

# Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28.

## Prices of Public Stock,

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 27.

Eight per cent. stock—109 1/2	110
Six per cent. stock—89 1/2	90
Navy ditto—90	
Deferred 6 per cent. 89 1/2	89 1/2
Three per cent. 56	56 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. 3	none at market
4 1/2 per cent. 3	none at market
BANK U. States, 139 1/2	140 p. cent. ad.
Pennsylvania, 133 1/2	ditto
N. America, 152	ditto
Insurance Co. Penna's 121	ditto
North America 77 1/2	
Turnpike—250 a 260 dolls.	
Schuylkill Bridge—	par
Water Loan, 87 1/2 dolls.	
Land Warrants 25 a 30 dolls. 100 acres	
St. Augustine Church Lottery Tickets, 9 1/2 dolls.	

## EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days	72 1/2
On Amsterdam, do	30 a 40 cents
On Hamburg, do	36 a 37 cents
Rates of Foreign Coins and Currencies in the United States—per act of Congress for payment of Duties.	
English pound sterling	4 44
Irish do do	4 10
Dutch Florin or Guilder	0 40
Hamburg Mark Banco	0 33 1/3

The subscriber having frequently heard complaints of the want of accuracy in the price current of public stock, has concluded to furnish the Gazette of the United States, occasionally (if called for) with what may in his opinion be considered the Market Prices of Stock, and the Rates of Exchange.

M. MC CONNELL,

Chestnut street, No. 143.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

SIX months have elapsed, since the present Editor of this Gazette, became its sole proprietor, by purchase, from Mr. Jno. W. Fenno. He therefore deems it proper, at this period, to state some particulars relative to it, at, and since the time when it became his establishment.

The Gazette of the United States, had from its commencement, been conducted, at different periods, by two gentlemen, of acknowledged talents and respectability; hence it merited and obtained countenance from a very numerous and respectable class of the community. It was, therefore, reasonably concluded, that on its becoming the property of another, who from several years absence from his native city, was recognized only by private friends, that a proportion of those who had previously honored it by their support, would withdraw their names.—This was partially the case;—but so far from realizing the fears entertained on this point, not one fourth of the number contemplated, have relinquished. This alone was a favourable omen, but it is infinitely more gratifying to observe, that, the numbers added to his subscription list, have exceeded his calculations two-fold.

In the Advertising department, many favours are acknowledged, but as on this particular, rests the ability to meet large pecuniary, weekly disbursements, it is found requisite to solicit a more liberal support.

This paper, exclusive of the number circulated in this city, is read in every town, of any importance, in the United States, and in the advertising line, will be found highly beneficial to the Mercantile part of the community.

It will be deemed superfluous, at this time, to enter into a detail of the political principles of the Editor—the motives which actuate him, and his general plan of editing. They are now universally known, and it is highly pleasing to find, that they are generally approved of, by a respectable portion of the community, who have sanctioned that approbation with their names and purses.

It may be observed by some honest, worthy men, that the style of the Gazette is sometimes violent, and that private persons, are at those times attacked.—To the charge of violence he objects, that of warmth is cheerfully admitted;—and he will here observe, that advocating truth, and the dearest interests of his country, he feels a zeal which he thinks, and they on reflection must admit, is laudable. Those, who object to his giving full scope to his feelings on this subject, will do well to consider, that he has to contend with an unprincipled, daring, and aspiring faction; who threaten every thing virtuous, with total subversion,—whose only arguments are falsehood and calumny.

Private characters, are told sacred, generally speaking, but when turbulent aliens and naturalized citizens, become bawlers at town meetings, and write libel after libel on the first characters in our country;—When they sanction with their detested names the most glaring falsehoods and the vilest detraction, amid such an uproar, silence would be criminal. Such men and those only has the Editor dragged before the American people; he has opposed them, and will continue to oppose them, and from the strongest ties of attachment to America, he will unceasingly combat with all the means in his power, the infamous and inveterate foes to this country whether foreign or domestic, under whatever specious garb they may please to assume.

The following is a copy of the last letter of the committee of Correspondence of this city, to the committee of Health in Baltimore—to which no answer is yet received.

Philadelphia, 24th of October, 1800.

To the Committee of Health in Baltimore.

