

The Electors will no doubt turn their attention to a citizen of the first-rate merit for a station, which on several contingencies, may become that of chief magistrate of the United States for so long a period. The two persons who have been principally named in conversations are Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, and Aaron Burr of New-York. The former is supported by the friends of Mr. Adams, the latter by those of Mr. Jefferson.

In order to direct your choice as far as my information goes, I will make you acquainted with the respective merits of those candidates.

Mr. Burr, at present a member of the Senate of the United States from New-York, has been always considered as opposed to the constitution, and has always opposed in the Senate the measures of administration under President Washington: his time in the Senate being nearly elapsed, and having little prospect of a re-election from that federal state, Mr. Burr was put up as a state senator at the late state election in June, and run on the anti-federal ticket, which being defeated by a majority of two to one by the federal party, he could not even get into the state legislature.

By a law of the United States the Vice President is to act as a commissioner for managing the monies of the sinking fund, which duty necessarily involves some communication with the Bank of the United States in which the public monies are deposited, and to which resort is sometimes necessary for anticipations, when the public revenue cannot meet the public demands.

But the ill-tempered proceeding of the Directors in a late unfriendly measure towards that gentleman will probably excite on his part an hostility towards that institution, which might eventually be in a Vice President very detrimental to the public interests.

Mr. Pinckney, the associate of Mr. Adams, on the federal ticket, is a virtuous, enlightened, and patriotic citizen, independent in his fortune as well as in his principles. His approbation of the measures of Washington's administration, his attachment to the federal constitution, and his love for the independence of his country are all well known. His diplomatic talents and his persevering zeal for our national prosperity have been fully evinced in his conduct in England and his treaty with Spain. In his disposition, he is mild, but firm, conciliatory, without sacrificing essential principles, prudent without timidity.

Such are the candidates fellow citizens; can you hesitate in your choice?

A REAL FEDERALIST.

For the Gazette of the United States.

No. V.

To the Electors of the President of the United States. Responsible Fellow Citizens,

THE sequel of the 34th letter of Mr. Adams, remains to be considered. We have seen, that in commenting upon certain republican sentiments of Marchmont Nedham, Mr. Adams did not seize the occasion to panegyric representative or elective government. He says it may answer very well, but that it is a hazardous experiment, that such experiments have been made before, and are known always to have ended in one way, for that mankind have universally preferred "chance" or hereditary rulers to such, as they have procured by their past elective experiments. Thus in truth does he throw clouds over our prospects under elective governments, when discoursing upon the opinions of republican theorists. Thus does he abandon the defence of the cardinal principle of our constitutions, and thus, under the cover of a defence of three divisions of power, does he run into the paths, that lead to the opposite principle of hereditary power. This is no tortured misrepresentation of the passages referred to. We despise such treatment of respectable men, or of important subjects. But how differently does Mr. Adams conduct his discourses, when he is observing upon writers, who are not, in our sense, republican authors. He states the ideas of Polybius and Plato, who both contemplated hereditary power as parts of their systems. He gives the precise conceptions of Polybius in the following words, "It is customary to establish three sorts of governments; kingly government, aristocracy, and democracy: upon which one may very properly ask them, whether they lay these down as the only forms of government, or as the best; or in both cases they seem to be in an error, since it is manifest, that the best form of government is that which is compounded of all three. This is founded not only in reason but in experience; Lycurgus having set the example of this form of government in the institution of the Lacedaemonian commonwealth." This Lacedaemonian commonwealth was the very same mixed monarchy noticed in the close of our first paper. After having thus briefly and precisely stated the political creed of Polybius, and after giving that of the diffusive Plato in a more diffusive manner, Mr. Adams says, in his 34th letter, "let us proceed then to make a few observations upon the discourses of Plato and Polybius." "Plato," says Mr. Adams, (p. 209, Philadelphia & London edition) "has sufficiently asserted the honour of the laws, and the necessity of proper guardians of them; but has no where delineated the various orders of guardians, and the necessity of a balance between them: he has, nevertheless, given us premises, from whence the absolute necessity of such orders and equipages may be inferred; he has shewn how naturally every simple species of government degenerates. The aristocracy, or ambitious republic becomes immediately an oligarchy—what shall be done to prevent it? Place two guardians of the laws to watch the aristocracy; one, in the shape of a king, [not a chief magistrate like our President] on one side of it; another, in the shape of a democratical assembly, on the other side. The aristocracy, become an oligarchy, changes into a democracy—how shall it be prevented? By giving the natural aristocracy in society its rational and just weight, and by giving it a regal power to appeal to, against the madnes of the people. Democracy becomes a tyranny—how shall this be prevented? By giving it an able independent ally in an aristocratical assembly, with whom it may unite against the unjust and illegal designs of any one man."

