

British.
Captures of American vessels under the British orders of Nov. 6, 1793—300 vessels estimated on an average at 10,000 dollars each 3,000,000
Subsequent captures and detentions of provision vessels, the payment for which is promised by the British government 1,500,000
4,500,000

French.
American property sold to the French government, from '92 to '96, not yet paid for by an official return, Sept. 96, nearly 35,000,000 livres 7,000,000
Vessels seized, and cargoes detained or sold in the West-Indies, about 100 sail 1,000,000
8,000,000

It is probable that this amount of twelve millions and a half of American capital is now in the hands of the British and French. The seizures under the orders of Nov. 6, have been declared by the British admiralty mostly illegal, and restitution awarded. But the money is not paid. The French government have also promised to fulfil their contracts, but *imperious necessity* has yet prevented.

Such defalcations from the capital of our merchants must severely affect the course of business. On Sunday morning last at about 4 o'clock, one of the patrols of the second ward discovered in Mr. Patten's Cooper shop in Depeyster street, a light. Upon examination, a considerable parcel of coopers shavings were on fire upon the hearth, having from appearances, communicated from fire left in the fire place, and would, in all probability, have set the shop on fire, had not the patrol extinguished it. The window of the shop was open.

The patrols of the same ward found two men and a woman sitting by a very large fire in the cooper's shop of Mr. Wilson, near the Old Slip, until 2 o'clock on Sunday morning. There was a considerable quantity of shavings about the shop, from which the fire was kept up. The masters of such shops ought to take care of the fire themselves.

ARRIVALS.

Ship Neptune, Jefferson, Lisbon, 64 days.
December 1. Spoke the ship Camilla of Philadelphia, 42 days from St. Ubes, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 33, 10.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Adams	Jefferson	Burr	S. Adams	P. Henry	Jay	Clinton	Washington	Young	Or. Elsworth
New-Hampshire	6									6
Massachusetts	16	13								1
Rhode-Island	4									4
Connecticut	9	4								
Vermont	4									
New-York	12	12								
New-Jersey	7									
Pennsylvania	3	2	14	13						
Delaware	3	3								
Maryland	7	4	4	3		2				
Virginia	1	1	20	1	15				3	1
Kentucky										
Tennessee										
North-Carolina	1	1	11	6						1
South-Carolina			3	8						
Georgia			4							4
Total	71	59	61	23	15	2	5	7	2	11

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

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated 27th December, 1796.

"Capt. Barney has arrived at Norfolk with two frigates, and is himself at Baltimore, and publicly declares he has received orders from the Directory to capture all American vessels, bound to and from English ports, either in Europe or elsewhere."

Genuine extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman in a country town in New-England.

"Is there no way to stop the impetuousness and insolence of French ministers?
"The people in this quarter are universally filled with indignation, and lament that there is a Frenchman to be seen in the United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis, to his friend in this City, dated December 27.

"Last evening, commodore Barney and a French General from St. Domingo, arrived in this City. The Commodore's Fleet is at Norfolk—The General is on his way to New York, to go to France in a corvette, to sail from that place as soon as it shall be officially declared who is the President of the United States. Barney says, should Adams be elected President, we shall certainly be engaged in a war with France in less than three months:—and he knows not how we could have avoided that misfortune, but by electing Mr. Jefferson our President, who stands much higher with the French nation than any other man in our country. He says he has positive instructions to take all American vessels going to or coming from British ports; but the vessels and cargoes are not to be disposed of, 'till further orders."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Aurora says, "When the Minister of the French republic presumes to publish to the American world, a decree of his nation, that deeply concerns their interests, it is an outrageous attempt upon the dignity of an independent nation"
It is wonderful, that the Aurora should defer its paymasters in the hour of their distress, and have honestly enough to publish, for once, the truth.

The democrats in the Aurora, affect to make a doubt, whether a President of the United States shall be appointed by the Jacobin members of the

House of Representatives, in spite of a majority of the votes of the electors chosen by the people.

From the Aurora.

"The honour and dignity of the nation are treated as empty sounds, that ought not to lead us astray from our interests, when the British plunder our defenceless merchantmen, violate the neutrality of our flag within our very waters?"

This is very severe on our democrats in Congress, who said bluster, talk big, and then—why, then sneak—They would not go to war in any event. The federal men said—negotiate, prepare for war, do every thing to avoid war—and if negotiation fails, then assert your rights at the point of the sword. These are facts.

