

had passed that house; but that, as it went to the Senate without any of the facts upon which the claim was founded, it had been rejected. He doubted not these facts would again have the same influence upon the committee of claims and upon that house that they had heretofore, and also with the Senate, when they should be laid before them.

After some conversation on a point of order whether the matter should be referred to the committee of claims to report, or to a select committee to bring in a bill, it was disposed of in the former way.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house he had approved and signed an act for the better promulgating the laws of the union.

Mr. Madison, from the committee to whom was referred; the memorial of the commissioners of the federal city, and that part of the President's speech relative to a national university, reported a resolution to the following effect, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order for Monday.

"Resolved that it is at present expedient that authority should be given to enrol proper persons to receive, in trust, pecuniary donations, in aid of the donations already given towards the establishment of an university within the district of Columbia."

Mr. Dearborn called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Reuben Colburn for compensation for building batteaux and other services during the war, the report was against the petitioner.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, when

Mr. Dearborn laid the claim had engaged the attention of the house last session, and that no doubt seemed to remain with the house on the propriety of disagreeing to the report and allowing the claim, but whether the papers had been lodged at the proper office in Boston in due time.

(Several letters and papers were read to prove that the petitioner had done all in his power to get the account settled) Mr. D. hoped, therefore, that this would be one of the peculiar causes against which the act of limitation would not be permitted to operate.

After a few words from M. D. Fowler (chairman of the committee of claims) in which he acknowledged the justice of the claim, but that it was barred by the act of limitation, Mr. Coit said, as some new facts had been mentioned, he wished the report to be re-committed.

The committee accordingly rose, and the report was re-committed.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee of revision and unfinished business, made a further report, which was read.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1796.

Table of RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT with columns for various states and their respective votes.

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

The voice of Humanity was never more imperious than in its calls for the relief of our suffering brethren of Savannah—They must, they will receive assistance from the whole American Family.—Character, Interest, Feeling are at stake.

"Precepts teach, but examples move men." The receipts from the exhibition of the Elephant, on the 19th inst. for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, amounted to Seventy-Two Dollars.

Pantheon, AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE. Corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets. FOR EQUESTRIAN AND STAGE PERFORMANCES.

MR. RICKETTS, anxious to contribute his mite towards relieving the distressed, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the entertainments of to-morrow evening will be devoted For the Benefit of the Sufferers at Savannah.

The entertainments of the Evening will be expressed in the bills and advertisements of the day.

FOUND,

By a Gentleman, a SUM of MONEY. The owner may have it by applying at the Indian Queen.

WANTED, A MUSICIAN,

Who is capable of composing Accompaniments to Songs for an Orchestra. He must have no other engagement at a compoiser. Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

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.

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

Philadelphia, City Tavern, Dec. 21, 1796.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in consequence of several late attempts to fire the city.

Hilary Baker, Esq. mayor, attended, and communicated to the meeting certain information he had received, ofundry ill disposed persons intending to set on fire different parts of the city for the purpose of plunder—whereupon it was

Resolved, That Godfrey Haga, Matthias Sadtler, Henry Pratt, John Morrell, Leonard Jacoby, James Gallagher, Jacob Shoemaker, Wm. Sheaff, Levi Hollingsworth, Daniel Smith, Jehu Hollingsworth, and Joseph Higbee, be a committee to nominate suitable persons in each ward to patrol the streets at night.

Resolved, That Hilary Baker, Esq. Samuel W. Fisher, and Henry Pratt, be directed to wait on the Governor, and request him to issue his proclamation, offering a reward for apprehending the person or persons who have lately attempted to fire the city.

By order of the meeting: GIDEON WELLS, Sec'y.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN, The calamity, by which the greater part of the city of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, has been recently destroyed, excites in the bosoms of our constituents, the purest sentiments of sympathy and sorrow; and, from its magnitude, emphatically claims an intervention of the public bounty and benevolence.

It is with regret that I am obliged to submit to your consideration, a letter which I have received from the mayor of Savannah on this interesting subject; and to recommend a prompt and liberal contribution, for the relief of the afflicted inhabitants of that unfortunate city.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 21st Dec. 1796.

SIERRA LEONA.

