PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jefferson.	Burr.	S. Adams.	P. Henry.	Jay.	Clinton.	Washington.	S. Johnston.	O. Ellsworth.
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	4	3		2					
Virginia,	1	1	20	1	15			3	1		
Kentucky,											
Tennessee,											
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6					1		
South-Carolina,		8	8								
Georgia,			4					4			
Total,	71	59	61	23	15	2	5	7	2	2	11

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

FIRE.

About 8 o'clock last evening, an alarming fire broke out in the roof of a house in the College-yard, the property of the University of Pennsylvania, and occupied by the Rev. Dr. Andrews. The fire having got to a great height before the citizens assembled, the utmost exertions could not arrest its progress 'till it had destroyed the whole upper part of the house, as well as the one adjoining.

Various ideas have gone forth respecting the origin of this fire. It appears, however, from a consideration of all the circumstances, that it could not have been kindled with design.

In a late paper we inserted some observations of a European, strenuously recommending the use of Hotes, to be screwed on the Engine, in lieu of the pipe, and of sufficient length to extend to any quarter of the house: It clearly appeared that by the help of one or two of these, in the commencement of the fire, its progress might have been speedily arrested.

*** Dr. ROGERS begs leave in this public manner to return his warmest thanks to his friends and fellow-citizens, for their exertions in the securing of his property, during the alarming fire of last evening.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Dec. 28.

"Repeated attempts have been made by individuals to burn this town. Almost daily alarms.—Great numbers are detected and confined for trial. This morning, a brick dwelling house was set on fire, and principally consumed, by a negro woman, who endeavoured revenge on her master for severe treatment. She is also confined. The house being near the water, the fire was got under, so as not to communicate with any other."

To the INHABITANTS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

The great inquietudes, terrors and apprehensions, excited in the minds of sober and considerate citizens, by the very absurd and disgraceful practice, which for many years past has prevailed in and near this City, of firing guns on or near new year's day, induced the Legislature of Pennsylvania to express their disapprobation thereof by a law passed in the year 1774, wherein it is declared to be "a disorderly practice, which is "frequently attended with much mischief, and greatly disturbs public peace," and in order to suppress the same, certain fines and punishments are inflicted on persons who thereafter should be convicted of having offended against the said law. Notwithstanding which, persons have been found in this City, in every year since the passing of the said Act, who, in contempt of law and good order, have repeated the unwarrantable practice aforesaid, and have thereby terrified and disturbed the peace and tranquility of good citizens, and endangered their lives and property.

In order therefore to restrain unprincipled and inconsiderate persons from the commission of similar outrages at the close of the present and beginning of the next year, the Constables of the City are hereby required and enjoined to use the utmost vigilence and diligence during the last night of the present year to apprehend and confine in the common prison, all persons whom they shall find in the streets attempting to disturb the peace of the City; and the citizens who shall then patrole the City for the protection thereof, are requested to assist the Constables in preserving the tranquility of the City, and bringing offenders to punishment.—

It is deemed necessary, for the effectual suppression of the practice aforesaid, to carry the said law rigorously into execution, and therefore it is wished and hoped, that none of the youths or other inhabitants of this City, will expose themselves to the disgrace of being considered and treated as disorderly persons, and disturbers of the public peace.

HILARY BAKER, *Mayor.*

Philadelphia, 30th. Dec, 1796.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Democratic *virtue* is at an uncommon low point of dejection and discouragement. It has been the delusion of several, (one or two Jacobins born, and at least two new converts) that the Vice-Presidency was within the grasp of each of the four pretenders. Each took his chance, and acted so as to make the most of it. But, alas! what signifies duplicity? what avails a coronet? To be the tool of Jacobins, on this very prospect, is nothing. The claims of a law chief, and once federalist, are nothing: since we see, that if a man sticks to his party like a BURR, even Virginia will sooner vote for OLD SCRATCH, than for him.

The *scratching* governor of Massachusetts has become remarkable by the name, as well as the deed.

THE PLUNDERED STATUES, PAINTINGS, AND MANUSCRIPTS.

