

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1796.

ELECTION RETURNS.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Adams.	Franklin	Jefferson.	Burr.	Scattering
New-Hampshire,					
Massachusetts,					
Rhode-Island,					
Connecticut,	9	4			5
Vermont,					
New-York,	12	13			
New-Jersey,	7	7			
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13	
Delaware,	3	3			
Maryland,	7	4	4	3	2
Virginia,					
Kentucky,					
Tennessee,					
North-Carolina,					
South-Carolina,					
Georgia,					
Total,					

\* \* The piece signed "CANDOR" in our next. The publication of the Paraphrase on a passage in Shakespeare, would not promote any valuable end; and the original poetry subjoined, tho' it possesses considerable merit, is too incorrect for publication.

Yesterday Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor, esquires, Senators in Congress from the state of Vermont, pursuant to a resolution of the Council and General Assembly of Vermont, presented to the President of the United States the following ADDRESS, passed by the unanimous voice of both Branches of the Legislature of Vermont, October 25th, 1796.

An address from the Legislature of the state of Vermont, to the President of the United States.

SIR, FROM the unrecognized situation of this state, the Legislature had not an opportunity in common with her sister states, to anticipate, by an address, the blessings that were expected from your administration. Permit us, now, with sincere satisfaction, to assure you, that the event has justified the most sanguine hopes of the Legislature of Vermont, and their constituents.

When we contrast the gloomy aspect, both of our domestic and foreign affairs, a few years since with the flattering prospect now before us, we at once appreciate the advantages which immediately result from our general government; and the justice, magnanimity and moderation, which has marked your administration. Convinced of our true interest, you have successfully opposed faction, and maintained that neutrality, so necessary to our national honour and peace.—Accept, Sir, the only acknowledgment in our power to make, or in yours to receive, the gratitude of a free people. Ardently as we wish your continuance in public office, yet, when we reflect on the years of anxiety you have spent in your country's service, we must reluctantly acquiesce in your wishes, and consent that you should pass the evening of your days, in reviewing a well spent life, and looking forward to scenes beyond the grave, where our prayers shall ascend, for a complete reward, for all your services in a happy immortality.

We receive your address to your fellow citizens, as expressive of the highest zeal for their prosperity, and containing the best advice to ensure its continuance. We cannot, Sir, close this address (probably the last public communication we may have occasion to make to you) without assuring you of our affection and respect—may the shade of private life, be as grateful to you as the splendour of your public life, has been useful to your country! We shall recollect you with filial affection—your advice as an estimable legacy; and shall pride ourselves, in teaching our children the importance of that advice, and a humble imitation of your example.

To which the President returned the following Answer. To Elijah Paine and Isaac Tichenor, esquires, Senators in Congress from the state of Vermont.

GENTLEMEN, WITH particular pleasure I receive the unanimous address of the Council and general assembly of the state of Vermont. Although but lately admitted into the union, yet the importance of your state, its love of liberty, and its energy, were manifested in the earliest periods of the revolution which established our independence. Unconnected in name only, but in reality united with the confederated states, these felt and acknowledged the benefits of your co-operation. Their mutual safety and advantage duly appreciated, will never permit the union to be dissolved.

I enjoy great happiness in the testimony you have presented, and in the other proofs exhibited from various parts of our country, that the operations of the general government have justified the hopes of our citizens at its formation, which is recognized as the era of national prosperity. The voluntary acknowledgments of my fellow-citizens persuade me to believe that my agency has contributed to produce this effect. This belief will be to me a source of permanent satisfaction, and those acknowledgments a rich reward.

My sincere thanks are due, and I beg you gentlemen to make them acceptable to the Council and general assembly of the state of Vermont, for the very obliging and affectionate terms in which they notice me and my public services. To such confidence and support, as I have experienced from Councils, legislative assemblies, & the great body of American citizens, I owed the best exertions of every faculty I possessed: happy now in the reflection, that our joint labours have been crowned with success.—When withdrawn to the shade of private life, I shall view with growing pleasure, the increasing prosperity of the United States: in the perfect protection of their government, I trust to enjoy my retirement in tranquillity; and then while indulging a favorite wish of my heart in agricultural pursuits, I may hope to make even my private business and amusement of some use to my country.

