

Wm. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET, Has received by the late arrivals, A Well Selected Assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,

Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms; Amongst which are Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns

- Ditto Furniture ditto Ditto Dimity Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Mullins Ditto in Gold and Silver Ditto Neckcloths, very fine Mantuas of the first quality Silk and Cotton Hosiery Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens Marcellines and Cotton Counterpanes Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c. October 26.

IMPORTED

Per the ship Pennsylvania, Captain York, from Bordeaux,

- 23 Pipes Cognac Brandy 60 Hogheads Claret 252 Cases ditto 20 Ditto Sauterne White Wine 230 Ditto Soap 198 Ditto Russia Candles 88 Ditto Sweet Oil Also, per the brig Bride from St. Thomas's, 43 Hogheads Sugar 9 Puncheons Rum 8 Bales Cotton And per the schooner Mellona from ditto, 40 Puncheons Rum 1 Hoghead Sugar

For Sale by F. Coppinger, No. 221, S. Front-street, Who has

An invoice of Irish Linens, Imported per ship Glasgow. November 25.

LANDING,

Out of different vessels from England, and for sale by the subscribers on reasonable terms,

- Superfine and common cloths, and cassimers Ribbed and striped do. do. Blankets, mottled green and silk rugs. Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings, Kerseys, Bear-skins, plains and Half-hicks, Swanikins, Serges and Flannels, British Ingrain Carpeting, Hats assorted in cases of 12 doz. each. Chocolate chintzes, printed Calicoes and Handkerchiefs. Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail, Yarn, Worsted, and Cotton hosiery, Beavers, Thicksets, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c. Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a superior quality. 6d. 8d. red. 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans. An assortment of ironmongery, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and silk goods.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher, No. 5, Dock-street.

Also by the Glasgow from Dublin, 1-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens assorted in boxes of 30 pieces, do. Brown, Glazed Linnen. Oct. 17.

Imported from London & Liverpool, EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogheads, well assorted

- Wine Bottles in hampers Window Glass of all sizes Two cases of Rationary One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark Two cases of Roll Arnotta A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c. Paints of various colors. Basket salt in hogheads.

Also on hand,

- Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks Holland gin in pipes, first quality Anchors of different sizes A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted Silk nankeen, &c. Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Onabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks. Morlaix linen, plattails, ravens duck, Britannias, &c. And for sale by the package only by Thomas & John Kelland, Walnut-street Wharf. Nov. 14.

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.

Old London, particular, Madeira Wine, Landing on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for sale by ROBERT ANDREWS, No. 86, South Wharves. November 29.

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land, WELL situated, laying on and between Math and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn, No. 64, South Second-street. October 31.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET. GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon its former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in no distinguished manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application. Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to. A number of TRUNKS for Sale. ALSO, TO BE LET, A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf. Nov. 8.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Nov. 12.

The following returns of the general election, for members of the State legislature, two members for Congress, and four electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, held on Monday last, are come to hand

RICHMOND.

Robert Walton, Esq. senator. Robert Watkins and George Walker, Esquires, representatives.

Table with columns for Representative to Congress and Electors. Representatives: John Milledge (299), Abraham Baldwin (291), Thomas P. Carnes (237), Francis Willis (90), George Naylor (14), A. C. G. Elholm (1). Electors: Thomas Glascock (343), George Walton (277), Edward Telfair (234), James Jackson (209), John Milton (142), Charles Abercrombie (131), Burril Pope (109), Benjamin Taliaferro (54), John Mathews (21), William Barnett (4).

COLUMBIA.

James McNeil, senator. James Simms and John Foster, Esqrs. representatives.

Table with columns for Representative to Congress and Electors. Representative: Baldwin (429), Milledge (374). Electors: Jackson (418), Telfair (405), Abercrombie (364), Pope (305), Glascock (300).

BURKE.

D. Emanuel, Esq. senator. James Lester, Thos. Lewis, and Abm. Jackson, Esqrs. representatives.

Representatives to Congress: John Milledge and Abraham Baldwin, Esquires. Electors: Charles Abercrombie, William Barnett, Edward Telfair, and James Jackson, Esquires.