Carry these precious curiosities, says the Aurora, from Italy to France,—where they may do some good: that is to say, take them by force from the country where they are almost worshipped, because they augment its wealth, and illustrate its own glory and that of the arts; and carry them into the country which war and anarchy have made a chaos—where property, principles, men and government, are all revolutionary and changeful as the winds. In spite of all the affected veneration for the arts, France has shed more of the blood of the literati, and of clergymen, than the pagan persecutions of the christian religion, and destroyed not much less of the precious remains of the arts and sciences, than the old Goths and Vandals

What a hardship our Jacobins submit to? To defend French principles after their authors have given them up, is a tough business. The *cause* of liberty, the *rights of man*, the *happiness* of the people, are *words*, and very clever words, to collect a mob. None are better to stop that cursed thinking on facts that have stopped every Jacobin mouth in France. But fashions will do for us after they are worn out in Paris. The Boston Chronicle is at this of time day the fittest tool of foreign influence, because it is the dullest. Ignorant of principles, and heedless of experience, the thick headed paragraphists of the Chronicle go on to extol the happiness and liberty of France. The very words sound ironically. Let us repeat them—The *happiness and liberty* of France! The *knowing ones* of the club, already laugh at these droll words.—To oppose Chronicle lies, take French evidence—"The laws without execution: The constituted authorities impotent and disgraced: Crimes unpunished: Property of every kind attacked: Personal safety violated: The morals of the people corrupted: No constitution, no government, no justice."—[*Brissot's appeal to his constituents*]

This is the *liberty*, the *happiness*, the Chronicle extols. The readers of that venal Gazette know, it is hoped, what it leads to in America. Folly has had its day; and Mr. Adet's appeal to the people, has cured many who refused all other medicine.

SERIOUS TRUTH!

Without good morals, it is allowed, there can be no free republic. The democrats have *talked* as loudly as others on morals, but they have *done* more than all other men to corrupt them.—Their admiration of French examples, has been a contagion. They extolled anarchy, and they vindicated ferocity; and for a time, it seemed as if the measures in Paris were approved well enough to be imitated. How much sentiments so false and so truly horrid, as have had their day of popularity in our country, have changed the milk of charity and human kindness, that we used to have in America, into vinegar and aqua fortis, cannot be certainly known. Confusion if the democrats could bring it about as they wish, would shew how much more of the blood of fathers and brothers a *second* American revolution would shed, in consequence of our being taught and accustomed to think so much more lightly of shedding it, than we did during the first. God of his mercy forbid that the matter should be tested by experience!

Another very great cause of the general corruption in the United States is this—Lately, vice and villainy have found a way to hold up their heads, not only without shame or fear, but with audacity. Clubs receive *disgraced* men, bankrupts, swindlers, over-drawers at the banks, renegadoes from Britain and Ireland. Party combinations protect men who are shunned and abhorred by their brethren of the same class or profession. Is there no instance of a merchant despised by all other merchants, trusted by none, driven from their company, who finds support from other quarters, and gets into power by club influence? The public is invited to attend to glaring and scandalous instances of distinction, power, and public trust conferred upon individuals, from whom all private trust has long ago been withdrawn: nay, more, who are thus advanced for the very reason that their beggarly circumstances, their profligacy of principles, and blasted characters, qualify them to serve the party. For a conspiracy against a free commonwealth, Cataline is fitter to be trusted than Cato. The party judges right, it is admitted.

But is not the power of public opinion counteracted and wholly perverted, when knaves thus mount above their astonished accusers? when they possess at least public marks of honour, and hurl their calumnies even against such virtue as Washington's? The democrats have certainly impaired morals, which is one step towards subverting order.

Warning from the AURORA.

Fauchet, in his intercepted letter, calls the democrats and the whisky insurgents the *patriotic* party. As Mr. Bache often applies the name to his clan, it is lucky that we know its true meaning.—The same *patriots* who rose in arms, and were quelled at the expence of a million and a half, he tells us, will have a place of shelter, if the French should obtain possession of the Spanish country beyond the Missisippi. *There*, he says, will be an *asylum* for the patriots. Another whisky insurrection may be hoped for the sooner, because Bradford & Co. will then have a place of refuge, a safe asylum. This, Mr. Bache assures us, will be a *great advantage* to the United States.

Some persons make the success of French principles an affair of *duty*, not of simple truth. Holy insurrection, and setting up the *governed* against the *governors*, has been called the *cause* of liberty, and those among us who denied, or even doubted, the good tendency of such *Whiskey* and *Shays* principles, were denounced, opposed and hunted at elections, or, when chosen to office, slandered and news-papered almost daily.