Go. WASHINGTON, United States, 12th Dec. 1796.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Some persons pronounce it base and servile to speak so strongly of the virtues and services of the President as even his revilers think is true—for few of those who speak against him believe their own calumnies. Yet these men who strain at a gnat, actually swallowed a camel in the case of Genl. Dinners, songs and addresses—feasting on roasted and raw oxen—

flags, cannon, and all the fooleries of liberty-caps on slim poles and thick heads, could scarcely satisfy French idol-worshippers. In like manner, the praise of our free constitution, and its prosperous administration, offend those patriots, (what a name for such men!) who quarrel with you if you compare any thing with French liberty, or suppose any place out of Paradise to happy as France. These men would be cured if they should enjoy for only six months the glorious privileges they so much prefer to their own. They want a little of the self-respect spoken of by the President.

GLEANINGS,

From the Critical Review.

Flowers of English Rhetoric, applied to the Age of Reason, by Gilbert Wakefield; tending to exhibit the present liberal mode of treating an adversary.

Mr. Wakefield in his reply to Thomas Paine's second part of the Age of Reason, introduces the following curious character of Mr. Paine, in the course of his reply—that he is a compound of vanity and ignorance, a filly blockhead, a head strong sciolist, who has neither learning enough to know when he is confuted, nor ingenuous candor to acknowledge the confutation—a puzzle pated fellow—a swaggering polemic—an illiterate mountebank, acquainted with no language but his own—a noisy coxcomb—a bullying champion—a vain glorious and empty blusterer—an infuriate polemic—the pitiable victim of conceit and ignorance, who fumes and foams in an idle combat with the phantoms of his own disordered imagination—the most impenetrably stupid and futile braggadocio, that ever violated the sacred feeling of self-veneration, and every principle of literary integrity, in undertaking without candor, without modesty, and without knowledge, to canvass that multifarious and comprehensive topic, the evidences of revelation—and in the bitterness of his wrath, Mr. Wakefield exclaims—“Nincompoop (for insulating truth and violated honor, demand thy true appellation with a vehemence bordering on reproach) if thou findest any of thy visionary audacities unnoticed in future, modestly suppose the genuine reason to reside in their futility and nothingness.”

MR. FENNO,

I observe in your paper of this day my name in the list of those clergymen who were voted for to serve as chaplains in Congress. As it may, in consequence, be supposed that I had applied for a re-instatement in that service after having declined it some years since, and that I was, accordingly, in nomination; you will oblige me by inserting in your next, that no application to that purpose had been made by me, or by any other person, with my knowledge, in my behalf; that the same reasons hold good against my returning to that service at this time, which prevailed with me to decline it as aforementioned; and that, had I been chosen by a majority of the House, I should have been under the disagreeable necessity of repeating to them my desire of being excused.

SAMUEL BLAIR.

December 13th, 1796. N. B. One motive for desiring this publication is, to obviate a report, which had been by some persons officiously circulated, that my not having been re-elected at the time above referred to, was owing, not to my desire, but the disapprobation of Congress.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the public and private Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania. No. 1.

AN event hitherto unknown, I believe, in the annals of banks, hath, within five days, divulged itself of a most alarming nature in this city; but to calculate on the tremendous evils, that it threatened, is impossible. Consolation, however, is derived from its recent discovery; because, had it proceeded another three years—the immensity of your losses, would have been in the ratio of his mighty speculations. And who can say to what an enormous sum, the voracious and flexible disposition of your late president, would have extended itself? For, if in this small space of time, he could engulf, in wonderful schemes and contrivances, so much as to leave a balance against him of one hundred and eleven thousand dollars; what would not his fertile genius, and the ready accommodation of his needy friends, have demanded of him, while he held the uncontrolled purse strings of the great bank of Pennsylvania? May I not cry out, O, fortunate public and private stockholders of this bank! ye have escaped Scylla, by a happy possession of nearly all your president's property through a late, though “a hair breadth” investigation! It is, gentlemen, to guard your vessel from running on the rocks of Charybdis, that hath brought me forth on this lamentable occasion. And as this anxiety for the general welfare is my only preponderance, so shall I urge me, in some future papers, to spread my knowledge, and my advice, on the proceedings in that bank, devoid of fear or favor. It may be necessary, however, to inform you that, neither party zeal nor enmity to any individual director, cause my animadversions;—for I have met with no unwelcome denials, or refusals from them in a collective sense—and for several of them, I am in the habits of intimacy and friendship; but paramount to all other considerations, my attachment to my native country, is abhorrent to all speculators—and therefore my future communications shall be strictly candid, in doing justice—where it can be found.