[In casting our eyes over some late European papers, we saw the following notice of a settlement on the coast of Africa, which was commenced by a fellow-townsmen, and brother to a very respectable citizen of a neighbouring town.—To the friends of humanity and the civilization of "the children of the sun," the information will be pleasing.]

This Colony is at length established, and with the best prospects. Coffee thrives remarkably well, and we have some cotton.

We have received accounts from the Foulah country, that in a rebellion of his subjects the King has been put to death. The troubles in the interior have in some degree interrupted our traffic with the Foulahs, who are the most civilized people on this coast; they admit an intercourse with our people and profit by it.—They have adopted some of our methods of agriculture, and other branches of husbandry, especially such as relate to their live-stock. We purchase from them Rice, Cotton, Ivory, &c. The trade is yet in its infancy and limited, but much may be made of it.

When the slave vessels are from the coast, the natives apply themselves to industry, and manufacture coarse cloath, which we purchase and retail again to the Baggos, getting in return ivory and rice.

BAHAMAS.

Message to the Governor.

House of Assembly, November 15, 1796.

WE are ordered by the House of Assembly to return your honor the thanks of the house, for your honor's message this day, and to inform your honor that the house having in obedience to your honor's recommendation, proceeded to the immediate consideration of the same, came to the following resolutions, viz.

- Resolved, that it be recommended to his honor the lieutenant-governor to dispatch two or more, fast-sailing vessels to some of the Southern parts of the United States of America, and to the British ports in St. Domingo, to notify the scarcity of provisions at present prevailing within these islands, and that the house will make provisions for the expenses of the same. Also that certain bounties be granted upon all flour, corn, rice and peas, within a limited extent, as shall be imported into the ports of Nassau and Exuma, between the 6th day of December and the 5th day of January next, to wit: "Eight shillings per barrel, upon the first thousand barrels of merchantable flour.

By order of the house, THOMAS ROKER, Speaker.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In France they have demi or half regiments, who fight like heroes for their country—in America we have demi or half Americans, that is half American and half French, who fight like devils against their Country—and some of this mongrel breed have so little shame of this character as to announce it in their speeches in public places.—

Who ever saw any among the brute kind of the mongrel breed that was good or useful, except Mules, and they are a cursed obstinate animal—yet full as willing to serve one master as another: just so it is with the mongrel or demi Americans who have two sides of the Atlantic for attachment and service, and who now are, and always have been, as obstinate as their foreign masters could wish them to be, in opposing our government—our administration—our peace, our happiness, our tranquillity and our prosperity, by lies the most vile, and by slander the most unprincipled.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO, IN a pamphlet published on Tuesday, under the title of "a letter to a Bank Director," is contained the following paragraph:

"I have been referred to individuals in Mulberry-street, Chestnut-street, Second-street, Third-street, Water-street, and other streets, as known ulurers, or agents acting for companies of ulurers; and I have been confidently assured, that those very individuals (with shame be it mentioned) can, and do obtain discounts regularly at two of the Banks."

The agents alluded to, think it but justice to the bank directors in question, to state, that the whole contents of the above paragraph are utterly and absolutely void of the smallest shadow of foundation.

O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. W. X. Y. Z. &c.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO, IF the political axiom be true that every nation will be free in proportion as it is enlightened—and who ever pretended to deny it? then it follows that a people cannot be the most free unless they are at the same time the most enlightened—the proposed amendment of Mr. Christie was, therefore absurd, and the little orator, was for once confluent; whatever may have been his motives.

To have agreed with the principle here laid down, the passage should have been reversed, so as to read the most enlightened and the free. This is not the only instance in which causes have been mistaken for consequences.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, S. C. dated 2d Dec. '96.

"I have been just reading Adet's last note to the secretary of state. Every man who is a friend to the happiness and independence of his country must feel an indignation against the promoters of that most scandalous publication. Most certainly neither the French government nor the minister would have offered such an insult, if they had not been encouraged to expect a powerful support by a wicked party in this country. What is Peter Porcupine about? I have seen nothing from his humorous pen, respecting the election of President. The great Jacobins are the most proper objects for his attack; these are sparks, and more worthy of his notice than such a little sprat as S—K."

CHARLESTON, December 10.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, (South Carolina) dated December 7.

"The elections have this moment concluded their election, when Jefferson and Pinckney were unanimously voted for. The negro business is now before the house.