JEFFERSON.

Solomon Wood, Esq. senator. Colonel John Cobbs, representative.

Table with columns for Representative to Congress and Electors. Representative: Abraham Baldwin (584), John Milledge (442), Thomas P. Carnes (259), Francis Willis (60), George Naylor (1). Electors: James Jackson (509), John Milton (371), Thomas Glascock (248), Charles Abercrombie (251), Edward Telfair (237), George Walton (194), William Barnett (184), Benjamin Taliaferro (99), John Talbot (39).

CHATHAM.

George Jones, senator. James Jones, Charles Odingsells, J. B. Waxwell, and James Jackson, representatives.

Representatives to Congress: Abraham Baldwin and John Milledge, had the majority of votes. Electors: Charles Abercrombie, William Barnett, James Jackson and Edward Telfair, had the greatest number of votes.

FRANKLIN.

Larchlin Cleveland, senator. Thomas P. Carnes, representative.

Representatives to Congress: Thos. P. Carnes, and Abraham Baldwin, Esqrs. Electors: James Jackson, Thomas Glascock, Benjamin Taliaferro, and Charles Abercrombie, Esqrs. we hear had the highest number of votes.

WELLES.

David Creswell, Esq. senator. Edward Butler, and David Meriwether, Esqrs. representatives.

Representatives to Congress: Abraham Baldwin, and John Milledge, Esqrs. are said to have the highest number of votes.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

Tuesday last the MARINE SOCIETY celebrated their annual feast at Concert-Hall. After dinner the following pertinent and patriotic toasts were drank.—

- 1. The day—may it ever be sacred to charity, and to the principles of our institution. 2. Our absent brethren—may fair gales and light sea-boats, waft them safe into the haven of content. 3. The President of the United States, our old and faithful pilot—when he quits the helm, may the crew be preserved from mutiny, and the ship from breakers. 4. The Vice-President and Congress—may they prosper in their approaching voyage, and continue to take the benefit of the trade winds. 5. The Governor, and the good ship Massachusetts—may she never want good officers, but in due time, furnish an admiral for the federal fleet. 6. American commerce—may it flourish unimpeded by violence or treachery. 7. The French republic—in steering for the Newfoundland of Liberty, may she keep a good reckoning, and not fall into the currents of Prejudice, or the gulf stream of Licentiousness. 8. All nations in amity with the United States. 9. The American fair—may they be neatly rigged and well manned. 10. The shipwrecked sailor—may Benevolence erect a roof to shelter, and supply a blanket to warm him, on every dangerous coast. 11. Our infant navy—may it soon be equal to the protection of our commerce, and the defence of our coasts.

- 12. A total loss of the ship Tyranny, without benefit of salvage to the underwriters. 13. A leaky ship, heavy gales, lee-shore, dark night, and no light-house, to the enemies of freedom. 14. Our foreign ministers and consuls—may they secure respect to our flag and national character. 15. Free ports, short voyages, and good markets. 16. A speedy calm upon the surface of the great political ocean of Europe.

RICHMOND, November 22.

Electors of a President and Vice President in Virginia Daniel C. Brent, for the district of Fairfax, &c. Leven Powell, for Loudoun, &c. Josiah Riddick, for Norfolk, &c. John Mason, for Suffolk, &c. Robert Walker, for Dinwiddie, &c. George Markham, for Chesterfield, &c. Nathaniel Wilkinson, for Henrico, &c. M. Hunter, for Frederick, &c. John Eyre, for Accomack, &c. Wilson C. Nicholas, for Albermarle, &c. Benjamin Temple, for King William, &c. Cately Jones for Northumberland, &c. David Saunders, for Bedford, &c. William Terry, for Halifax, &c. Peter Johnston, for Prince Edward, &c. John Taylor, for Caroline, &c. William Madison (and not Lewis Connor as mentioned in our last) for Spottsylvania, &c. The other four districts in this Commonwealth we have not heard from.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE PEOPLE'S ANSWER.