WE received your letter of the 13th instant, acknowledging the receipt of our remittance to you of three thousand dollars.—Believing that our collections are completed, we feel a great pleasure in being now able to remit you, two thousand dollars more from our citizens for the use of the poor of Baltimore and Fell's Point.

It appears that you apprehend we have put a wrong construction on the plain and obvious meaning of your letter, in supposing that the inhabitants of Baltimore were unwilling to receive any thing from this city; if we have, we did not intend it, neither are we yet able to discover it.

Admitting, however, the inference to have been improperly drawn, we can assure you, that it did not arise from any misrepresentation made by individuals, respecting your situation, but solely, from your own communications.

On recurring to your publications to your own citizens, and to our letters, and your answers, we cannot see that you had any reason for those insinuations, which your letter of the 13th contains; and on examining our own letters in particular, we felt this consolation, that there is not a single sentiment or expression in any one of them, in the least inconsistent with that kindness and humanity, which the citizens of Philadelphia and its districts were desirous to show to the suffering inhabitants of Baltimore on the present occasion.

With sincere wishes, that our communications may not have a tendency to interrupt the harmony and friendship that every good citizen ought to cherish between Philadelphia and Baltimore.—We remain, your friends.

SAMUEL COATES, Chairman.

P. S. Our remittance inclosed is a draft of Jonathan Smith, Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on the Bank of Baltimore, for two thousand one hundred dollars, payable at sight.—Of this two thousand is the gift of our citizens, and one hundred is a donation from Wignell and Reinagle, Managers of the New Theatre, who requested the Committee to send it to you, by whose order I include it in the bill.

The simplicity of the following song, the popularity of its tune, and the circumstance of its being written by "a flax-headed ploughboy" of Buchan, will procure it a ready perusal among the lovers of nature.

(Tune, "the Humours of Glen.")

SOME sing of sweet Mally, some sing of fair Nelly,  
And some call sweet Buce the cause of their pain.  
Some love to be jolly, some love melancholy,  
And some love to sing of the Humours of Glen.  
But my only fancy is my pretty Nancy  
In venting my passion I'll strive to be plain  
I'll ask no more treasure, I'll seek no more pleasure  
But thee, my dear Nancy, gin thou wert my ain.

Her beauty delights me, her kindness invites me,  
Her pleasant behaviour is free from all stain.  
Her sweet smile, O do not prove cruel  
To my dear Nancy, and com be my ain.  
Her carriage is comely, her language is homely,  
Her dress is quite decent, when 'tis in the main.  
She's blooming in feature, she's handsome in stature  
My charming, dear Nancy, O wert thou my ain.

Like Phebus adorning the fair ruddy morning  
Her bright eyes are sparkling, her brows are serene  
Her yellow locks shining, in beauty combining  
My charming sweet Nancy, wilt thou be my ain?

The whole of her face is with maidenly graces  
Array'd like the gowands, that grow in yon glen,  
She's well shap'd and slender, true hearted and tender  
My charming sweet Nancy, O wert thou my ain.

I'll seek thro' the nation for some habitation,  
To shelter my jewel from cold, snow, and rain,  
With songs to my dear, I'll keep her as cheery,  
My charming sweet Nancy, gin thou wert my ain.

I'll work at my calling, to furnish thy dwelling  
With every thing needful my life to sustain,  
Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear light,  
I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain.

I'll make true affection the constant direction,  
Of loving my Nancy while life doth remain;  
Thou' youth will be waiting, true love shall be lasting,  
My charming sweet Nancy, gin thou wert my ain.

But what if my Nancy should alter her fancy,  
To favour another be forward and vain,  
I will not compel her, but plainly I'll tell her  
Begone, thou false Nancy, thou'lt ne'er be my ain.

The following passage from a sportive epistle of Robert Burns to his friend, Nicol, is not unworthy of the gayest manner of Sterne. It must be remembered that it was written, without the remotest idea of its ever reaching the Press.

O thou, wisest among the wife, meridian blaze of prudence, full moon of discretion, and chief of many counsellors. How infinitely is thy puddle headed, rattle headed, wrong headed, round headed slave indebted to thy supererminent goodness, that from the luminous path of thy own right lined rectitude, thou looked benignly down on an erring wretch, of whom the zig zag wanderings defy all the powers of calculation from the simple coupling of units, up to the hidden mysteries of a fluxion.