From the Aurora.

"A late Secretary wished, that the citizens of the western counties would burn Pittsburgh—And probably some of his partizans are fulfilling the wish of this incendiary in different parts of the continent. He wished Pittsburgh burned to give government a pretext for glutting its vengeance; and his partizans may think, that setting fire to the different cities on the continent, may give them an opportunity of implicating the democratic republicans, and give them a coup de grace."

The above, says a correspondent, can allude only to the Secretary of the Precious Confessions.

When the people of the United States discover that the warmest terms of friendship have been made use of by any nation to cover designs hostile to their interests and their independence, however lullid by soft sounds for a time, however pleasing national friendship may have appeared to their philanthropic and generous hearts, they will be aroused to an indignation and a contempt of their insidious deceivers, proportioned to the value they had set upon sincere promises. When they shall know, as soon they will, that it has been the horrible design of the French, to gain the direction of our Executive; and to do this, that they lay it down as a settled plan of action, to prostrate the character of Washington, and to produce a total change in the form of the Executive into a Directory of Five, the good sense of the people will perceive the extreme danger of putting themselves, as in many parts of the union the Jacobins have done, under the guidance of any foreign influence whatever. They will then see how essential it is to know less of foreign agents, and to adhere to a government of their own adoption—to men of their own choice. It will soon be found, that the maxim, that we ought neither to love nor to hate any foreign nation, is a sound one. Had the people of the union displayed in favour of the British the same enthusiastic, blind and ignorant love which they have towards the French, we should have seen similar efforts made by the British to involve us in a common war against France, and similar appeals to the people to set them against their government. The British court would have considered, this overflowing love of the people was an invitation to them to interfere in our affairs; and as skillful politicians, they would not have been justifiable to their own nation, if they had not seized a situation of things so favourable to the promotion of their own interests and views against France. The wild attachment of the people to the French cause, and to the French nation, proceeded from sympathy at first, and was augmented by a rooted aversion to Great-Britain. This temper the French have had art enough to turn to their advantage; and flattered into a belief, that the same people who had affections for a foreign nation, could have no settled principles, and no national character of their own, they have ventured, in the most open manner, to make an appeal from the government to the people, with a fixed determination to threaten us into one of two things—a civil war between those traitors who would support them, against those who would cling to the government—or, into a war with Great-Britain. These evils, it is hoped, may be avoided by that man whom all hearts and eyes are turned to; who, it is believed, may yet be able to conciliate the firmness and dignity of his independent country, with the restoration of harmony with our ambitious sister republic. His endeavours must however depend for success on the firm countenance of our freemen. The evil has sprung from a national disease: the nation must aid the removal of that evil, by discarding from their bosoms those exotic poisons, that have unhappily invited the encroachments of the French government.

The Aurora talks of removing the statues and paintings from Italy, in order to take the dust off them. This may be well enough—But it reminds one of a character in Hamlet, who, wishing to get out of the air, was asked, whether he would fly from it? Into the grave, replied he.

Mr. Bache thinks, the pictures and statues plundered from Italy, will be brought safely. Their size, their delicacy, the badness of the roads over the Alps, forbid the hope that the eminent artists (French grenadiers) will get them safely to Paris. There, says Mr. Bache, they will do more good than in the cloisters of monks. There, it may be allowed, they will eternalise the barbarism of the French. What fine keepers of books, pictures, and statues the French artists (armed with pikes) will prove in future, may be conjectured from the past.

"For five years, whatever was precious in paintings and libraries, has been destroying, or selling at a vile price to strangers—eat by worms—exposed to dust and rain. The library at Arney has been put into hogheads." "Horace and Virgil have been made waste-paper, because they acknowledged tyrants."
"At Lyons, 800 antique medals of gold were melted down."
"At Nancy, the value of 100,000 crowns, in books and pictures, was destroyed."
"Learned men were termed aristocrats. Men of genius should be guillotined. The national library should be burned."—Gregoire's Report.

