

zens, before you give a vote, which may issue in the future peace and prosperity, or in the future confusion and misery of your beloved country.—The powers committed by the constitution to the President of the United States, are of the most interesting nature, as they concern our foreign relations. At all times, but more especially during the recess of congress, the executive may, by his proceedings, essentially contribute to the maintenance of peace, or involve us in difficulties, which must terminate in war.—How important then is it to our tranquillity and happiness, that you should fix your attention on that man, who, uninfluenced by prepossessions for any other nation, but solely devoted to the interests of his own country, shall be most likely to pursue that wise policy, which has maintained our happy neutrality amidst the dreadful carnage which has desolated other nations. If among the candidates, none should appear totally devoided, in your opinion, of some partiality for one or the other of the great rival nations of Europe, it is your duty to elect him, who has, during the present war, manifested the **LEAST** attachment to one, or antipathy to the other of the belligerent powers. If either of them should, during the last four years, have given manifest proofs of an **enthusiastic admiration** of the one, and a **deep-rooted abhorrence** of the other, of the belligerent powers, ask yourselves this question—“ will such a man consult the true interests of his country *alone* in his transactions with foreign powers?”—My fellow-citizens, the eyes of all America are now fixed upon you—your country waits, in awful suspense, the result of your choice—remember that the vote of every one of you will be hereafter *known* to all the world.

Should any of you be seduced by flattery, by intrigue, by party-connexion, or any other unpatriotic motive, to vote for a candidate who will hereafter pursue measures, productive of intestine broils or foreign war, your name will be *justly* devoted to public infamy, and your character to universal execration. The present crisis is new in our affairs—this is the first election of a chief magistrate for the union, since our independence, in which the public opinion has been divided and the issue doubtful. On former occasions, the pre-eminent virtues of WASHINGTON united all hearts. But that great character is resolved to retire to private life, at a juncture when perhaps, as much as ever, his wisdom and patriotism are necessary for our preservation. Let not your choice of a successor realize the apprehensions of the friends of America—let them not justly accuse you of making Washington's retirement a national calamity—let not posterity say, “ that Washington, after forty years services to his country, after vindicating her liberties by his valour, and preserving her peace and prosperity by his wisdom, like another PENELOPE, untill, in the evening of his days, the glorious work which he had employed near his whole life in constructing,” Choose a successor, who by his wise and virtuous administration, will allow history to record this *last* act of the great Washington, as a *splendid termination* of an illustrious career—and the blessings of a grateful country will immortalize your names.

WARREN.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. X.

To the Electors of the President of the United States.

Respectable fellow citizens,

CREDIT has been very erroneously given to Mr. Adams, as agreeing with the President, and the executive officers, and indeed with the government in general, upon the subject of all the measures which have been pursued under the federal constitution. It is a well known fact, however, that Mr. Adams has never been considered or treated as an executive officer. The office of Vice-President has been kept in a perfectly dormant state, in an executive sense. Mr. Adams has not at all participated or co-operated in the executive councils or business of the United States. He has been always considered and treated only as *the President of the Senate*; that is, as the speaker, or chairman, of that branch of the legislature. Hence, he has not resided at the seat of government, except during the session of congress. It is also true, and it is of very great importance, that he is strongly opposed to the great operations of the financial system of our country, though adopted by congress, approved by the President, and confirmed by repeated legislative and executive acts. We mean here explicitly to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Adams greatly disapproves of the funding and banking systems; and that he does not hesitate to speak of them as matters that have and will produce extreme and extensive ill! Phocion will not deny this: and every man must perceive what use he would make of the same facts against Mr. Jefferson, could he bring such forward. He has attempted to criminate Mr. Jefferson, on the score of our finances, by arguing from particular allegations concerning the opinion of some, who are represented as under his influence. But here are no such wire-drawings of Mr. Adams's opinions. That gentleman will never hesitate to admit, that he has often spoken of the funding system as *certainly* to bring upon this country evils the most extreme.— There is not a citizen of equal consideration in the United States, whose sentiments, upon the funds and the banks, are more opposed to the opinions of every person, who ever has been, or now is, an officer of the treasury department. Let all, who are concerned in their estates and political wishes, consider and examine well into this matter. The fact is absolutely true, and the importance of it is immense. These strong observations proceed from no malignity to Mr. Adams, but from a long reflected and settled opinion, that the great financial operations of our government, were wise, necessary, and inevitable.

A FEDERALIST.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Serious considerations addressed to the Electors of President and Vice-President.