LANCASTER, Nov. 26.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, November 20.

The Bill, entitled "An Act for effectuating on behalf of this state the Constitutional injunction that each state shall appoint Electors of President and Vice President of the United States," being under consideration.

Mr. Buckley observed, that a select vote on this occasion was not a desirable object. For his part, he thought it his duty to enquire what were the reasons of gentlemen in proceeding as they appeared to be about to do. Certain gentlemen, it was well known, had declared this bill to be totally inconsistent with the constitution and with common usage; yet these gentlemen were yesterday in favour of its reconsideration, and of its passing another reading, without adducing one single reason for their inconsistency.—He said he was really at a loss to know how to proceed in this case, if gentlemen would be so inconsistent. He wished gentlemen to adduce some information, so that he might be reconciled to such conduct. He wished to know why certain members who had seemed so fixed with respect to forms, appeared now to be willing that the principle of a joint vote should in some measure be given up. He again requested gentlemen to bring forward their reasons for this kind of inconsistency. One day they were warmly opposed to a system and the next were advocating it as warmly, without any reason being assigned. He wished to know the reasons of so sudden a change. Perhaps a knowledge of them might throw out conviction which was much wanted at this time. For his part he would cheerfully do any thing gentlemen might have to say on this important subject.

Mr. Fisher observed that he was opposed to the passage of the Bill, but he should not under present circumstances dilate on the subject. He would endeavour to give a few plain reasons why it ought not to pass. On a recent occasion, when the amendments of the Senate to the first bill on the subject of electing electors, were introduced, he had expressed the sentiment that he wished the bill might be so modified as to prefer to each branch of the Legislative Body, its due weight in the constitutional balance. The provisions of the present bill went to lessen or destroy this weight in one branch, & therefore he could not give it his countenance. It had been said in the House and had been rung thro' certain papers not far famed for their truth, that he had given up the idea of the unconstitutionality of a joint vote. He said he never denied that a bill, passed according to the usage of the two houses, which must of course be by concurrent vote, was constitutional, although that bill might authorize the election of Electors by the members of the Legislature in question.—Because when convened together in the mode proposed, they were not legislators, but ministers or agents appointed by the Legislature for the performance of a special act. In this way the legislative act would be constitutionally performed and the ministerial act, under legislative authority might be strictly proper. He had not said that the provisions for a joint vote went immediately but mediately to destroy the constitutional balance, and he would then take the liberty to repeat that whenever the Senate should agree to a Bill, which contained provisions for a joint or conventional vote of the members, they would take one step towards their own virtual annihilation, though that step was not a direct or immediate one, but mediately, thro' the idea of ministerial agency.

Thus far Mr. Fisher went in relation to the general principle of a joint vote, which principle he said was confessedly the governing one of the former bill to which he had referred. It was also his opinion that it was the governing principle of the bill now under consideration. We had to be sure (he said) been told by gentlemen that this bill contained no different a modification of the principle, from the last bill, that it was in effect not the same principle, though the form was retained; and in pursuance of this idea the speaker decided on the question of order as to the second introduction of the principle by a new bill. But as he was not convinced that the modification was a diffinition of the principle, but a mere modification of the principle at last, he was still inclined, even on this ground alone to believe it unexpedient and improper to vote for the bill. However, he would respectfully enquire, in order that he might better understand what was intended by the friends of the present bill. It originated with the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, and he perhaps would tell the House what were his views of its operation. It seemed to have a very sudden birth, tho' he was inclined to think it had been deliberately and subtly conceived. Owing, however, to its sudden appearance, and its rapid progress towards maturity at which it never arrived, its death was convulsive and extraordinary. But this death did not extinguish hope. It was reanimated and appeared yesterday afternoon, for the first time in print. In plain terms, he said the business had been hurried as not to be understood, and according to the declaration of the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, who moved the reconciliation it was misunderstood by the members generally. Whether to this misunderstanding that gentleman attributed its loss he could not say. He thought that gentleman had not informed the house, but might it not fairly be presumed that an equal misunderstanding then existed. The bill was just from the press, when all rule being dispensed with, it was hurried through the House on a second reading. The expense of printing might as well have been saved, for it was not dry when it passed to a third

reading and ordered to be transcribed.—Could the members understand it the better, for this typographical process, without an opportunity of deliberation on the subject. If they could, it was an happy mode of pressing information into the human brain. For his part, he was surprised that members could be so rapidly informed, and so suddenly convinced. He did not complain on his own account for want of time though he declared he had not even the bill till late in the afternoon of yesterday. He had adverted to the frequent breach of parliamentary usage, in the progress of the business, but he should not insist on strict form lest it might prevent an early attainment of the substance.