PUBLIC GOOD.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1796.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. THOMAS PAINE's letter to the President having accidentally fallen into my hands, I was equally surprized at the composition of ignorance and ignorance, of which it is made up; and I could not but smile when I reflected, that this insect was striving to stain a character, which, at the very moment of his appearance, the legislatures of every state in the union, are vying with each other to emblazon. It is possible, that his malignity may have been provoked upon a comparison of the justice the people of the United States have done him

too, in the resolutions of congress, which are subjoined. At the time of passing them, Mr. Jay being President of Congress, it became his duty to speak in proper terms of the criminality of this pretended Apostle of Liberty, in answer to the French minister's complaint against him; and hence it is, I suppose, that “this John had always been the sycophant of every thing in power from Girard in America to Grenville in England.”—These are the resolutions.

“Saturday, January 16th, 1779.”

“Congress took into consideration the letters from Thomas Paine—whereupon a motion was made.”

“That Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be dismissed from office.”

“To which an amendment was offered as a substitute, in the following words.”

“That Thomas Paine be directed to attend at the bar of this house on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, to answer whether he had any direction or permission from the committee of foreign affairs, for the publications of which he confessed himself to be the author, when he was before the house on the 6th of January last.

“Another amendment was moved as a substitute to both the foregoing propositions, in the words following.

“Whereas Congress were about to proceed against Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, for certain publications and letters as being inconsistent with his official character and duty, when the said Thomas Paine resigned his office—Thereupon,

“Resolved, That the said Thomas Paine is dismissed from any further service in the said office, and the committee of foreign affairs are directed to call upon said Thomas Paine, and receive from him on oath, all public letters, papers, and documents, in his possession.

“A fourth amendment was moved as a substitute to the whole in the words following.”

“Resolved, that the committee of foreign affairs be directed to take out of the possession of Thomas Paine, all the public papers entrusted to him as Secretary to that committee, and then discharge him from that office.”

“When the question was about to put, a division was called for; and the question being put to adopt the first part,

“Passed in the affirmative.

“On the question to adopt the second part, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

“It was resolved in the affirmative.

“The question being then about to be put on the main question, a division was called for; and the yeas and nays being required on the first part by Mr. McKean,

“Resolved unanimously, in the affirmative.

“On the question to agree to the second clause, namely, and then discharge him from that office, the yeas were divided.”

This it was unanimously resolved to take the papers of office from him; after which the latter clause was immaterial, although it was also before carried. The disclosure of the secrets of his office which was the cause of the resolution, was made after he had sworn to disclose no matter, the knowledge of which should be acquired in consequence of his office, that he might be directed to keep secret.”

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW THEATRE.

THE FAIR PENITENT,

That master-piece of the elegant Row, again drew forth the splendid talents of Mrs. Merry, in Calista: and with pleasure we witnessed a very respectable audience, which had been attached, no doubt, in a great measure, by the union of Mrs. Merry's and Mr. Cooper's talents, as well as the strength with which the characters of the play, generally, were cast.

The lively portrait of the poor Calista, as given by Mrs. Merry, will hardly fail to leave indelible traces of her merit impressed on the remembrance of the audience.

Through the whole of the former part of the play, we were inclined to prefer Mrs. Whitlock's performance of Calista. In many instances, Mrs. Merry's accent and cadence were false, and the emphasis improperly laid; and words emphasized that did not require to be. In the last act, she crowned her former fame, and effaced from the mind, all conceptions of the possibility of her being surpassed. In the parting scene with her father, she wrung every heart with feeling for her ideal anguish, and forced the tear of sympathy from every eye. Indeed, this accomplished actress exceeded every prediction that could have been formed respecting her, however sanguine. In Calista, she has furnished a standard of excellence in acting, that will long be referred to—Happy will it be, if Mrs. Merry herself should be always able to act up to it.

Mr. Cooper was chaste, dignified and correct. He gave not, however, all the strength to Horatio that the character required. Many parts demanded a firmer and more energetic tone of voice.

Mr. Warren, in Sciolto, furnished proofs of strong natural powers; and his performance of many parts of the character, was at once feeling, nervous and pure.

Mr. Morton gave the “gallant, gay Lothario,” in an elegant style. This performer has seldom appeared to greater advantage. His improvement has been rapid, since we last saw him in this character.