Doubleless citizen Ader, as you have made a publication, by way of an address or appeal to the people, you wish to know what effect it has, and expect an answer. Know then, that we are as little flattered as deceived, by your opening a correspondence with us. Having ordained and dignified our dear beloved President to receive and answer ministerial addresses, and whose heart you will find found enough, and head long enough, for the trust; it is insulting us that you do not confine yourself to him. It is true, you have adopted the revolutionary mode of doing business; but, thank God, we have no occasion for a revolution just now.

You might, one would think, have learned something of your predecessors. Genet, the first apostle of the republic to this country, in pursuance of his orders, publicly preached peace, and privately dealt out commissions of war. While devout in assurances that France wished us to remain neutral and happy, he was rapidly fomenting a war which was to be charged to the British: and all things worked well till, impatient for the rupture, he threatened an appeal to the people, which blasted him in a moment. The cloven foot was out, and he could do no more.

He of course was taken away, and Fauchet, who understood the game of whist better, was put in his place, with sorrow for what happened and loving assurances for the future. Fauchet preserved a fair exterior, and might therefore, unsuspected, have remained here to this day, had not the downfall of his patron Robespierre, rendered it necessary to sacrifice him too: and yet he was by no means idle. He took precious confessions, dispensed dei gratias, of which he found a few thousand were sufficient for American patriots; and prophesied—to his own court, not to us—of JEFFERSON to come; whose way he prepared.

But you, at a single dash, have overfet the whole business. You must needs lug into your address, the very name of Jefferson, for no earthly purpose but to discover the real object of it! And now, there is not an elector, on this side the Delaware, that would not be sooner shot, than vote for him.

Unversed in diplomatics, it cannot be expected that we should meddle with the question, whether a nation, three times regenerated by Tom Paine, whom Jefferson and his disciples exalt above Moses or Jesus, is not absolved from the faith of treaties, and may not make truth of a French lie, by finding a British lie to match it—Nor with the question, whether the French may not lay aside the law of nations, as well as the law of God, and substitute in the room of both, impetuous circumstances, as more adapted to the energy and principles of a pure republic—Nor yet with what is less doubtful, whether the French, when revering all other maxims, might not reverse the ancient one, that right of dominion is founded in grace, and found that right in the want of grace; and in that way make out their title to direct and plunder us in common with other neutral nations. On these points we refer you to Timothy Pickering for the present; and ultimately to the teaching of time. But one thing we have sense enough to know, that balsters are not the proper cords of love.

It is not necessary, citizens, that we should conclude with the usual salutation, as you are so fully prayed for in governor Adams's proclamation for thanksgiving. THE PEOPLE. Nov. 10.

Extract from a Virginia paper.

"Men of modesty submit to the calumny, without attempting to repel the darts of their adversaries. Conscious of the purity of their intentions, they confide in the justice of their country, and entrust their reputation to the reason of calmer times and more impartial judges. "As total silence, however, is liable to be construed into a consciousness of guilt, it becomes a duty on the real friends of the country, to expose the misrepresentations of party, and to exhibit an impartial representation of things to the unbiased judgment of the public. "With these views, gentlemen, I beg leave to join a large proportion of my fellow-citizens in recommending to your choice, as President, JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D. a gentleman, a native of the United States, a worthy member of society, of innocent manners and excellent moral character—a man of genius and extensive erudition; an eminent lawyer, politician and civilian; a warm friend to