Here we see, that Mr. Adams having got a royal theme to discourse upon, does not run into doubts about hereditary governments, as he had before done in regard to elective governments. The royal governments must then appear to him free from all cause of doubt. He does not throw out the final least caution against them. But he takes pains to shew that the regal and aristocratical powers are proper and necessary checks upon the madnes of the people. Let us ask ourselves however where and when such a government has been exhibited. Where and when were a king and nobles each having a negative combined, with a real representation of the people? No where but in books. How then can it be thus decidedly affirmed from unexecuted theories, that the three would work so well together as our excellent government has done. For a new government, organized in a storm, in a country half wildernes, placed over a various people, in a time of unexampled and extreme difficulties, amidst a belligerent and infuriated world, having to struggle with the arrears of many years, embarrassed by disputes with two neighbouring powers, and by Indian wars, to carry us through with safety and prosperity is more than any mixed monarchy ever accomplished. Let it be here remembered, that it is the first genuine representative government the world had seen in 1789. Human affairs do not appear to admit of more success and advantages under any form of government. This ought to operate as the most encouraging inducement to persevere on our present ground. We ought not to discourage or alarm the people by committing the most dangerous and tempting situation to any, who doubt or disbelieve the practicability of our system, and who may incline to realize the favorite theory of their maturest years in themselves and their descendants.

A FEDERALIST.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1796.

Yesterday were respectfully interred the remains of Major ROWLAND PARRY, whose decease was mentioned in this Gazette on Monday.

In the death of this worthy citizen his numerous friends, and the community at large, sustain a loss. Mr. Parry was a friend to the civil and religious rights of man; a public spirited citizen; and, as a son, husband, brother, and friend, has left indelible impressions of his worth in the memory of an extensive circle of connexions and acquaintance.

"Of blasted hopes, and of short, withering joys,
"Full oft the plaintive muse her pen employs.
"Calm sleeps the flesh—far distant, unconscious,
"In joys unbounded wakes th' immortal mind."

ELECTION RETURNS.

Missin-County Return.

Anti-Federal,	419
Federal,	60
Majority for the Anti-Federal Ticket,	359

Statement of Majorities.

	Anti-Federal	Federal
Philad. city and county, majority 2076.		
Delaware	184	
Chester	413	
Bucks	643	
Montgomery	200	
Lancaster	1442	
York	3083	
Berks	140	
Northampton	90	
Northumberland	770	
Cumberland	619	
Leuzephia	230	
Lucerne	299	
Huntingdon	291	
	3695	683
		3695

Majority for Federal Tickets,	3190
Bedford	
Somerset	
Allegheny	
Fayette	
Greene	
Westmoreland	
Washington	
Missin	359
Franklin	

TRANSLATION.

Citizen P. A. Adet informs his fellow citizens, that by order of the Executive Directory, he has to day notified the Secretary of State, the suspension of the functions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, near the United States of America, and that in consequence of the said suspension, they must from this day address their demands or claims to the Consul General or the particular Consuls of the Republic.

At Philadelphia, the 25th Brumaire, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (the 15th November, 1796, O. S.)

Errors in Phocion No. 23—fourth line, for ON read IN; fifth line, for PARTIZANS read PASSIONS.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

RUTLAND, (Vermont) November 7.

On Friday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Electors for the choice of a President for the United States.

Elijah Dewey, Eliza Sheldon, John Bridgman, and Oliver Gallup, Esqrs.