The rising merit of Mr. Fox, of which we had so conspicuous a specimen, in his Altamont, could not, without injustice, be passed over in silence.—The chief defect in his performance of the character was, that by labouring to render his acting correct, he appeared rather stiff, formal, and somewhat too cold. We cannot omit, however, awarding him great credit for performing, with so much accuracy, a character on which, in no secondary degree, depends the development and completion of this interesting drama.

We have seldom seen a play performed, in which the characters have been better allotted, than in the Fair Penitent, on Monday evening. The remissness, however, of the actors, in not committing their respective parts to memory, was too glaring not to constitute a great drawback upon the entertainment of the audience.

All the fighting was execrable.

The Managers of the Theatre have, it seems, fallen under the displeasure of that Atlas of Information, the very popular Philadelphia Gazette, for bringing forward the state dramas of the “worm-eaten” Shakespeare.

For my own part, I could wish to see the immortal Bard of Nature more frequently referred to; and instead of repining at the too frequent performance of the plays of the sweet Swan of Avon, every man of taste and sentiment, must consider them as a capital stock, whence to derive relief and relaxation from the dramatical cant, nonsense, and plagiarisms, of modern Cumberlands and Iuchbalds.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, December 6.

There will probably be the whole number of Electors present at a preliminary meeting this day Mr. Rice, from the First Eastern, and Mr. Rockefeller from a Western District, are both in town.—There is no expectation of any vacancy; and the late contested law will not come into operation.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

We are happy to find that the loss sustained by the late fire, will be in a part mitigated to the proprietors, as a number of the buildings were insured. This instance plainly proves the advantages resulting from this excellent institution.

We have again the disagreeable task of announcing a dreadful conflagration which has visited the city of Savannah; and of which we this day give the melancholy particulars.

It appears to have originated from accident; and to have been greatly increased by a fatal security in the inhabitants, and a consequent want of enterprising exertion at a moment when the first destructive effects might have been checked, or the misery which has followed been considerably abated. Every part of the continent has, within a short period past, experienced the horrid visitation of this calamity to a truly alarming degree; and we must be indubitably led, from this hard earned experience, to adopt every possible precaution for a state of greater security to our large towns; where not only the comfort and property of its own citizens are placed at such hazardous stake; but the interest of the country at large, and the deposits of foreign merchants become also so precariously involved.

A Stated Meeting of

The American Philosophical Society, WILL be held at their Hall next Friday evening at 6 o'clock; when the annual Magellanic Premium is to be awarded.

The Society are also desired to meet at their Hall, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to proceed from thence to the Presbyterian Church, in High-street, where an eulogium to the memory of their late President, Dr. DAVID RITTMAN, will be pronounced before them at 12 o'clock.

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef, Chocolate, Rice, Boston mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-casks of Sherry Wine, and a few barrels of Cyder—for sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

No. 42, North Water-street.

December 14th, 1796.

Pantheon, AND RICKETS'S AMPHITHEATRE. FOR EQUESTRIAN AND STAGE PERFORMANCES Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets

To-Morrow Evening, Thursday, December 15, Will be presented, A Variety of

Manly Feats Horsemanship. After which will be presented a Comic Entertainment in two acts, called

THE GHOST; Or Living Apparition.

(Between the intervals of Stage and Equestrian Exercises) The whole to conclude with the grand serious Pantomime, under the direction of messrs. Sully and Spinacuta, called

The Death of Captain Cook.

MR. FENNEL Respectfully submits to the public patronage his intention of delivering, during the ensuing winter, A COURSE OF

READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;

Consisting chiefly of detached pieces, selected from the most admired authors, in prose and verse:—Arranged in such a manner as to exhibit a striking display of the human passions, and the gradual influence of vices on the mind contrasted with that of their opposite virtues, in affecting the happiness of man and the welfare of nations. The readings will be occasionally interspersed with observations on the most celebrated authors.

And the ART OF SPEAKING. The whole intended as a combined system of moral, critical, historical, and oratorical instruction, calculated to form the patriot and the man, and lay a foundation for the science of moral and political government.

The course will consist of thirty readings. Each reading will be delivered in the morning and evening of the same day.

The days of reading will be Tuesdays & Thursdays. The morning readings will commence at 10 o'clock, and the evening at 7.

None but subscribers will be admitted to the morning readings.

The evening readings will be public, to which also subscriptions will be received.

Subscription to the mornings 8 dollars. Subscription to the evening readings 10 dollars.

Occasional admission tickets to the evening readings half a dollar.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, to whom the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names.

Dec. 12.