GREAT pains have been employed to prejudice you against John Adams, and to bias you in favor of Thomas Jefferson.—Ever since the formation of

the federal coalition, John Adams has been the Vice-President of the United States.—It has always been a practice in all regular governments, and particularly in republican governments, to elect to an office the man who held the office next highest in importance, unless there existed satisfactory reasons for passing him by.—This practice is founded in justice, in wisdom and in policy. It is just to reward old and faithful servants, with higher dignities; it is wise, by this kind of civil promotion, to encourage distinguished characters to serve the public; and it is politic, by this regular advancement, to prevent as much as possible the collision of factions and interests, which may terminate here, as they did among the Grecian republics, in despotism or anarchy.—This policy has been religiously followed in the eastern states and particularly in Connecticut, so conspicuous for public order, tranquillity and liberty. It is perhaps peculiarly important in a government like that of the United States—a departure from it must necessarily encourage the ambitious to thrust themselves into the exalted station of President, by resorting to intrigue or corruption, and to subject us inevitably every four years to the machinations of foreign powers. Thus this inestimable privilege with which we are blessed may soon be converted into the engine of our destruction.

If this policy possess then these valuable features, it is demonstrable, that, unless there be against JOHN ADAMS a serious, positive, specific, and well substantiated charge, his claims and pretensions are, on the retirement of President Washington, peculiarly pre-eminent.

Mr. Adams has been near thirty years in the service of his country, in various stations—he was a zealous and an active promoter of our independence—he rendered essential services in various foreign embassies—on his return from Europe in 1787 he was honored with a vote of congress, declaring that congress had a *high sense of the services* which he had rendered to his country in various important trusts, and presenting him their THANKS for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence with which he had ABLY and FAITHFULLY served his country.” He was soon after elected Vice-President of the United States, and has continued ever since in that station. All these things are admitted, not by his enemies; for such a man can have no enemy among Americans, but—by the friends of his rival; they have not whispered a reproach against Mr. Adams's conduct, public or private—both are allowed to be irreproachable—his morality, virtue and patriotism have long borne the test of public scrutiny and have been found without a flaw—his abilities, talents, firmness and understanding are not denied—of these he has given abundant testimony in all his public transactions, particularly in his negotiations.—But, he has written a book—Electors—have you read that book? Lay your hands upon your hearts—appeal to your own consciences, and say—Ought you to cast aside this faithful old servant upon vague rumour, upon mutilated quotations and artful publications? Is it not your duty to read that book, before you give a vote, which is to degrade a respectable patriot, who never had a wish, inconsistent with his country's good?

It is unnecessary to say any thing, respecting Mr. Jefferson, if you are impressed with the advantage of preserving regularity and stability in our government. Admitting that citizen's claims to be equal in other respects, the principle I have adverted to gives Mr. Adams a preferable claim. By abandoning so useful an important guide, you will take away every stimulus and incentive to great and patriotic services, you will lay the foundation of faction and intrigue. ORDER.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1796.

An interview is requested with “ JURISPERITOS.”

The magnificent Dutch Church in this city, destroyed by fire in 1794, has since been rebuilt, and was opened for divine service on Sunday last.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that the French fleet had arrived off Sandy Hook.—The New-York papers by this day's mail contain no information on the subject.

EXPERIMENT

ON THE CULTIVATION OF RICE, Without covering it with water—Worthy the attention of Farmers who have a good proportion of low, rich soil.

Extract of a letter from Doctor James S. Cutting, of Newbern, (N. C.) to one of his friends in New-York, dated September 23, 1796.

“ As it is probable Dr. Mitchell never saw Rice grow, I have sent him a bunch the growth of this summer, and the product of one grain. It was raised in my garden without the assistance of water, excepting the dews and rains. The seed was put into the ground in June, and the crop ripe for gathering this day. This hint may possibly be of service, as I have no doubt that many of the low Meadows in your climate would produce it in perfection—and you may see by the sample I send you, there is no grain that increases equal to it.”

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Jefferson says, “ The manufacturing mobs of great cities are like fores on the human body.”—He says, “ That the Emigrants from Europe bring with them into America pernicious habits and an unbounded licentiousness.”—He also says, “ That the cultivators of the earth are the chosen people of God.”

Question 1st, In what part of this State had the Jefferson ticket the greatest majority? Answer, From a great city, and from the ultramontane counties, inhabited by Emigrants, Whiskey-Boys and Insurgents. Question 2nd, Where had the Adams ticket the greatest majority? Answer, From the cultivators of the earth—the chosen people of God—the honest, independent yeomanry, beyond the reach of foreign intrigues and corruption. Question 3d, To whom therefore, is the result of the election in this State the most honourable? Unquestionably to John Adams.

