

The polite remarks in the Aurora of this morning do not remove the doubts of the justifications of the Editor of that paper—they only serve to confirm an opinion long since entertained in this country, that there are Bachelors in Paris, as well as in Philadelphia.

Says a Correspondent:

It is with real pleasure that I observe in the proclamation of the governor the names of Robert Coleman and Samuel Miles among the electors—citizens remarkable for their uniform attachment to their own country in preference to all others; and whose firmness cannot be shaken by the menaces, and whose good sense cannot be overreached by the arts or intrigues of a foreign minister or his satellites. They may be relied on for voting for a chief magistrate who will adhere to the wife and just principles of the present administration; and therefore will not hesitate to reject Thomas Jefferson. They are the only two in the Adams ticket who have been chosen, but they will give additional security to the election of that faithful and long-tried patriot.

Philadelphia, 26th Nov. 1796.

His Britannic Majesty's Council general, for the middle and southern states of America, gives this public notice to the merchants and traders, that he has received advices from his Majesty's governor and commander in chief of the island of Martinique, that all foreign vessels, belonging to the subjects of any power or State, in amity with his Majesty, laden with provisions of every kind, (excepting only salted beef, salted pork and butter) shall and may be admitted into the ports of Fort Royal, St. Pierre, Trinity and Maria, until the 31st day of February next; the importers thereof paying the colonial duties, and no other: and shall be allowed to take rum and molasses, for their respective cargoes.

P. BOND.

AUTHENTIC.

Secretary's office,

Philadelphia, 25th Nov. 1796.

State of the election of electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, exclusive of the return of Greene county, which has not yet been received, and a few straggling voters; and including the informal returns of an election in one of the districts of Franklin county, transmitted by the prothonotary, and of the election of two districts in the district of Northumberland and Lycoming brought yesterday by express to the governor.

Table listing names and vote counts for the election of electors. Includes names like Thomas M'Kean (12,306), James Boyd (12,294), William Brown (12,282), John Whitehill (12,280), Peter Muhlenberg (12,274), Abraham Smith (12,271), Jacob Wagner (12,269), James Hanna (12,267), John Smilie (12,266), Joseph Heister (12,260), John Piper (12,260), William Irvine (12,237), William MacLay (12,208), Robert Coleman (12,217), Samuel Miles (12,214), Jonas Harizell (12,214), Samuel Postlethwaite (12,197), William Wilson (12,190), Israel Whelen (12,181), John Carlson (12,175), James Edgar (12,173), Henry Wynkoop (12,164), Thomas Bull (12,158), Jacob Hay (12,145), Benjamin Elliott (12,137), John Woods (12,156), Ephraim Douglass (12,152), Valentine Eckhart (12,134), John Arndt (12,096), Thomas St. Kelly (12,071).

In the Bucks county return, the name of John Edgar was inserted instead of James Edgar: and in the Lancaster return, the name of William Brown was originally omitted: but both these errors were corrected by having recourse to authentic documents.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the commonwealth.

TRANSLATED

For the Gazette of the United States, From the Gazette Historique et Politique, of O.R. 9<sup>e</sup> ULM, September 19.

The French have passed the Danube at this place also, and are wholly withdrawing from our environs. All their troops are filing off by Ettingen, the only road now open for them. In order to cover their retreat, they have cut down the bridges which they found on the Danube and on the Lech.

The post of Lindau always proves a snare; which induces the presumption, that something very important must have passed in that quarter.

NEUWIED, September 22.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, considerably weakened by the losses it has sustained in its retreat, is in a state of disorganization and discouragement the most excessive.

There have passed this place, within six days, more than 15000 men, flying in the greatest disorder, without commanders, without colours, and the greater part of them without arms or accoutrements, but all loaded with plunder.

If they are reproached with their robberies, they answer that their officers have set them the example in it; and unfortunately this appears but too true; for amongst the foremost of the fugitives, there have been seen adjutants general, a major general, and administrators in chief, some of whom pretended to have been wounded in battle, though 200 soldiers had been seen break their noses in tumbling

off their horses; others of them had lost their paquets, the chest of the administration, the horses and equipages of the army, the contributions, &c. &c. and all these men who had not been able to save any thing belonging to the republic, were accompanied by 50 or 60 carriages, loaded with their effects, their savings, their equipages, and the excretions of those cities and countries which have been ruined by their requisitions and extortions.

