

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Page was willing to give credit to the President for his wisdom, firmness, and patriotism, of which he had seen sufficient proofs in the course of his administration; but he observed that, after what had been said with too much warmth on both sides, that there was no propriety in using expressions in the address which can possibly convey an idea that the house meant to compliment the wisdom, firmness, and patriotism of any other man. Mr. Page looked upon the amendment as conciliatory, and as conveying the true meaning of the committee of the whole. He was not willing to censure the President for following advice which he had thought constitutionally binding on him. He was as much unwilling to give others credit for his virtues.

Mr. Heath said he was decidedly against the amendment. He did not think if it was adopted it would have the effect desired, as the words would apply to the public character of the President; but because he liked the phraseology of the original, he thought it better to retain it.

They did not mean to pay compliments to themselves, but to the President; therefore, the words in question related only to the administration of the President alone. The first question was then, whether that administration had been marked with wisdom, firmness and patriotism? And he would briefly say, so far as related to the internal situation of the country, it had borne these marks. He did not recollect any instance, where he could say, here was a want of wisdom, or there of firmness and patriotism. If they proceeded to foreign affairs, a great number of members were found (he for one) who wished that certain acts had not taken place; and, if he thought in giving approbation to this address, he was approving of those measures he would certainly vote against it; but as the gentlemen from South Carolina and New-Jersey (Mr. Smith and the speaker) had observed, as the approbation went to the administration in toto, it had respect to no particular act. Nor did he believe the literal words would apply to the business of the late treaty; (he read the words) the most clear meaning of these words related to the present government and constitution. And the word "success" could apply to those parts of administration only which had time to be matured. He did not believe that at the present period it could be said that the treaty with Great-Britain had been successful, and therefore could not be included, within the meaning of the expression. Not meaning to pledge an approbation of that act, and not conceiving that the sentence could have such a meaning, he would vote against the proposed amendment, and for the original.

Mr. W. Lyman did not consider this as a matter of little importance, he should vote for the amendment. It was defensible, he owned, as far as possible to keep out of view any contrariety of opinion on these subjects; but since it became necessary for members to express their opinions, he never should abandon his. He thought the President had in several things done wrong; but he did not charge him with any thing but misjudgment. When he was applied to last session to give up certain papers relative to the negotiation with Great-Britain, he believed he misjudged in withholding them; also in sending an envoy to Great Britain, and in the whole of the British treaty. He had not changed his opinion on that subject, nor should he, until he saw reason for so doing. And was he, with these opinions to say he approved of these measures? He was willing to subscribe to the amendment proposed, and if the compliment was stretched farther, it would be bombast. He considered this motion as very material; for if they passed the original, it would be condemning many of their former acts. He hoped therefore the amendment would obtain.

Mr. Gallatin thought the words objected to were conceived to mean no more than they really did mean; nor could he conceive how the words firmness and patriotism proposed to be inserted could apply to any thing but the public character of the President. On the first view of the address, Mr. Gallatin said he thought with the gentlemen from New-York and Virginia, and it was not without considerable hesitation, that he brought himself to agree to this part of the address. He found, however on further examination, that they did not go so far as he at first thought they did. Had they approved of every measure of the President of the United States, he should have voted against them; but, in the first place, he would observe, that as his administration did not include legislative acts; so that whatever evils had arisen from the funding or banking systems, were not to be charged to the President. [Debate to be continued.]

Thursday, December 22.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from the widow of Major Robert Forsyth, who met his death at the Federal Fort, for payment of monies due on her late husband's account. Referred to the attorney-general.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of John Reardon, praying to be re-placed on the pension-list, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the report on the petition of John Gibbons, treasurer of Georgia, be referred to a committee of the whole. It was made the order for Wednesday.

Mr. Patton obtained leave of absence for ten days.

Mr. Henderson moved that a report of the Attorney-general relative to a contract between the United States and John Cleves Sims, be committed to a committee of the whole. It was made the order for Tuesday.

Mr. Coit wished the gentlemen to give his reasons why the house should not meet to-morrow, as usual.

Mr. W. Smith said, his reason for making the motion was, that the different committees might have time to fit and prepare business to come before the house.

Mr. Macon was in favor of adjourning to Monday; as it would tend more to the dispatch of business if the committees had time given them to prepare their reports, than the house meeting when there was no business ready to proceed with. Adjourned to Monday.