A correspondent observes, that the fertility of invention of a certain party seems to be equalled only by the distress into which the returns of the

elections of electors of the President and Vice-President has thrown them.—There never perhaps was a more barefaced misstatement of the sentiments of men, than what has been given yesterday in Mr. Bache's paper, of the probable issue of the votes of the electors. The writer of the statement alluded to, has modestly declared, that Vermont, who has chosen electors, is to have no vote on the occasion.

The following will be found more correct.

	ADAMS.	JEFFERSON.
Georgia,	1	3
South-Carolina,	4	4
North-Carolina,	2	10
Tennessee,	1	2
Virginia,	4	17
Kentucky,	4	4
Maryland,	4	6
Delaware,	3	
Pennsylvania,	2	13
New-Jersey,	7	
New-York,	12	
Vermont,	4	
Connecticut,	9	
Rhode-Island,	4	
Massachusetts,	16	
New-Hampshire,	6	
	79	59
Majority for Adams,		20

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

SALEM, November 22.

Sailing of a Spanish Fleet.

Capt. Magford arrived here on Sunday last from Cadix. He sailed the 26th September in company with a Spanish fleet of 22 sail of the line, and 18 frigates and sloop of war, reported to be bound to Carthageua. It was also said, that at Carthageua they were to be met by a fleet of British ships.

The Admiral's ship carried 152 guns. While capt. M. lay at Cadiz, two Portuguese armed ships of about 500 tons each, from the Brazils were sent in there as prizes. They were very valuable, and were captured by a French privateer schooner of 16 guns, said to be in part owned by capt. Barney.

Of the Capture of Admiral Jervis. Capt. Pedrick, of the brig Fox, arrived at Marblehead on Sunday last, from Lisbon. He sailed in company with capt. Myrick, of Boston, who brings the important intelligence of the capture of admiral Jervis's fleet, &c. We have seen two gentlemen of veracity from Marblehead, who conversed with Capt. Pedrick, and made the usual enquiries for news on his arrival, and he did not even mention the important reports brought by capt. Myrick; he was not asked particularly the question relative to the capture of Jervis's fleet, because at the time the report was not in circulation; but it is certainly very singular that capt. Pedrick heard nothing of this important intelligence, or if he did, and made no mention of it.—We must wait patiently, for the arrival of the sloop at Boston, which was to sail the next day after capt. Myrick, for a confirmation or contradiction of this highly important report.

[Citizen Greenleaf would explain this by saying that Mr. SOMERSON, the owner, was not questioned on the subject.]

EASTON, (Maryland) Nov. 22. The celebrated Mr. Henry (Patrick) of Virginia, it is said, opposes Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Henry has long been convinced, that from the amendments which were adopted into the constitution, as well as from the success of the administration of our federal government, all real cause of honest opposition had been taken away. When talents, and a sincere heart like his, unite, we have invariably seen converts made to federal measures. Some of the most celebrated men of our own state, are evidences of this remark. Conceited ignorance, however, makes its accustomed stand here, as it has done in all countries, and at all times, against every light—except the light of “ darkness visible.”—a light extremely useful to fallen spirits. Their fore-runners were similarly circumstanced, if we may credit Milton—

“ Darkness visible, Served only to discover sights of woe Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where PEACE And rest can never dwell.”

What a picture of those gloomy spirits in this happy country, who see slavery in the energy of good laws—nobility in a common title of respect—and monarchy in the birth night ball of Washington!

PHILADELPHIA, November 30. BOSTON, Nov. 23.

By letters from Portsmouth received yesterday, we learn, that capt. Gibbs arrived there on Sunday last, 6 days from Halifax, who informs, that a large ship, from Leith, Scotland, with passengers on board, belonging to Boston, (he thinks she is called the Betsey) was cast away on the Isle Sable: The people will in all probability be saved, but vessel lost. The merchants at Halifax sent a vessel to assist the unfortunate, after having landed three men the vessel was necessitated thro' stress of weather, to return without effecting any relief. There were some women and children, passengers. A government vessel, it was supposed, would be dispatched to take them off.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30. ARRIVED. Days Ship Alliance, Wood, Liverpool 37 Maria, Ferris, Philadelphia 3 Brig Columbia, Baker, St. Ubes 32 Ship Amacofia, Del Aqua, Naples, 4 months Sch'r Fly, Bart, St. Thoma 18

CLEARED. Ship Neptune, Green, South Seas Brig Mary, Ward, Amsterdam Two Sisters, Thurkon, St. Bartholomews Lucy, Gore, West-Indies