The soldiers, countenanced by their leaders, know no controul. The generals in chief are in despair, and offer to resign.

The soldier, become rich by pillage, is become fearful of exposing himself to death. The administrators and the chiefs of the etat major, are enriched, and the republic has lost many thousands of its defencibles, a part of its artillery, prodigious sums arising from contributions, the greater part of the equipments; but what is most deplorable of all is, the small number of friends left to it in Germany.

Translated from the Messager du Soir.

PARIS, 28 Fructidor, Sept. 15.

The proprietor and editor of the *Papillon des Armes*, were yesterday conducted to the Bureau Central, and thence to the prison la Force, for having inserted in their paper of the 9 Fructidor, an article abusing the national representation. The substance of it is as follows:

"A tenant, who was reduced to asking alms, thought to flatter the vanity of a person passing by him, by calling him *good deputy*. The passenger, with an air of indignation, replied, *Is a deputy?*—No, I am an *honest man*, and (handing him a crown) here is a proof of it."

As neither of the two accused was the editor of the article in question, they mentioned a young man who declared himself the author of it. He was, consequently, sent to la Force; but Errot and the editor of his paper, were nevertheless detained with him.

Sonthoux, who believed himself absolute master over the negroes, because they called him their *Papa*, had resolved to employ some, in a commune near the Cape, in working to supply the necessities of the governor of the colony. With this resolution, he dispatched a white messenger to them.—The messenger spoke in the name of Sonthoux, and thought to be obeyed. The negroes, instead of taking their instruments of husbandry, surrounded him with their muskets, and declared, that they would not forsake those arms with which they had obtained their liberty; that he might return to him who had sent him, but if he returned to them, they would murder him.

Sonthoux was not deterred by this unsuccessful attempt, but dispatched the next time a negro general. He was not more successful. He was not killed indeed, but he brought back from the negroes a positive declaration, that they would not work, because they were in want of nothing. Liberty to them, was *plunder and laziness*. How many Frenchmen, in this respect, are negroes!

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NORFOLK, Nov. 19.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig Moses Myers, Capt. Cooper, from Malaga, which place he left the 3d of October. Captain Cooper has furnished us with the following statement of the NEWS AT MALAGA.

The embargo continued on all British vessels—the Spanish subjects have been called on to give in a list of the British property in their possession, and orders given that it should remain in their hands till they received farther instructions. The debts due to the British merchants residing in Spain are embargoed, and themselves ordered to pay what they were owing in that country. These steps were supposed to have taken place in consequence of the embargo laid on Spanish bottoms in England at the time of the sailing of the Spanish fleet which convoyed admiral Richery from Cadiz. The general opinion (both of Spanish and British subjects) was, that war between the two countries was inevitable, as also between Portugal and Spain; as 40,000 Spanish troops had marched to the frontiers. The officers of the British government were preparing to leave the country.

A report was in circulation at Malaga about the 18th September, that the British had got possession of Leghorn, and that the Pope had taken part against the French; but this report was not generally believed; as a Swedish brig, with two American gentlemen passengers on board, from Leghorn, (and which had been detained 6 weeks in Corfica, and then only 18 days from thence) informed, that from the state of the British forces, and the French at Leghorn, it was impossible for them to have taken it at that time, or even to take it at all.

Capture of the brig Mercury, from this port.

About the 15th of September the American brig Mercury, captain Brooks, of Boston, loaded at Norfolk, Virginia, by Mr. Pennock, going from Cadiz to Gibraltar, intending from thence to Malaga, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into Tariffe (a small Spanish town at the entrance of the Straits) where they took out the greater and most valuable part of the cargo, and would have taken the remainder, but a gale of wind from the west drove them from their anchors, and compelled them to put into Malaga. Captain Brooks demanded of the captain of the privateer his reasons for acting in such an unwarrantable manner, in taking the property without trial (for they began to discharge the vessel the moment she came to an anchor at Tariffe, without even going ashore; & told him when his cargo was out he might go where he pleased with his vessel)—the only answer Capt. Brooks could obtain was, "that the French government authorized them to carry in all neutral vessels bound to or from an English port."