Will their Jacobin high mightinesses permit us to speak out, now that in their fallen state they cannot help it? Has French republicanism succeeded? Has not the experiment wholly failed? Has not American republicanism, as the President observed in his Speech, succeeded wonderfully! It has, and every farmer's, every mechanic's, and every merchant's experience, attests it. The causes of this marked and signal difference depends on circumstances which every man of sense should investigate calmly. Americans, he will say, may be and God grant they may ever be republicans.—The French are, if we may trust experience, unfitted for it. It is not our fault that they have failed, nor is it our misfortune. Great cities we have not, morals we have, our citizens live dispersed, they know something, and they possess something. The success of our government is therefore our peculiar and perhaps our single felicity. If these suggestions are true, is it any *crime* to offer them to the public consideration.

Bache having published at last the statement of the returns into the Collector's office, of the Port of Philadelphia, wherein it appears that FOUR American seamen, and no more, have been impressed by the British;—only a faint regard to character will now be requisite to prevent the continuation of those absurd assertions on this head, the falsehood of which has disgraced even the Aurora.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Hunter, Montague, from Bristol and Brest, has politely informed us, that when he left Brest, October 26, about 15 sail of the line lay in Brest waters, nearly ready for sea; that several vessels were repairing—and that there were about 26 armed vessels, besides a number of privateers which were fitting.

The Hunter was boarded three days out of Bristol by the French privateer ship Buonaparte of 16 guns, Capt. Raymond, who treated them politely except putting on board them 16 prisoners against the will of Capt. M. Having the prisoners on board Capt. M. steered for Brest, where he debarked them, and represented the facts to the admiral and the owners, who highly disapproved of the conduct of Capt. Raymond, who had no orders to distress the Americans. The Buonaparte had been out three days, and had taken three prizes, one of which was the Duke of Clarence West-India man, valued at 25,000l. sterling, the other two were destroyed.

ARRIVED.		Days.
St. Sandbery Packet, Harrison,	Port au-Prince	33
Ship Camilla, Williamson	St. Ubes	73
Venice, ——	ditto	—
Schooner Nymph, Johnson	St. Croix	52
Sloop Alemena, Folsome	Richmond	6

Snow Harmony, Williams, from this port, has arrived at St. Croix.

Schooner Favorite, Allen, arrived safe at Newport, 51 days from Surinam.

Brig George, Richards, from this port, arrived at Brest in 48 days.

Ship Planter, Capt. Montague, 70 days from Bristol, and 63 from Brest.

October 23, the ship Sally, of Boston, was sent into Brest by La Vengeur privateer, being bound from Limerick to Lisbon, and having on board about 45 tons of butter. Also was sent in, an English brig from Cork bound to Barbadoes, captured by a cutter.

October 27, the ship Diana, of South-Carolina, from Liverpool bound to Savannah, was carried by a privateer into Brest.

November 10, spoke the ship Washington, from Philadelphia to Hamburgh, all well.

November 12, spoke the ship Wilson, Capt. Allen, from Cork to Philadelphia, out 17 days, lat. 42, 50, long. 36.

November 20, spoke the ship Thomas Wilson, lat. 40, 23.

November 24, spoke a brig from Baltimore for Bremen, out 5 days, lat. 37, 23, long. 65, 0.

November 27, spoke the brig Mercury, from Philadelphia, bound to Hamburgh, out 3 days, lat. 37, 10, long. 65.

December 5, spoke the brig Grace, from Philadelphia bound to Amsterdam, out 4 days, longitude 63.

December 12, spoke the brig John, from Charleston, bound to New-York, out 22 days.

December 18, spoke the brig Two Friends, from St. Thomas, for New-York.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.

A number of citizen soldiers from Fell's Point, consisting of captain Weaver's artillery, captain Stewart's Hibernia brigade, capt. Keating's grenadiers and one or two companies of infantry, yesterday paraded before commodore Barney's door, to wish him the compliments of the season, and congratulate him on his arrival once more among his old friends and acquaintance.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house belonging to Mr. Maubry, near Pratt-street, between Hanover and Charles-street. From some threats of a negro girl belonging to the family, and from its breaking out in the garret, it is supposed she designedly set it on fire. It was an happy circumstance she did not execute her wicked design until daylight, as from its high and inaccessible situation, the flames must have spread far and wide before effectual means of prevention could have reached the place. By the exertions of the citizens the fire was soon got under, without much other damage to the house than the loss of an old roof. Uncommon regularity and alacrity were observed in forming and preserving lanes for the supply of water.