A very long and warm debate took place yesterday in the house of representatives of this state, on the answer reported by a committee of the whole to the Governor's speech, occasioned principally by a motion of Mr. Leib to amend the answer by the introduction of a sentiment approving of the conduct of the governor in reference to the late election of electors, and another, expressing concern that any misunderstanding should have taken place between the United States and the French Republic, and expressing a hope that the same moderation and desire for peace, which had actuated the Executive of the Union in a late negotiation, would influence it on the present occasion. This amendment, which was of considerable length, was read by Mr. Leib in his place, and handed to the Speaker, who gave it to the clerk to read, when Mr. Frazer and Mr. Wala objected to its being again read, as an unnecessary waste of time. The Speaker said it was agreeable to the rules of the house that the motion should be read by the chair; but that the house might, if they thought proper, dispense with the rule. The mover and Mr. Smilie complained of the singularity of this procedure, acknowledging at the same time the power of the house to dispense with the rule (though they reprobated the principle); yet, as it had never been done on any former occasion, they trusted it would not be done then. After considerable debate, in the course of which the yeas and nays were called for, the question was taken, and negatived, there being only 12 for dispensing with the rule, and 53 against it. The motion was then read from the chair, and, without much debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared 29 for admitting the amendment and 36 against it.

This amendment being lost, Mr. Leib moved another, which was the latter part of the former, viz that part which related to the French Republic. Mr. Smilie seconded this motion, and trusted that as it went no further than to express the earnest wish of the house that this country might be preserved in peace, it would meet with unanimous approbation; he added, that, on former occasions it had been intimated that he and gentlemen who concurred with him in opinion, were for war (tho' the assertion was unfounded) but now, said he, he called upon members to join in a desire for peace. Mr. Frazer and Mr. Wala, objected to the motion, on the ground that that house had nothing to do with the dispute between the two countries, which was in the hands in which the constitution had placed it, viz the executive of the United States. The latter gentleman said he had no objection to echo the words of the governor, but did not like the amplification and the logging in on all occasions the British treaty. Mr. Cad Evans had no objection to express a desire for peace, but he would do it in a different way; he therefore proposed a substitute for the motion offered by Mr. Leib, which expressed sorrow that the republic of France should have taken offence at the just and wise measures of our government to preserve its neutrality, and trusting upon a fair representation of the business, they would be convinced there was no cause given them of offence. Messrs Leib and Smilie wondered that a substitute should be offered to an amendment to the principle of which a single objection had not been raised by the mover of the present amendment. These observations called forth others from Mr. Evans, in which he denied that the French Republic had ever rendered service to this country that it was the French King who had aided us, and that the Republic was indebted to this country, for the seed of that Liberty which was now springing up in France. Mr. Smilie observed in answer that, whatever other gentlemen might feel, he felt a gratitude for the services of the French Nation; and that no one could be offended with allusions made to the British treaty, as it was wished only, that the same "moderation and desire for peace" should influence the Executive of the United States now, as upon that occasion.

The question for a postponement of a section on the address for the purpose of introducing Mr. Evans's amendment, was taken by Yeas and Nays, and carried 33 to 32.

The debate then turned upon agreeing to the adoption of Mr. Evans's amendment; in the course of which the yeas and nays were again called for. Mr. Wala was very desirous that Mr. Evans should withdraw his motion, as he did not wish the house to interfere with a subject which did not properly belong to them; if, however, it was put, he should vote for it, as he was convinced the best way of preferring peace, was to support our own government against all foreign nations. Mr. Evans seemed inclined to withdraw his motion; but Mr. Smilie, and some others, insisted that the yeas and nays having been called upon it, the mover had no longer power over it. The speaker declared this to be agreeable to order, when Mr. Frazer, in order to get rid of the business, called for the previous question. Accordingly the question was put in this form—Shall the main question now be put? which was decided in the negative by one vote only, there being 32 members against putting the main question, and 31 in favor of it.

Mr. Frazer then moved an amendment (which it seemed he had unsuccessfully moved in a committee of the whole) in a part of the answer which had reference to the late election, which was to strike out the word necessity and to insert in its place one of less strength, in order to make the approbation of the governor's conduct in that business more equivocal; indeed Mr. F. declared his opinion that the governor had acted wrong upon the occasion, and that he ought to have proclaimed the election at the time appointed by law. After some observations from Mr. Smilie in defence of the answer as it stood, (it being the usual time of adjournment) a motion was made and carried to postpone farther consideration of this motion till to-morrow.

A resolution was received from the Senate recommending that the governor be requested to issue a proclamation offering a reasonable reward for the apprehension of any persons guilty of attempting to set fire to this city, which was twice read and agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Adams	Jefferson	B. Vt.	S. Adams	F. Nevers	Joy	Clinton	Washington	S. Johnson	O. Elsworth
New-Hampshire,	6	6								
Massachusetts,	16	13							2	1
Rhode-Island,	4									4
Connecticut,	9	4					5			
Vermont,	4	4								
New-York,	12	12								
New-Jersey,	7	7								
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13						
Delaware,	3	3								
Maryland,	7	4	3							
Virginia,	1	1	20	15				3	1	
Kentucky,										
Tennessee,										
North-Carolina,	1	1	1	6					1	
South-Carolina,			3	3						
Georgia,										
Total,	71	65	57	23	15	21	5	3	2	5

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

* The piece signed "JOE BUNKER" is received. An interview is requested with the author.