BALTIMORE, November 14.

Last day's election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. The following is a statement of the polls when closed on Saturday evening last.

Whole number for Mr. Duval	530
Ditto Mr. Carroll	236
Majority in favour of Mr. Duval	295
Whole number for Mr. Howard	504
Ditto Mr. Archer	227
Majority in favour of Mr. Howard	277

Dr. Archer, we are informed by a gentleman who left Havre de-Grace yesterday morning, has a majority of about 200 votes, as elector for the district of Baltimore and Hartford.

We are informed, that Virginia will give Mr. Adams four or five Electors.

In the district including Richmond, Mr. N. Wilkison is chosen one of the Electors of President and Vice-President. He is in favour of Mr. Jefferson.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have returns from a number of towns in Hampshire county, by which it appears, that gen. Shepard or Samuel Henshaw, (both federal) will be elected representative in congress; and that W. Lyman, the present member, will have but few votes. In many towns, his name is not among the candidates. In the same district, Ebenezer Hunt (federal) appears to have most of the votes for elector.

We have asserted, that for a government to order its citizens to wear a cockade, without law, is as tyrannical, as to require its citizens to subscribe a test act, or take an oath, without law. Mr. Baeh with his democratic logic, abuse, ridicules the position.

Pray, citizen, is it not as completely *illegit* to steal a *bailling*, as to steal a *dollar*? The effects on the *lofer* are different; but the principle in the *thief*, the *fame*. So it is as *perfect despotism* to wear a cockade, without law, as it is to guillotine him, without law. But, in regard to the tell law of Great Britain, and the order of the Directory of France to say *citizen* and wear a *cockade*, there is an essential difference—the tell, in Great Britain, is a *law*, enacted by Parliament: the order of the Directory is an act of the Executive, *without law*, and therefore, *most tyrannical* of the two. Indeed, such a stretch of power in Great-Britain, could not be exercised, without risking the head of the king. The English would not bear such an act of despotism in the Executive.

We are informed that the motion of Mr. Watson, in the senate of this state, for entering the President's speech on the journals of that house, passed *unanimously*.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

ARRIVED.

Ship John, Whitwell,	Guadeloupe 38
Brig Dispatch, Brum,	Malaga 59
Sally, Keith,	Norfolk 10

BALTIMORE, November 14.

Arrived on Saturday, Ship Halcyon, Capt. Taylor, from Providence, (R. I.) 11 days.—Spoke nothing.

Yesterday arrived brig Harriet, captain Atkinson, 18 days from Cape-Francois. Left there, captains Hudson, Wilson, Isaacs, Jones, Biays, and sloop Hannah, captain Easton, all of Baltimore, and captain Peck, from New-York. Captain Hyer in a pilot boat schooner from New-York was run ashore by the pilot, on the reef, when entering the harbor. The *Hulda*, of Baltimore, sailed in company with captain Atkinson. Captain Barney had got his frigates repaired, but had not sailed for France, as mentioned some time since, as he was under the necessity of remaining at the cape to keep the place tranquil. Captain Atkinson mentions that the conduct of the brigands had become very alarming—they had burnt all the plantations and murdered all the inhabitants without respect to age or sex, in the vicinity of Port-de-Paix—and at the Cape they were under apprehensions of similar ravages.

Flour from 12 to 14 dollars per barrel; sugar 8 dollars per cwt. coffee 28 to 30 fous.

NEW-YORK, November 16.

ARRIVED.

	Days
Brig Eliza, Cook,	Jamaica 48
Enterprise, Fitzpatrick,	Charleston 10
Amazon,	Savannah 8
Schr. Jenny, Bull,	St. Thomas
Sloop Randolph, Hughes,	Jeremie

On Sunday last, arrived in this city, Capt. Luke Codwise, of the brig Glasgow, belonging to this port; Capt. Codwise, with the six following masters of vessels:

B. Huggins,	} of Philadelphia:
G. Byrne,	
J. Snell,	
J. Boyd,	
Z. Hunt, of Providence, R. I.	
J. Mayhew, of Boston,	

Abandoned their vessels in consequence of the cruel treatment they received from the French, and made their escape from Leogane on the night of the 28th September last, on board the ship Union, Samuel Davis, master, in which they arrived at Rhode-Island.

