

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Nov. 20.

Yesterday Town Meetings were held throughout this State for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; The votes at the close of the poll in this town stood as follows.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Federal Maj., Jacobin Maj. Lists names like Cranston, Johnston, Smithfield, Gloucester, N. Providence, E. Greenwich, Warwick, Coventry, Scituate, Foster, Cumberland, Barington with their respective vote counts.

The British Packet Mary, has been seized at New York, for smuggling nineteen pieces of broad cloth.

Letters from North Carolina, say the Federalists will certainly have five electors for President and Vice-President in that State.

Fine wits, says Selden, destroy themselves with their own plots in meddling with affairs of State. They commonly do as the ape that saw the gunner put bullets in the cannon, and was pleased with it, and would be doing so too; at last he puts himself into the piece, and so both ape and bullet were shot away together.

The above shrewd writer has a terrible sarcasm upon the married dames, expressed in the blunt language of his time "Tis reason a man that will have a wife should be at the charge of her trinkets, and pay all the scores, she sets on him. He that will keep a monkey, 'tis fit he should pay for the glasses he breaks."

A republican Bookfeller has lately declared, under his own hand, that he is willing to print for the Devil. Whether or not this same scold and infernal author would employ a republican to vend his works cannot be made a question. As the satanic scribbler is the author of many a confused piece, and huge folios of treason, rebellion, sedition, confiscation, and murder, we know very well to what presses he would apply, provided he were dissatisfied with work done in Hell.

Dr. G. GREGORY, a very useful and amiable living writer has lately revised the well known translation of Telemachus by Hawkeworth, and published a splendid edition of that charming and instructive Epic. It is decorated with beautiful engravings from designs by Stothard, and is accompanied by a well written life of Fenelon. Hawkeworth's is the most perfect translation we have from the French language. The monthly reviewers averred on the first appearance of Hawkeworth's version that the spirit, and genius of the author had never been so effectually represented, and Dr. Gregory assures us "that few translations, or even original productions in our language, can compare with it in brilliancy, elegance, or harmony of style.—The commendation of the original is likewise high, and from the general impression left on the mind by careless perusal when a school boy, it is believed, that Dr. G. is not too partial, when he says "in the whole scope of modern literature, there is not a work, which comprehends so extensive a range of useful knowledge, conveyed in so agreeable and fascinating a style. The whole mythology, geography, and science of the ancients are comprized in this elegant work. The most useful lessons in politics and morals are forcibly inculcated; the finest feelings of the heart are exercised and improved. The narrative is more interesting and pathetic than those of Homer and Virgil; and, in the perusal of it, the mind, so far from being contaminated, is enlightened and refined.

Some simoleon, whose file is insufferably tedious and whose sentiments are unspcakably absurd, torments even the Jacobinical readers of the Aurora, with his miserable "bald and disjointed chat," under the signature of R. SLENDER.—We suppose him to be a lineal descendent of Master Slender, whose faculty is immortalized by the pen of Shakespeare.

A droll advertisement occurs in the early folio edition of The Tatlers. "Any gentleman that wants a man for shooting, hunting, setting, or any manner of game, may hear of one well qualified, at the printing press in Little Britain. He is a good scholar and shaves well."

A Gentleman lately crossing a narrow bridge in the Jersey's, which was not railed on either side to secure passengers from falling, said to a Countryman, whom he met, "I think this narrow causeway must be very dangerous, my honest friend; Pray, are not people lost here sometimes?" "Lost! no, Sir," replied the man "I never knew any body lost here in my life; here have been several drowned indeed, but they were always found again."

A country Gentleman, walking in his Garden, saw his gardener asleep in the arbour—"what," says he, "asleep, instead of at work, you idle dog, you are not worthy the sun should shine on you," "I am truly sensible of my unworthiness," answered the man, "and therefore, I laid myself down in the shade!"

A little boy having been much extolled by a fond Mother for his quickness of reply, a Gentleman rudely observed, when children were so keen in their youth, they are generally stupid and dull, as they advance in years. "What a very sensible boy you have been, Sir, then," replied the child.

A gentleman lately called on an oculist to consult him about his eyes, which of late had become very weak. He found him over a bottle of wine. "Would you be entirely cured," said the jolly Eye Doctor, "you must wholly abstain from wine."—"I will," replied the patient, "but it seems to me your eyes are full as bad as mine, and yet you drink pretty freely."—"True," said the other, "because I prefer wine to good eyes."