The Alexander Hamilton, arrived at Liverpool, in 24 days from this port. The Danish ship A. tonicate, Hendricks, is safe arrived at Cadix from this port. Vessels failed in company with the Alliance, Capt. Wood, October 16, from Liverpool. For Boston—Ships Alligator, Harris; Polly, Adams; Betsy, Kennedy; Caroline, Motley.—Brig —, Salsus, Schr. Sally, Stone. For New York—Ship Commerce, Delano, brig Polly; Drummond. For Virginia—Ships Montezuma, Howard; Virginia Packet, Wills. Brig William and Eliza, Luce. For Baltimore—Ship Columbia, Towns, Brig Orion, Shore. For Wilmington, N. C.—Brig Betsy, Norton do Aydalet. For Philadelphia—Brig Rebecca, Thompson. For Savannah—Ship Diana.

Rum at Auction. On Friday next, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock, on Walnut-street wharf, will be sold by auction, for approved indorssed notes at 60 days, 40 Puncheons West-India Rum. FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers. November 30, 1796.

To be Rented, A Large Vault and Cellar, That will contain 200 pipes, situate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Also a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horses. N. B. Goods Stored by the month. November 30. mwf

Dancing. MR. FRANCIS of the New Theatre, in conjunction with M^{rs} EVEN, the Ballet-Master, and principal dancer of Covent-Garden Theatre, now of the New Theatre will open an Academy at Mr. Oellers Hotel, on Monday, December 12, where they propose to teach in the most new and approved methods, dancing in its various useful and ornamental branches. Mr. Byrn's recent attention to the dances of London and Paris will enable him to complete this branch of education in his scholars in the most finished style. Favorite Scotch reels will also engage their particular attention. For farther particulars enquire of Messrs. Francis and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-street. Private tuition as usual. November 30. mw&f

For Sale, By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET, 65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine, Imported by the Eagle. WILLINGS & FRANCIS. w&f

The MEMBERS Of St. Andrews Society, Are requested to attend their anniversary meeting at Oellers's Hotel, on Wednesday the 30th instant. Dinner to be on the table at 2 o'clock. The members will please apply for tickets of admission to either of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Thomas Leiper, Gaven Hamilton, junr, Dr. Andrew Spence, Robert Henderson, James Henderson, William H. Tad, or John Shields. The officers of the society will please give their attendance at one o'clock. By order of the Society, RICHARD LAKE, Sec'ry.

To be Rented, A Complete Coach-House, With stabling for four horses; situated near the University, with a passage into Market-street—apply, for terms, at No. 49, South Front-street. Nov 23. j

A ROBBERY. Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS the Stores of the subscribers, situate near Walnut-street wharf, were, in the night of Saturday the 24th inst. broke open, and robbed of a variety of articles, contained in two chests, (which were also forced open) and of which the following are ascertained, viz.

No. 17	One piece London printed muslinet,	38	1-2 yds
1	One ditto ditto	21	3-4
2	One ditto fine Marcellis Quilting	15	
3	Three ditto ditto French Stitch do.	42	1-2
4	Five ditto ditto Marcellis Quilting	77	3-4
5	One ditto ditto Marcellis Quilting	25	3-4
6	Two do. Manchester print Quilting	23	1-2
8	One ditto ditto Ditto	46	1-4
9	Two ditto ditto Musinnet	23	
10	Four ditto ditto ditto	100	
13	One ditto clouded stripe fine Quilting	23	
15	One ditto Corded Ditto	25	
16	Four ditto ditto ditto	102	1-8
	One ditto white Jeanett	25	
No. 2	One ditto half-ell clouded Nankeen	23	
4	One ditto ditto Fancy ditto	23	
11	One ditto ditto olive Thickset	23	
12	Two ditto ditto olive ditto	47	
13	Two ditto ditto moss ditto	46	
14	One ditto ditto olive ditto	24	
15	Two ditto ditto bottle ditto	44	

A reward of one hundred and fifty dollars will be paid for the return of the goods, and in proportion for any part of them; and the further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to any person or persons who shall prosecute to conviction the perpetrators of the robbery.

An iron crow bar, with which the door was forced, pointed at one end, and marked with the letters P. F. on the other end, was left in the store, by the villains committing the robbery; who are supposed to have gone off by water as a boat was taken the same night from a neighbouring wharf, and was left fastened to a shallop at Almond street wharf.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co. Nov. 29. ll6.

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY, THE SIXTH EDITION, Is this Day Published, BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chestnut streets, In one large 8vo. volume, price 3 dollars. A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Prefodial Grammar. BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M. October 22.