On shore, capt. Brooks says, the people in general were much displeas'd at the conduct of the Governor, who countenanced the conduct of the captain of the privateer, and whom capt. B. was informed, and is of opinion, was interested in the privateer. Capt. Brooks wrote to the American Consul at Cadiz, who also sent a letter to the Go-

vernor of Tariffe, but could obtain no satisfaction. Capt. B. then went to Gibraltar, and from thence to Malaga, where he arrived on the 26th of September, and unexpectedly found his brig in the same condition she was left at Tariffe, (the French Consul having put a stop to any further proceeding, until he was advised from Madrid) Capt. B. informed capt. Cooper, that he was advised to claim from the Spanish government what damages he had sustained; that it was the opinion of his friends that they were liable by the treaty, for suffering such depredations within their territory. All the crew of the brig, except the mate, cook and boy, were left at Tariffe.

Algerines and Capture of American vessels.

Capt. Cooper brings the melancholy intelligence that the Algerine treaty has not been fully complied with; in consequence of which, the ship Betsey of Boston, and two American schooners, had been captured by them and carried to Algiers. A letter was received at Malaga on the 2d of October from Mr. Barlow at Algiers, mentioning the above, and desiring that it might be made as public as possible that the Algerines were again capturing the American vessels.

Mr. Barlow arrived at Algiers from Leghorn with 100,000 dollars, in part payment of the sum stipulated by our treaty, and it was reported that capt. O'Brien had sailed from Lisbon with 130,000 more, but neither him nor money had arrived at the date of the last advices from Algiers.

The late American captives were still at Mar-sailles. The Spanish fleet was laying at Cadiz, when the Moses Myers sailed.

FREDERICKSBURG, November 22.

On Wednesday last the Senate of this commonwealth convened; and elected Ludwell Lee, Esq. their speaker. Both houses of the legislature immediately proceeded to the election of an attorney-general, in the room of James Innes, Esq. who had resigned; and Mr. Andrews, of the committee appointed to examine the ballots, reported the numbers to stand as follows:

Table listing candidates for Governor and their vote counts: Governor Brooke (69), Balrod Washington (64), Alexander Mc. Rea (15), Daniel Call (11).

No candidate having a majority of the whole number, on a second ballot Governor Brooke was found to stand elected.

Table listing candidates for Governor and their vote counts: Gov. Brooke (89), Mr. Washington (71).

On the same day, Mr. Samuel Shepherd, was elected auditor, in the room of Mr. John Pendleton, who had resigned.

Larkin Smith and Edmund Harrison, have resigned their seats as members of the executive council.

John Taylor, is chosen an elector of President and Vice-President for the district of Caroline, &c. Carey Jones, is elected for the district of Northumberland, &c. and Benjamin Temple, for the district of Middlesex, &c.

SAVANNAH, November 8.

Yesterday the election took place in this city, agreeably to the proclamation of the governor, and the following was the state of the poll at the conclusion:

Table listing candidates for State Senator, Representatives, and Members of Congress, with their respective vote counts.

Abraham Baldwin and John Milledge had the majority of votes.

Electors of President and Vice-President. Charles Abercrombie, William Barret, James Jackson and Edward Telfair, had the greatest number of votes.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

Table listing arrivals and clearances of ships from various ports like Cadiz, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Thomas 15, Virginia 30, Norfolk 4, Virginia 15, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomews, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Newbern, Baltimore, Newbern.

The Andromache, capt. Kingston, was to sail from Cadiz shortly after the snow William for this port.

Capt. Bates, of the barque Eagle, 70 days from Madeira, in lat. 39. long. 20, spoke the schooner Betsey, capt. Norris, of Philadelphia, from North Carolina, bound to Genesee, out 55 days, short of the necessities of life, capt. Bates supplied them with some water.

The brig Sally & Betsey, capt. Rofs, from Philadelphia, to Martinique, put into Cape Francois, dismasted.