We recommend the following passage from the works of Dr. JOHNSON to the canting Patriots of Pennsylvania, Patriotism in the form of an Irish Vegetarian, or of the inconstant Tench certainly comes to us in a very "questionable shape."

"The people is a very heterogeneous and confused mass of the wealthy and the poor, the wise and the foolish, the good and the bad. Before we confer on a man, who catresses the people, the title of patriot, we must examine to what part of the people, he directs his notice. It is proverbially said, that he who dissembles his own character, may be known by that of his companions. If then his first or principal application be to the indigent, who are always inflammable; to the weak, who are naturally suspicious; to the ignorant, who are easily misled; and to the profligate, who have no hope but from mischief and confusion; let his love of the people be no longer boasted."

The following extract, from the Massachusetts Centinel, is replete with truth and justice, and reflects honor on the heart that dictated, and the pen that wrote it.

EXTRACT.

General Hamilton stands not in need of any auxiliary support.—His political fame is founded on the rock of public service, in the cabinet and field; and will defy the whirlwinds of malice, or the waves of faction to impair its foundation.—We lament, that parasites and ear-wigs should have created, jealousies of him, in the breast of our excellent President. But we think they cannot long subsist; and that the time is not far distant, when such men as General Hamilton will enjoy the full blaze of Executive confidence, while the tiny Ephemeris which recently buzzed round its chair, will be annihilated by its rays.

A man of high man and ancient principle, though lonely, though unassisted, though discouraged, though almost desponding in the combined efforts of the learning and virtue of the age, may still contribute something to stem the defolating spread of "unsettlement of principles" and "unsettlement of institutions."

An humorous fellow lately observed that the French treaty must be a dark business as it is reported to have been signed at midnight! Baltimore Pap.

We are informed, that among many other valuable papers demolished by the fire at the Federal City, there was a French edition of the Encyclopaedia, which cost 20000 sterling.

Alexander Pop.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In proceeding to lay before you a general state of the Commonwealth, I derive the highest satisfaction from an opportunity of congratulating you, upon the health that the city of Philadelphia has enjoyed, during the present year, as well as upon the many other blessings, which a beneficent Providence has bestowed upon our country. The commerce of the State, relieved from domestic calamity and external outrage, promises to revive with all its energy, and enterprise. Her agricultural industry has been productive beyond the experience of any former period: While the progress of population and settlement (notwithstanding an impolitic discouragement of migration to America) rapidly extends, throughout her territory, the various arts and advantages of Social life. To preserve, and to improve, a situation thus propitious, will certainly demand and deserve the attention of every department of the government; but from the legislature, in particular, much is expected, and much, I am persuaded, will be performed.

It is obvious, that on the judicious structure, as well as on the faithful administration of our municipal institutions, must depend the order, safety and tranquility of the community. Hence, it becomes necessary, occasionally to review the general laws for regulating our police; to adapt them to the inevitable mutation of human affairs; and to amend them, according to the useful lessons of experience. With this view, therefore, permit me to introduce to your immediate consideration, the propriety of revising the existing systems, in relation to Elections, to Courts of Justice, and to the Militia.

The law for regulating the General Elections, has been found defective in its description of the qualification of Voters; in the rigor of the proof required to establish the privilege of voting, and in the omission of a summary mode, to investigate and decide any contest, that may arise, at a preliminary election for Inspectors and other Officers. While, on the one hand, this sacred right of citizenship ought to be effectually protected from invasion, it will be allowed, that on the other hand, no obstacle, should be interposed or tolerated, by which the friends of a particular candidate may embarrass and oppose their opponents; or by which the Constitutional franchise of a single qualified Elector, may be endangered and destroyed.

It is referred, therefore, generally to your wisdom to devise a remedy for the defects that have been stated; but the occasion seems, in a special manner, to require the legislative aid, to obviate the doubts, which have been recently created, respecting the validity of acts of naturalization in the Court of Common Pleas. I have always I confess, considered that Court, in their constitution and jurisdiction, to be Superior Courts (Though not Supreme) as well as District Courts; and consequently; expressly empowered by the act of Congress to grant Certificates of naturalization, but on a question of such importance, to so many adopted Citizens, you will probably deem it expedient to pass a declaratory Act. On the subject of elections your attention will likewise be naturally attracted, during the present session, by the inconveniences, which the State has repeatedly encountered, for want of a permanent law, to regulate the manner of choosing Senators of the United States, and of appointing the Electors of a President and Vice-President.