Captain Jessup was cruelly whipped by captain Pigot, and a young American gentleman was im-

pressed and shot at. These facts are related daily in the Aurora, with evident satisfaction, as any discerning reader will plainly discover. The repetition of them evinces a desire of the party to palliate the outrage offered to the country, by the electioneering minister; and, secondly, to criminate our government, as if it had to answer for the injury to captain Jessup, and the person who was shot at.—Facts, that tend to either of these points, are matters of joy and exultation to the party: and if all our captains were whipped, and their men all impressed, the party would rejoice, because they would expect to gain strength by every new cause of irritation. Like their paymasters, they would accuse our government of having allowed the British to do it. Not one instance has yet occurred of the administration having neglected the interest of the citizens. It is no thanks to the party in Congress or out that our prisoners are not now in Algiers—that our ships are not all captured and without compensation. In every transaction the vigilance and faithfulness of government have left the Jacobins no right to find fault. And in no instance have they a right to boast of their own spirit to assert American dignity and honor.

When they marched under a French flag to vote, when they formed mobs to protect privateering, when they aided Genet in their clubs, riotous assemblies, &c. to levy war within our territory and to infer our government. Surely in neither of those instances have they cause to boast.

Some years ago, a sea-captain was whipped by a Frenchman. They were calm enough then. Our vessels were stopped in France, seized on the high seas, and many millions of property are taken from us, without prospect of compensation. The Jacobins bear this wonderful well—better, it seems, than to have our vessels carried into England, and PAID FOR. To insult our government, to meddle in our elections, to rob our merchants, to break solemn treaties, to tamper with the western settlers—all this, and more, our Jacobins bear: and what is stranger than all, they—yes! by all that's impudent!—they talk of asserting our national honour! dignity! and independence!

The Boston independent Chronicle remarks on the thanksgiving, "That we ought to humble ourselves for our rebellious disposition"—which that truly independent gazette exemplifies in our demeanor towards God and the French Republic. Modern patriotism and the worship of Reason seem to have made some progress in Boston.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a deputation from the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in Pennsylvania, waited on the President of the United States, when the following address was delivered to him by the Grand Master:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

The Address of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Most respected Sir and Brother:
Having announced your intention to retire from public labor to that retirement to which your pre-employment services, for near half a century, have so justly entitled you, permit the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at this last feast of our Evangelic Master St. John, on which we can hope for an immediate communication with you, to join the grateful voice of our country, in acknowledging that you have carried forth the principles of the Lodge into every walk of your life by your constant labors for the prosperity of that country; by your unremitting endeavors to promote order, union, and brotherly affection amongst us; and lastly, by the vows of your farewell address to your brethren and fellow-citizens—an address, which, we trust, our children and our children's children will ever look upon as a most invaluable legacy from a Friend, a Benefactor, and a Father.

To these our grateful acknowledgments, (leaving to the impartial pen of history to record the important events in which you have borne so illustrious a part) permit us to add our most fervent prayers, that, after enjoying to the utmost span of human life, every felicity which the terrestrial lodge can afford, you may be received by the Great Master Builder of this World, and of Worlds unnumbered, into the ample felicity of that celestial lodge, in which alone distinguished virtues and distinguished labors can be eternally rewarded.

By the unanimous order of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

WM. MOORE SMITH, G. M. December 27th, Anno Lucis, 5796.

To which the President was pleased to reply: Fellow Citizens, and Brothers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,

I have received your address with all the feelings of brotherly affection, mingled with those sentiments for the society which it was calculated to excite.

To have been in any degree an instrument, in the hands of Providence, to promote order and union, and erect, upon a solid foundation, the true principles of government, is only to have shared, with many others, in a labour, the result of which, let us hope, will prove, through all ages, a Sanctuary for Brothers, and a Lodge for the Virtues.

Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my temporal happiness, and to supplicate that we may all meet hereafter, in that eternal temple; whose builder is the Great Architect of the Universe. Go. WASHINGTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That it shall and may be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America to import into the British ports of St. Domingo in their own vessels the following enumerated articles, viz.

Flour, bread, biscuit, pease, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and grain of any sort; tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, headings, timber, shingles, and all sorts of lumber; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and live stock of any sort.

And the following articles are allowed to be imported until further public notice be given: Claret in hogheads and cases, hogs lard, sweet oil, onions, apples and other green fruit; beef, pork and fish.

No goods or commodities whatever shall be imported or brought from the United States of America into any port or ports of St. Domingo in possession of the British after this date, except the above, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also the ship or vessel in which the same shall be brought, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel.

G. FORBES, Maj. Gen. Port-au-Prince, August 1st, 1796.

C. W. PEALE,
To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Willing to contribute my mite to assist the sufferers at Savannah, I propose to appropriate the products of the Museum, on Wednesday, the 4th of January next, for that express purpose. The constant call for my daily exertions, to prepare the numerous subjects for the museum, has, and will for a long time to come, prevent me from giving my personal attendance on the visitors of this repository: But on this particular occasion, it is my intention to be present the whole day; and it will give me much pleasure to see the rooms crowded from the early morn until ten o'clock at night.