civil and religious liberty; an early and a patriotic; a strenuous advocate for the rights of his country; a faithful defender of her indented privileges, and an undaunted and vigorous opponent of the encroachments and tyranny of the British parliament—one who influenced by his example, convinced, persuaded and animated by his writings, who repelled danger by his vigilance and activity, frustrated the designs of our enemies by his enlightened councils, and defeated their best concerted plans—one whose superior soul, glowing with the ardent flame of liberty, disdained the notice of difficulties deemed insurmountable by inferior minds and contemplating the resources of his country, fought with eager expectation the issue of the impending contest—one who regarded his wealth, his fame and life itself as the property of his country, and to advance its interests, voluntarily hazarded them on the precarious event of the unequal war—one whose generous spirit was never subject to the controlling influence of avarice or self interest, but whose virtue and disinterestedness shone most eminently in times of trial and danger, in times when the efforts of avowed enemies and the treachery of false friends shook the foundation of our hopes and threatened our destruction, and whose fortitude inspired our councils with decision and supported the languishing spirits of his countrymen in the darkest season of the revolution—a delegate to the first continental congress, and a leader on the grand question which gave birth to the liberty and national existence of this country—An ambassador to different powers of Europe; to whose negotiations the United States are indebted for the acknowledgment of their independence by the states general of the United Netherlands, for the completion of a treaty of amity and commerce with that republic on principles of reciprocal advantage, for the procurement of a reasonable loan for the support of our credit and relief of our exhausted finances, for the enlargement of our territory, for the security of our fisheries, and in conjunction with his honorable colleagues, for the adjustment of the articles of the definitive treaty of peace—A man, whose virtue and talents procured him a gracious reception at foreign courts, and whose embassy was rewarded with singular success; who was courted by men of eminence and respectability, and received an honorary mark of distinction from the citizens of the metropolis in which he resided, as a testimony of their veneration and esteem—A man who undertook the defence of the constitutions of his country, in opposition to principles unfriendly to good government, and to an opinion at that time entertained of their being incompetent to the preservation of civil liberty—a man whose uniformity and consistency of character demonstrate the goodness of his principles, and whose conduct from the beginning of the war has been one uniform series of public services, and for whose persevering industry and unabating zeal, his country is as much indebted as to any of her sons—A man who is the delight of his friends, a blessing to society, and an honor to his country; whose past services have a claim (as far as merit can claim) a right not only to the gratitude, but to the justice of his country, and whose present pretensions derive strength from a comparison with those of his competitors."

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FERRO,

Mr. Dallas must pardon the abuse, as he calls it, of Pennsylvania, as it was engendered by his neglect of what he himself acknowledges to be his duty.

In your paper of 21st inst. he was charged with having omitted in the statement of the law the word within, by a correspondent, who said that he had satisfied himself, on examination of the case as stated, that it was not set forth with accuracy and that the word within was omitted.

Here was the charge directly made. If Mr. D. thought it his duty, as he says he does, to relieve the public mind from the effects of a misrepresentation relating to any official transaction, why did he not immediately do his duty and thus relieve the public mind, before his long silence could be construed into an acquiescence in the justice of the charge? Had he done so he would have been secure (on that score at least) from anonymous abuse. He would not then have permitted his fellow-citizens to be justifiable, as they now are, in the supposition that anonymous abuse has a greater effect in inducing him to discharge his duty, than any which he may have formed to relieve the public mind from any misrepresentation whatever.

His endeavor to lay the blame on a transcribing clerk will not fail, without any comment, to be duly appreciated.

Mr. D. calling it an indecent supposition that the judges had given their opinion on the law, without reading it for themselves, has much mistaken my intention. It was generally supposed by those who were willing to apologize for the extraordinary opinion of the judiciary, that they had formed that opinion on the mutilated extract, and I think that it really is the best excuse that can be offered for them.

It was my sole wish to bring these transactions into the serious consideration of my fellow-citizens—that object is attained. Let those whose duty it is investigate the matter and see whether (as his excellency the governor himself expressed it) fair play has been shown, and if there has not, let the blame rest on those shoulders that are best entitled to bear it. PENNSYLVANIENSIS.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Electors of President and Vice-President.

A TRULY important and sacred trust is committed to you by your country—to you is delegated the duty of selecting a proper character for the chief magistracy of the United States. In the discharge of this duty, it behoves you to lay aside all party and tool considerations, all recurrence to the immediate causes which have procured you this appointment, and to reflect seriously and solely on the critical station in which you are placed, and the nature and consequences of the function you are about to fulfil. Ponder well each of you, my fellow-citizens,