We are requested to say, that the citizens residing on that part of Howard's hill where the fire broke out, cannot omit acknowledging the grateful sense they entertain for the signal services of messieurs Daniel Fisher, John Lee, Samuel Lee, and others, whose manly and generous exertions, in and on the top of the house on fire, saved it in a great measure, with little other loss than the roof, which was thrown off; by which the flames were soon extinguished and prevented from spreading their ravages to the adjacent buildings, which are composed of wood and very combustible.

Since writing the above we learn that the negro girl, on examination, confessed she set her masters's house a fire; and has accordingly been committed to prison.

SUSSEX, (New-Jersey,) December 16.

We are informed that the following persons were put in nomination in this county, for representatives in Congress, and we are happy to observe they are all Federal—the election will be held in each township, on the second Tuesday in January next.

Mark Thompson, Jonathan Dayton, James Imlay, Thomas Sinnickson, James Schureman, Abraham Ogden, Joseph Bloomfield, William Crane, James Linn, Charles Stewart, John Blackwood, Thomas Lowrey.

INFORMATION.

IF ANN BURNS, who came to Philadelphia from Bristol, in the ship FOUR FRIENDS, captain Waddell, in May last, will apply to Jesse and Robert Waln, she will receive very agreeable and interesting information. dtf Dec. 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street
December 31. w & f 1m

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office. No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday the 11th January next, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, SECRETARY.
December 31. s. w. & w.

FOUND,

At the Dancing Assembly, last Thursday evening, 29th inst. a GOLD BRACELET.—The owner may have it by applying at this office
December 31 3

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.
December 31 d

THE STOCKHOLDERS
Of the Bank of the United States
Are hereby informed,

THAT, according to the Statute of Incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-Five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the Bye Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble a General Meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

and Fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected.
eftel.

THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, *No.* 41, *South Second-street, Philadelphia,*
HAS FOR SALE,
A large and very general assortment of
STATIONARY.

Drawing and Writing PAPERS.
Antiquarian
Double Elephant
Atlas,
Elephant
Imperial
Super Royal
Royal
Medium,
Demy
Thick Post folio
Thin ditto
Extra thin ditto
Thick Post Letter
Ditto plain
Ditto gilt
Ditto lined
Thin Post
Ditto gilt
Mourning
Ditto plain, or lined
Bank Post
Small Post cap size
Best English and American Foolscap, various qualities
Superfine Pot
Second ditto
Blossom and grey Blotting Paper
Wrapping paper
Letter files and laces
Paper cases, various sizes
Bonnet pasteboards

Merchants' Account Books, viz,
Ledgers, single or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without cross lines
Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books, and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolscap, cross ruled or plain.
Receipt Books
Bank Books
Memorandum Books
Bill of Lading Books
Bill Books, payable and receivable
Bank-Check Books, of various sizes and for different banks
Cyphering and Copy Books
Common place Books

Best Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Best and second Swan Quills
Black and red Ink Powder
Ditto Liquid Ink
Penknives
Desk knives
Superfine red and black Sealing wax,
Best vermilion and coloured wafers
Large and small office wafers
Red tape broad, middling & narrow
Elastic gum, in bottles or pieces
Pounce
Ivory pounce boxes
Cocoa and bone ditto
Ivory paper-knives
Black sand
Sand boxes, japanned
Lignumvitæ and common Gunter's scales
Brass dividers
Leaden pressers
Black lead pencils
Sliding ditto
Japanned card racks
Writing parchment
Ditto vellum
Morocco writing desks
Spanish tambour ditto
An elegant variety of ebony ink-standishes
Large, middling and small pewter ink-standishes
Large, middling and small counting-house ink-pots
An elegant assortment of chrystal and wedgewood philosophical ink-pots
Ink-glasses, various sizes
Leather & paper ink-pieces for the pocket
Small gilt visiting cards
Blank message-cards, large and small, gilt and plain
Boxes of marking-types for linen.

Bills of lading, large & small
Bills of exchange
Elegant copperplate ditto
Custom-house entries
Manifests
Seamen's articles
Blank bonds
Judgment bonds
Judgment bills
Mortgages
Arbitration bonds
Apprentice's indentures
Powers of attorney
Bank checks, &c. &c. &c.

December 17. 6S

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.

Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.
November 30. mwf12