Adverting to the Courts of Law, you will readily perceive, that the extension of Commerce and Agriculture, the increase of population, and the multiplication of Counties, have so accumulated the objects and duties of the Judiciary Department that the existing system has proved to be no longer adequate to the regular and efficient administration of justice. An addition to the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and a subdivision of the Circuits of the Courts of Common Pleas, appear therefore to be indispensably requisite, for the safety and accommodation of the People; but how far such an arrangement may be made to supply the use, and to frustrate the expense of the High Court of Error and appeals, you will determine. The Constitution contemplates a legislative provision for authorizing suits to be brought against the Commonwealth; and besides introducing other general provisions, to secure a faithful execution of the Office of Sheriff, you cannot, I think, render a greater service to our constituents, than by devising and enforcing a plan for the return of Jurors, which, in every vicissitude of party influence, and popular opinion, shall operate freely, without favor, and without prejudice. In our penal code, few important alterations can at this time, be suggested; but it may be proper to observe, that the nature and degree of some of the punishments denounced by the Health Laws, are so disproportionate to their relative offences, as to assume a character of cruelty, inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and obstructive in the execution of the regulations for the security of the Port.

It is with pride and pleasure, that I inform you of a numerous and effective enrollment of our Militia (the strength and safety a free People amounting, on the best calculation to about eighty thousand Citizens. A report of the quantity and distribution of the public Arms lately purchased will be laid before you; but many of the old arms are in possession of individuals in different parts of the State, who ought to be induced, or compelled, to deliver them to the brigade inspectors and an officer appears necessary, for the safe keeping, repairing, and superintending the whole of them. Notwithstanding the judicious liberality of the legislature in their former appropriations for this object, it will be necessary, to give additional powers, either to the Brigade inspectors, or to the Department of Accounts, for the purpose of collecting the arrears; as well as the accruing fines, which constitute the only permanent fund for defraying the expenses of the Militia. Some mode should, also, be prescribed for deciding contested elections; the Judges of elections should be placed under the obligation of an oath or affirmation, as well as the Officers commissioned; and it seems to be proper, in conformity to the general principle of the law, that a provision should be made, for issuing Commissions to supply any future vacancies, not on a tenure of seven years, but only for the unexpired portion of the septennial period of election.

Having brought these principal institutions into your view, and considering the diffusion of useful knowledge among the People, to be the best auxiliary to the administration of a free government, allow me, Gentlemen, to remind you, of a constitutional injunction, "that the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for the establishment of Schools throughout the State, in such a manner, that the Poor may be taught gratis." As another important instrument, to unite the interests and affections of the citizens, the communication between the different parts of the State should be facilitated by every practicable means. An opportunity will be taken during the present Session, to exhibit a Report on the progress in executing the various Contracts, which have been formed for the improvement of our public roads and inland navigation; but, besides affording occasional aids from the Treasury for specific objects, I trust, that you will render the permanent provisions of our law, relative to Roads and Highways, more general and more operative. The business of the Land Office, and of the Board of Property, becomes highly interesting to the community. Some measures should be pursued to compel persons holding lands under settlements, warrants or locations, to apply for Patents, and you cannot be too early in taking the proper precautions, to avert the danger, that menaces the property and peace of the State, from a Collision of titles in the distant Counties. To these objects of legislation, permit me to add, that during the present Session it will be necessary to choose a Senator of the United States, and that the Constitution requires, an apportionment of the representation in the General Assembly to the number of taxable inhabitants, according to the returns of enumeration which will be transmitted to you, as soon as they are received.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, the duties devolving on the Executive, have been punctually performed. In organizing the several new counties, however, some difficulty has occurred, (which it may be proper to obviate by a decision of the Judges) in relation to the validity of the commissions of magistrates, whose residence does not continue within the boundary of the county, for which they were originally appointed. The sale of the house and lots that belonged to the state, situated between Market and Chestnut Streets, in Philadelphia, has been made to the University of Pennsylvania, in the manner, and on the conditions, prescribed, for the sum of forty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; but you will perceive by the report of the agents, that the premises are subject to a ground rent, which the state is bound to discharge. Though the commissioners employed in executing the act, for settling, on the principles of a liberal compromise, the injurious controversy at Wyoming, have not completed their arduous undertaking, you will perceive, by their report, that such progress has been made, as justifies the expectation of an early and satisfactory termination of the business. It may, however, be proper to prolong the time, that has been allowed to the parties to declare their accession to the terms of the compromise.