N. B. C. W. PEALE during the last nine months, has made uncommon exertions to enrich and improve the Museum, and although it is not yet what it ought to be with the aid of the City of Philadelphia, the proprietor assures the public that it is daily progressing in usefulness; and the constant visitor will always find some additions to elevate his mind, and call forth sentiments of love, wonder and admiration of the wisdom of the great creator of all things.

Museum, Dec. 9.

NOTICE.

Those Gentlemen who hold any of the undermentioned Notes or Draughts (whether due or not) are requested to meet at the City Tavern on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 6 o'clock in the evening; at which time an arrangement will be proposed which it is expected will be satisfactory to the holders.

Edward Fox's notes in favor of James Greenleaf. James Greenleaf's notes in favor of Edward Fox. James Greenleaf's draughts on Edward Fox. Abraham Dubois's note to Edward Fox. Edward Fox's note to Abraham Dubois. James Greenleaf's draughts on Abraham Dubois. At the request of a major part of the Gentlemen interested.

EDWARD FOX. December 29. dtw

A PRINT.

MR. SAVAGE begs leave to inform the subscribers to the Portrait of DAVID RITTENHOUSE, L. L. D. F. R. S. President of the American Philosophical Society, that it is ready for delivery. Subscribers may have their prints put into elegant gilt and burnished frames, finished every way in a much better manner than those things are generally done, at nine dollars each, print included. Third door west of Tenth-street, in Chestnut-street. December 29.

WANTED,

A MECHANIC, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, such as are used at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT, No. 401, North Front-street. N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of stability. Globe Mill, December 29, 1796.

A Gold Watch was Found

A few days ago, in the lower part of Second-street. The owner, on calling at No. 127 in said street, and proving it to be his or hers by a description in writing, may receive it on paying for this advertisement. December 29.

A Ball.

J. DOZOL's Ball will be held on Friday next, the 30th December, at Mr. Oellers's hotel, and continue every fortnight during the season. Gentlemen's tickets at one dollar each, to be had at the hotel, where ladies who choose to honour him with their company may also be supplied with tickets. J. Dozol respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen, that he still continues his dancing school at the above hotel, and the hours of attendance for Ladies are from ten to one in the morning, and for gentlemen from six to nine in the evening, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, during the season. N. B. Private lessons will be given, either at his school, or at the houses of those who may choose to favor him. Dec. 29. §2t.

To the Public.

IT has been the wish of almost every class of citizens in America, that a Gazette might be published in the Metropolis, once a week which would exclude advertisements altogether. A large sheet, on this plan would contain all the intelligence, foreign and domestic;—it would come to the subscribers at a small expense, compared with that of the Daily papers, a great proportion of which is necessarily filled with advertisements;—it would be easily preserved and bound in a volume at the end of each year, or be conveniently transmitted to correspondents in any part of the world.

The first number of a paper on this plan to be entitled

THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTE,

will be published in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 5th day of January, 1797. It will be printed with an elegant type, on paper equal in size and quality to that on which the Philadelphia Gazette is printed; and it will contain every article of foreign and domestic news, including the arrival of vessels—price of stock &c. and a correct account of the proceedings of Congress, with an authentic copy of the laws of the United States, from the beginning of the present session of the Federal Legislature.

The price of the Universal Gazette, exclusive of postage, will be four dollars per annum, to be paid in advance, in Philadelphia, yearly; unless instructions shall be given by the subscribers to their correspondents in the city, who will engage to pay the subscription moneys as it becomes due.

Orders for this paper, post paid, are to be addressed to Andrew Brown, at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 29, Chestnut-street, who will be answerable for all money advanced on account of the Universal Gazette.

A Daily Paper, by post, sent any distance within one hundred miles, costs the subscribers twelve dollars, and twelve cents, per annum; any distance beyond one hundred miles, it costs thirteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, per annum, including postage.

The Universal Gazette, by excluding advertisements will contain all the intelligence of the week, and cost the subscribers by post, any distance within one hundred miles, only four dollars and fifty-two cents, per annum;—any distance beyond one hundred miles, it will cost only four dollars and seventy-eight cents per annum, including postage.

Dec. 29. §3t.