MARRIED, last evening, by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. John Kestland, merchant, of this city, to Miss Henrietta Constantia Meade, daughter of Geo. Meade, Esq. of this city.

The Select and Common Councils yesterday passed a resolution, ordering the watch to be doubled, and appointing Commissioners to see that their duty is faithfully performed. They have also resolved, that during the winter, all the lamps are to be lighted, except during the hours of moonlight.

The Act granting Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the relief of the Citizens of Savannah, passed the Senate of this Commonwealth this day.

The Ice now obstructs the Navigation of the Delaware.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia,) dated November 29, 1796.

"It is at length ascertained, that what is called Jackson's ticket for electors, has prevailed in this state. The Presidents unfeeling and unwelcome dereliction of office carried with it a train of reflections and consequences which could not fail of exciting universal disquietude; and in fact, apprehensions and alarms in this distracted extremity of the union; in the midst of this ferment, the golden moment of disorganization was seized with wonted avidity, and many thousand printed tickets, secretly issuing from the town of Savannah, were with a celerity suited to such black intrigue, circulated throughout the several counties, at the eve of our general election.

"Jackson, Teffair, Abercrombie, Barnett. Under these were added their favorite names for Congress, and such of their adherents, as could be obtained within the sale of instructions for the state legislature. On the back, 'this is a true republican or Jefferson ticket, all the rest are Adams, or monarchy men.' This political hydra was accompanied by a hand bill of enormous size—these were blazoned forth at every election to the extreme perplexity of an astonished and confounded multitude. Thus has the boasted freedom of our elections been again assassinated, and the assassin again flattered with success.

"What are we to expect from such a state of things? General Glalcock and Col. Walton, nevertheless, held a very respectable poll, and no doubt would, otherwise have had much the highest number of votes."

THE DEMONIAK—No. III.

Extract from the Aurora of this morning.

"If ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by WASHINGTON. If ever a nation has suffered from the improper influence of a man, the American nation has suffered from the influence of WASHINGTON. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by WASHINGTON. Let his conduct then be an example to future ages. Let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol, and that a people may confide in themselves rather than in an individual.—Let the history of the federal government instruct mankind, that the masque of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of a people."

In Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, 22d December, 1796.

"Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending and prosecuting to conviction any person or persons who may be found attempting to set fire to any part of the city; and that the Mayor be requested to draw an order on the Treasurer for the money."

Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM H. TOD, Clk. S. C.
EDW. J. COALE, Clk. C. C.

PROCLAMATION.

City of Philadelphia, &c.
WHEREAS the city of Savannah in the state of Georgia hath lately been greatly injured from a most terrible conflagration, and by authentic information from the cities of New-York and Baltimore, it appears that attempts have been lately made to set fire to those populous and wealthy cities; and from certain circumstances which have lately occurred in different parts of this city, there is reason to apprehend that there are persons lurking within its limits, who are instigated with the diabolical design of setting it on fire. Now, in order to exert the vi-

gilant attention of all well disposed persons to detect and bring to punishment such atrocious incendiaries, I Hilary Baker, Mayor of the said city of Philadelphia, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions of the Select and Common Councils of the said city, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be paid to any person, or persons who shall apprehend and prosecute to conviction, any person or persons who may be found attempting to set fire to any part of the said city of Philadelphia.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Six.
HILARY BAKER,
Mayor of the said City of Philadelphia.

WALNUT WARD.

The Citizens of this Ward are desired to meet at Mr. STEPHENS'S Tavern, in Walnut Street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in order to establish a Patrol, to protect the City against the attempts of Incendiaries.
December 23.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	16/10 to 17
Three per Cent.	10/0
4 1/2 per Cent.	14/
5 1/2 per Cent.	14/4
Deferred Six per Cent.	12/8 to 12/9
BANK United States,	19 to 20 per ct
— Pennsylvania,	23 to 24 do.
— North America,	40 to 45 do.
Insurance Comp. N. A. shares,	37 1/2 to 40 per ct.
— Pennsylvania,	2 1/2 to 3 per ct. below par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days,	par to 175
— at 60 days,	par to 170
— at 90 days,	162 1/2 to par.
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders,	40
— 90 days,	42

Pantheon,

AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-Streets.
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 23.

MR. RICKETTS, anxious to contribute his mite towards relieving the distressed, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the emoluments of this evening will be devoted

For the Benefit of the Sufferers at Savannah.

Doors to open at 5, and the Performances to commence at a quarter after 6 o'clock.
The days of performances, to be Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

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. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 46th and 47th days returns are received.
The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms. December 15. 1796

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 cases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favours and recommendation.
He now begs leave to inform them, and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes 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, to ride them with ease, elegance and safety—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 disorder 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 stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establishment of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) 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 listed in his hand bill. Such 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.
Nov. 5. 1796.

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, stable, 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 them particularly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and for the high cultivation 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,
Oct. 25. 1796. Surviving Executor.