The officers of Accounts will lay before you a detail of the Finances of the State; but permit me, in general, to inform you, that on the first day of October last there was a balance of eighty-six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars in the Treasury, which our various sources of Revenue will, probably, in the course of the ensuing year, augment to a sum of three hundred and four thousand and seventy-nine dollars.— Besides, however, defraying the expenses of Government, paying the sums due on the Contracts for Arms and satisfying various miscellaneous appropriations, it will be necessary to provide, for discharging the moiety of the Loan from the Bank of Pennsylvania, which will be due on the first day of April next. Hence, you will discover a considerable deficit (amounting perhaps to a sum of eighty thousand dollars) to supply which you will be under the necessity of resorting to a moderate tax, or to a sale of the public stock belonging to the State; but, I am confident, that in the arrangement of our Finances you will be equally attentive to the principles of public credit and useful economy.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

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Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, With the various other documents relating to the topics of this Message, the Secretary will present for your information, copies of reports from the several Land Officers, and a Schedule of the Acts that will shortly expire, in consequence of their

respective limitations. I trust, that in these, and in all my official communications, you will perceive the proofs of a sincere disposition, to advance the welfare of the State, to facilitate the deliberations of the Legislature, and to expedite the transaction of the public business.

THOMAS M'KEAN, Lancaster, November 21, 1800.

Washington City.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday November 24, 1800.

The following are the amendments to the constitution of the United States proposed by Mr. Nicholas on Friday, which were referred to Messrs. Nicholas, Harper, Macon, Grifford and Evans.

Previously to reading them, Mr. Nicholas noticed the propositions submitted by him during the last session, and the extraordinary provisions made in a bill received from the Senate, and stated the improbability of his voting for his own propositions, in case they had been called up by the house.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the U. States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States—

1. That after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, the choice of electors of President and Vice-President, shall be made by dividing each state into a number of districts equal to the number of Electors to be chosen in such state, and by the persons in each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state choosing one elector in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.

2. That the election of representatives to serve after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three shall be by dividing each state into a number of districts equal to the number of representatives to which such state shall be entitled, and by the people within each of those districts who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature of such state choosing one representative in the manner which the legislature thereof shall prescribe.

On Friday the House authorized their door keeper to employ an additional assistant, and to hire two horses; to enable him to do which they allowed him twenty eight dollars per week during the session and for 20 days after its close.

On Saturday, after attending the delivery of the President's Speech in the Senate chamber, returned to their own chamber, when the speech was again read, and referred to a Committee of the whole house, Mr. Harper in the chair.

The Committee, having taken the speech into consideration, made report that a respectful answer should be presented to the President, with the assurance that an attention would be paid by the house to the several important matters submitted to them.—The house agreed to the report, and Messrs. Grifford, Nicholas, Macon, Craik, and Henderson, were appointed a committee to prepare the address.

Monday, November 25.

The Speaker read a letter from Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, stating, that with the approbation of the President he had determined to resign his office at the close of the year; and inviting if the house deemed it fit, an investigation into his official conduct.

IN SENATE, November 23.

Messrs. Tracy, Morris and Baldwin were appointed a Committee to prepare an answer to the President's speech

Gazette Marine List. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days Schr. Iris, Hamilton, Norfolk 4 Salt—William M'Clure

Sloop Friendship, Warthman, Savannah 4 Cotton—A Pisch.

Yesterday the frigate United States, Commodore Barry, dropped down from Marcus Hook.

Cleared. Londonderry Ship Brothers, Bray, St. Croix Schr. Silfers, Woodman, St. Croix The following vessels went to Sea on Saturday last viz. Havanna Brig Hannah Griffen, for C. Francois Schr. Adventure, Lillibridge, C. Francois Mary, Bryant, Surinam Friendship, Taylor, Port Republican William, Erat, Nova Scotia Betsey, Young, Port Republican Ship Pennsylvania, Yorke for Hamburg went to sea on Monday and the ship Criterion from Charleston on Sunday.

NEW YORK, November 26.

ARRIVED, days Brig Rambler, Savage, Bengal 12 Schr. Resolution, Sanford, St. Thomas —

CLEARED, New Providence Schr. Minerva, Williams, Jamaica The ship Nancy, Captain Allen, has arrived at Calcutta.

The schooner Harriet, Smith, from New Providence has arrived at Newport (R. I.)—The schooner Resolution, Sanford, failed under convoy of the United States sloop of war Paragon, with about thirty sail, amongst which was the schooner Mary-Ann, of New York.—Snow Race-Horse, Captain Whiteley, from Saybrook, is arrived at Kingdon, (Jamaica.)

NORFOLK, November 18.

November 16, arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship Juno, Luke, sixty days Liverpool.