Captain M'Kown, of the ship Arethusa 44 days from Newcastle on Tyne, in lat. 44. 6, long. 52 spoke the ship Hope, capt. Bambridge, of Philadelphia, bound to Bourdeaux, out 28 days, all well.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews, who left that island fifteen days ago, informs that Victor Hugues, had made a demand for the delivering up all the French emigrants there—this demand had been refused—on which a second message was sent, declaring that unless the first was complied with, he would immediately invade the island, and take possession of it for the French republic. The inhabitants were in the utmost consternation. Victor Hugues' cruizers cover the sea in that quarter.

CONSTITUTIONS.

This Day is Published,

And to be Sold by W. WOODHOUSE, No. 6, South Front-street.

Constitutions of the United States,

According to The Latest Amendments,

The Declaration of Independence,

AND The Federal Constitution,

With the Amendments thereto.

This Edition contains the late Constitutions of New-Hampshire, Kentucky, and Tennessee, not in any former one.

Nov. 26.

FOR SALE,

A Share in the New Play-House, and an ANNUITY, on the life of a Lady who is about 60 years old.—Approved notes, indorsed, will be taken at six months. Apply to the Printer. Nov. 26, 1796.

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. DuRoi, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris, Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentifrice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Spunges.

He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street. November 26.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Melona,

A good vessel, well found and fitted—If not sold in three days, will sail for St. Thomas.

Apply to F. COPPINGER, No. 221, south Front-street. Nov. 26.

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful F.A.R.M. called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington. The dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome parlours on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Cape. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christina and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house is a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young apple orchard beginning to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale. Nov. 7.

FOR SALE,

A valuable PLANTATION,

IN Frederick County, Virginia, bounding nearly broad miles on the river Shenandoah, between Athly's Gap and Snicker's Ferry; 66 miles from Alexandria, and the like distance from the Federal City. It contains 1076 acres, 608 of which are cleared, the residue finely timbered; the whole Limestone or River Bottom; abounding in fine streams and springs; above 80 acres on the bank of the river may be watered at pleasure. It is capable of being divided into Lots of 100 acres, with water in such, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing or culture. Its situation for Health or elegant improvement is not to be surpassed in any inland country; and if deemed too large for one Farm, may be divided into two or three smaller ones, uniting in common advantages.—There is now erected on the Estate a good Merchants Mill, with two pair of stones (on a large limestone spring) that rents for 466 dollars per ann. and an another never failing spring a good saw Mill, with a fluted wheel; there is plenty of pine timber in the neighboring mountains, and a stream sufficient for another Mill with four pair of stones—these are adjacent to or immediately on the banks of the river, the navigation whereof is about being opened into the Potomac and for more than 100 miles above the mills. The other improvements on the Estate are a new commodious Barn, the loft of which is capable of containing 1500 bushel; the brewhouse-floor is 42 feet square, well plank'd; another (double) Lag Barn, with sheds all around; a Distillery, with three large Stills, and a Cronary above that will contain 500 bushels, well covered with shingles, and a stream of water, conducted by troughs, running thro' it; at a small distance is a large Cow-House and Stable, with stalls for 22 cows, paved with Stone in the European manner, with room for above 40 waggon loads of hay; a little further is a strong stone-walled Spring-House, completely fitted for a Dairy.—The whole of these Mills and Buildings are at a proper distance from each other, and from the Dwelling, which consists of three commodious Fram-Buildings, with the necessary conveniences. A well enclosed Garden of the finest soil, with a stream of water running thro' it; two large Apple Orchards; several good Quarries for building and lime stone; a number of Out-Houses for Managers, Blacksmith, Cooper, and lodgings for Men of Colour;—add greatly to the conveniences and value of this Estate.

The Purchaser, on paying one half the price agreed for, may be accommodated with a considerable credit for the remainder, and with the Cattle, Horses, Waggon, Farming Utensils, and Furniture, at a reasonable valuation. For other particulars, application may be made to the subscriber on the Estate, to Thomas Fitzsimons in Philadelphia, or Matthias Slough, Lancaster.

J. HOLKER.

Springbury, 18th October, 1796.—31st 1366