Capt. Boyd died soon after they left Leogane. Capt. Davis had his cargo taken from him, and regained his vessel by giving security to return her, if he should be condemned. They gave him eighty dollars to lay in provisions, &c. but took it from him afterwards for port charges; and also obliged him to make good a bad debt they had contracted in the sale of his cargo.

Captain Davis is entitled to great applause, for carrying off from a tedious and irksome confinement so many of his countrymen, at the utmost danger of his life, as the French suspecting he would attempt it, threatened to hang him. Capt. Davis effected his laudable purpose in the night.

Capt. Codwise has handed us his protest, which we will publish to-morrow. It is a narrative of insult, injustice and wanton barbarity.

Capt. King of this port, who was carried into Leogane, made a protest before a French Notary, who, as soon as he received payment for it, took it away again.

Patent Shot.

THE general consumption of Patent Shot having been prevented by the high price it has hitherto been sold at, the Proprietors take this method of informing the Public that they may in future be supplied with that article at the same prices as common Shot, by ordering their Correspondents to apply to WALKERS, MALTRAY & Co. London.

NOV 9 wfm4w

This Day will be Landed,

From on board the brig Dispatch, Captain P. Brum, from Malaga, at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge.

FRESH FRUITS, viz.

Raisins, in kegs; boxes and baskets
Figs in kegs
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Olives in ditto
Lemons in chests
Anchovies in kegs
Almonds, soft shelled, in sacks
Almonds, hard shelled, in sacks

Brandy in butts
Sweet Mountain Wine in quarter-casks—&c.
For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

November 17. 66

Sales of Malaga Wine and Brandy.

On SATURDAY MORNING, the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Morris's wharf, just above the Drawbridge, by Public Auction,
100 Qr. casks old Mountain Wine, and
15 butts of Brandy,
For approved indorced notes at 60 days.
WM. SHANNON, Auctioneer.

Nov. 17. 2

WANTED.

As Cook, in a private family,
A YOUNG WOMAN who can produce good recommendations of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printer.

November 17. 66

Washington Lottery.

The 38th and 39th 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.

November 17, 1796. d

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-Street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 38th and 39th days returns are received.

The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.

November 17. 1796. tttf

For Sale by Public Auction,

On Saturday Evening next, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, if not previously disposed of at private sale,
The Brigantine Fame,

Laying at Mr. Samuel Bower's wharf, and now ready for sea; a strong and well built vessel, and calculated either for the European or West-India trade. She will carry nearly 2000 barrels—She has been just hove down, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. For further particulars, apply to Capt. Knox on board, to Samuel Smith, Ship Broker, or
JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer.

November 17. 31 d

No. 144.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the 26th day of September, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Abraham Bradley, junior of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Map, the right whereof, he claims as author in the words following to wit,
"Map of the United States exhibiting the situations, connections & distances of the Post-Offices, Stage-roads, Counties, Ports of Entry and Delivery for Foreign vessels, and the principal rivers;
"By ABRAHAM BRADLEY, jun."

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, Clerk.

District of Pennsylvania.

The above map may be had of the author at the General Post-Office, next door to the War-Office in Fifth-Street, and at his house, No. 78, corner of Crown-Street and Brocres Alley between 4th and 5th, and Vine and Calowhill Streets. Prices from 3 to 5 dollars each according to the manner in which they are finished. The progress (or arrivals and departures) of the Mail on the Main Line may be had separate for 3 1/2 cents.

Oct. 3. 1796w.

No. 153.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, William Cobbett 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 Political Censor, or Review of the most interesting political occurrences relative to the United States of America—By Peter Porcupine"—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, Clerk.

District of Pennsylvania.

To be sold,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to
ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 R

Just Imported,

In the schooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Madeira, and to be sold by
ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
Best London particular Madeira Wine,
Three years old,
In pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks, fit for immediate use.—They have also for sale,
A few bags of Juniper Berries.

October 28. WES4W