"Since writing the foregoing, Major Butler, in the house of representatives, mentioned that a number of gentlemen had requested to know if he would suffer himself to stand as a candidate for Governor, which he positively declined, declaring that nothing would induce him to act in a public station again:—in consequence of which, Charles Pinckney has quit his intention of Senator to Congress, and is now a candidate for that office.

ELECTORS.

Jefferson's Ticket.

- Edward Rutledge, sen. 113
General Pickens, 112
Judge Mathews, 112
Colonel Taylor, 110
Captain Simkins, 110
John Rutledge, jun. 109
John Chesnut, 109
William Thomas, 109
Adam's Ticket. 31
A. Vandenhorn, 29
H. W. Deffaure, 28
General Barnwell, 28
David Ramsay, 28
Robert Barnwell, 28
Nathaniel Russell, 28
John Bull, 24

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

- Charleston District. William Smith, 784 elected.
Beaufort and Orangeburgh. John Rutledge, jun. 839 elected.
Elnathan Hakel, 86
Georgetown and Cheraw. Lemuel Benton, 777 elected.
Tristram Thomas, 300
Joseph Blyth, 151
Canden District. Thomas Sumpter, 854 elected.
Richard Winn, 831
Pinckney and Washington. Major W. Smith, 947 elected.
Abraham Nott, 830
William Will, 652
Samuel Lowrie, 67
Robert Anderson, 63
Ninety-six District. R. G. Harpet, elected.

NEW YORK, December 21. ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Table of ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

Captain Leonard, arrived yesterday in 16 days from Martinique, informs, that on leaving there, information was received from Barbadoes, of the capture of a Spanish ship of 28 guns, by a British frigate—after exchange of several broad-sides.

Some transports, with invalids from St. Vincent's, and several American vessels, were to sail from Martinique in a few days, under the convoy of two frigates, who were to leave them in lat. 22. 0.

On the 12th inst. lat 40. 9. N. long. 72. 0. W. spoke the brig Sally captain Earl, from Cape Francois, bound to Rhode Island. She had 7 feet water, wind fourth, and heavy rain.

FRENCH FLEET.

From Halifax, Nov. 24. Yesterday arrived here, schooner William, captain Hargrave, in 5 days from Breton Harbour, Fortune

Bay, (Newfoundland). The last accounts from the French fleet were, that they failed from St. Pierre's on the night of the 10th of October. They had been 3 days at that place, and were employed night and day in watering the fleet. Before their departure they burnt all the buildings which remained of the settlement. They were seen by some fishing boats the night they failed, steering S. E. Afterwards, by a boat from Placentia-bay, they were informed that they were seen off the banks of Newfoundland, far to the north east. The people who have been on board of them, agree in their testimony that these ships are very badly fitted—several of them very leaky, particularly the admiral's ship, which they were continually pumping—badly manned, and the principles of liberty and equality so prevalent in the fleet, as nearly to destroy all order and subordination among them.

STOCKS.

Table of stock prices for various commodities and financial instruments.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table of exchange rates for London, Amsterdam, and other locations.

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, consisting of horizontal, capped and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capped and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capped & jewel'd, capped, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary. Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street. T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous distempers in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purpose above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital every effort will be made to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's fluid will manifest, and T. Swann as the first establishment of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon to enable him to public (which he is ever anxious to serve) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges fixed in his hand-bill. Such a subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

OLD THEATRE.

This Evening, Thursday, December 22d, 1796, Signior FALCONI

Impressed with the highest sense of the applause which the Ladies and Gentlemen have afforded his last performance, proposes to give another, consisting of a variety of experiments, never before exhibited, and shew his gratitude by the greatest exertions.

He has not thought it necessary to enumerate the various objects with which he means to entertain the company, as he does not wish to anticipate the pleasure and surprize he flatters himself to afford them; and which he hopes he has already sufficiently proved by his former exhibitions, presenting always to the spectators new experiments never announced in the bill.

However, at the request of a party, he will introduce

The Mysterious Candle, Which will bring to light the most absurd question that can be proposed—and again the Battle between the Elephant and the Ourang Outang.

With some improvements to render it still more pleasing—and other new scenery. To conclude with the celebrated Rope Dancer,

Who will this time shew himself in a masterly manner.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high elevation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis, Surviving Executor.

Oct. 21. 1796