Hope, Capt. Haley, in 41 days from London, with late and important news—Italian war closing—Austrian Rhine army flown into Bohemia—21,000 Austrians killed and taken!—Peace at hand.—The ship did not come up last evening, but the Capt. and Mr. J. Apinwall merchant, a passenger, came up in the boat about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Apinwall was so polite as to favour us with "The Express" of August 18, and "the Star" of August 22.—From which we hasten to disclose such news as are not yet recorded in the Annals of Wars! By this ship we have received regular files to Aug. 22, from which we shall lose no time in extracting the other important official details which we have not time nor room this day to insert. The Ellis, Capt. Harvey, sailed 3 weeks before the Hope. [Argus.]

From the Express Evening Chronicle, of August 18.
COMPLETE RUIN OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY!

The following is translated from the Moniteur of the 14th inst.
In the sitting of the council of 500, Aug. 13, a secretary read the following message:

Citizens Directors,
The details that the directory transmitted to you by their message of Aug. 12, on the operations of the army of Italy, were only the prelude to successes more brilliant. The commander in chief of that army has transmitted to the directory the history of five memorable days, which assure, for ever, the glory of our arms in those countries. In five days, beheld the campaign finished in Italy! Gen. Wurmer has lost 12,000 men, who have been made prisoners, 6000 have been killed, and 70 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands; together with

120 waggons. The rest of his army is dispersed.

Lar. Dep. us, President.

By the Executive Directory,

Lagarde, Secretary.

On the proposition of Pastoret, the Council decreed, "that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of their country."

LONDON, Monday Aug. 22.

On Saturday the Paris papers of the 15th and 16th instant, were received after our paper was at press. They contain the official accounts of the late successes of the French in Italy, of which we had before only the substance in an official message sent by the directory to the council of five-hundred. They contain besides, some official details respecting the operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

This morning we received the Paris Journals of the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. They contain a letter from General Buonaparte, which our readers will find in its proper place, giving an account of the raising of the siege of Pelchiera, and the recapture of Verona by the French troops previous to which the Austrians made a last ineffectual effort to retrieve their affairs. The wretched remains of the Imperial troops have taken refuge in Tyrol. The Paris Journals also contain some official letters from the army of the Sambre and Meuse, but they are of dates anterior to those which we have given in the preceding columns from the Paris papers which reached us on Saturday, and afford only details of operations, the result of which is already known: we therefore postpone until to-morrow, these and some other articles of less importance, that we may reserve room for the contents of the

HAMBURGH MAIL,

Which arrived this morning—The accounts which it brings respecting the operations of the war in Germany, are not of a later date than those from the French papers. They contain, however, some important particulars not before known. The accounts from Italy are only details of the short-lived advantages which general Wurmer had gained before the tide of victory had again turned in favour of the French, and enabled them to gain those successes which have been detailed at such length by Buonaparte in his dispatches to the directory. These we shall lay before our readers to-morrow.

The political state of Germany seems fast hastening to that crisis which we have more than once called to the attention of our readers. The little states and free cities are now only talked of as *make-weights* in the general adjustment of the greater interests; and it is not impossible, will be considered as divisible spoil, and treated like wretched Poland.—But all this is perhaps as necessary as the war itself was to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles, to maintain regular government, and to secure individual property!

We shall offer no further comment on the contents of the mail, but lay the principal articles which have reached us before our readers. They are as follow—

FRANKFORT, August 6.

Well informed persons positively state that negotiations for an armistice are on foot. According to them the fortresses of Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein are to be abandoned to the French; and the republican troops are to retreat to a certain line of demarkation, to the end, that they may not interrupt the operations of the congress, which is to meet at Hainau. This congress is to be convened by the emperor, jointly with the French republic. All the powers which have taken a part in the coalition are to send thither deputies; and after the treaty between the two former powers is concluded, the difference between the others are to be arranged, and the last hand put to a general peace.

Among the effects lately seized by the French between Wurtzbourg and Gemunden, was the equipage of the imperial envoy, count de Shlick; together with all the public and private plate belonging to the bishopric and bishop of Liege, as well as the plate of several of the rich abbays of the Netherlands.

The king of France was on his way to seek a refuge at Dresden; but he was met at Amberg by a courier, who announced to him that circumstances required him to take another route. His majesty in consequence formed the resolution to repair to Prague, to proceed from thence to Russia. The elector of Treves is at Dresden, whither it is said the elector of Bavaria is also to repair.

Philipbourg is violently cannonaded; and Mannheim has been summoned within these few days. The sudden interruption of all correspondence with the latter place seems to confirm this intelligence.

BOLOGNA, August 9.

Our city not having paid the contributions that were demanded, within the time fixed for it, 18 hostages were last night taken up and sent off. The whole number of hostages carried off from this city amounts now to twenty-five.

A French corps of 8000 men, under general Hatry, has taken its position near Ruffelheim, to complete the surrounding of Mentz. On the 7th a heavy cannonade was heard near that fortress. It is said that the French have made themselves masters of Gultavburg, on the point of the Mayo. Since the 5th the fortrefs of Philipbourg is surrounded by the French.

Last week a great quantity of carpenter's and bricklayer's tools were put in requisition, to be used in blowing up the fortrefs of Koningstein. Every thing is now ready to effect this; the mines are dug and the blowing up of that fortress will take place this week, of which the inhabitants of Koningstein and its neighbourhood have received notice.

The fate of our city is now extremely critical. The French Commissary-Ordonnateur, Dubretin, threatens to take the most violent measures, if the contributions are not shortly paid. Last night several houses were searched, the inhabitants of which were suspected not to have delivered up their arms. All mechanics have been ordered to give in an exact statement of the number of their journeymen and male servants. It is thought that the French, before they proceed to violent measures, mean to be well informed concerning the number of male inhabitants.