He desired not to delay the business and time was pressing. But he wished the bill and its various propositions to be understood by the House, so that members might not give another vote in the dark.

Would this bill in its present form necessarily produce five Electors of the Senate nomination and ten of the nomination of the House of Representatives? It appeared that it will not necessarily produce that proportion. He asked did the framers of the bill intend it should, or do the advocates of the bill intend it shall, have that operation? These were questions he proposed but would not himself (he said) undertake to propound. To the framers and to the advocates of the bill he submitted them. He had said that the bill would not necessarily in effect give to the Senate the choice of five Electors. He would give his reasons for this opinion. The Senate were to nominate 15—The House of Representatives 15, and out of these 30 persons, in the language of the bill, five "shall be taken" from the Senate nomination and 10 from the House of Representatives. It was necessary to advert especially to the words "shall be taken," that we might see what was to be done with them when they were so taken. Did it follow that they were to be chosen? He answered, it did not. They were to be taken to be voted for by the members of the two Houses in convention. But will every member of the convention vote for the same five? He answered there was no injunction on them to do so. The votes of the members might be distributed at pleasure, & the members of the House of Representatives composing a large majority, might ensure a decision consonant to their own views. For example, some might vote for A, B, C, D, and E, of the Senators nomination—some for F, G, H, I, and K, and others for L, M, N, O, and P,—and thus neither five might be elected, while the 15 nominated by the House of Representatives might be carried, and so become the Electors, in absolute contravention of the spirit of the bill, though consistent with the letter of it. Did it not follow from those premises that the framers of the bill had framed certain latent views.

In a word he resumed his position that this was the same principle that contained in the first bill of a joint vote—tending to the same end, though by a route a little different. He should not enlarge, but content himself at this last period of the business, with calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Penrose said, he had been applied to, to give his reasons for being friendly to the measure for this he was prepared when it became necessary. A gentleman had applied to him, in a very direct manner, to know the meaning of certain parts of the Bill. Every body knew, that the gentleman was acquainted with the English language, and it was expected that every body who understood English, would know what was meant by the Bill, as well as he would know what was meant by the State of Pennsylvania, or by the United States. The gentleman, he said, had said, that the bill comprised certain latent views, and hinted that there was some improper designs contemplated by the bill. For his part, he would candidly acknowledge he had no conception of any thing of the kind until that gentleman had unravelled them in his own way. He said his own views were clearly and explicitly known; he had no object but that of the public good. The Bill was not entirely to be decided here, it was to come before the Senate, and they might judge whether it contained any latent designs; for his part he knew not of any, and hoped gentlemen would think him solely actuated by virtue and integrity. From what the gentleman had said on this subject, he thought there "might be latent views," but he was, for his part, in no ways concerned, in any such views. He was not ashamed to declare the true reasons of his conduct to this House and to the whole world. If the language of the Bill was not sufficiently plain, it certainly might be made so. It was his to have it plain and to be understood by every one.

As to himself, he understood that fifteen Electors were to be elected, of which ten were to be from that House, and five from the Senate.—It appeared, however from the language of the Bill, that there might be an improper advantage taken of certain expressions. If time permitted, he should have no objection to make any alteration in those places that might be necessary. But it was well known that the time was extremely short, and that this important business should not be delayed. If time permitted, he would have no objection to the word "taken" being struck out, and altered so as to accord with the spirit of the bill. But at this time he did not see any occasion

for doing it. The Senate were appointed to correct the crudities and impropriety in the proceedings of this House. The Senate, if any thing of this nature appears to them, they can correct; and if any correction of this nature would be devised by the Senate, no doubt this House would readily accede to them. He had given gentlemen all the information he possessed on this subject, and repeated, that though gentlemen may have discovered latent views in the bill, he declared they were foreign to his thoughts.

Mr. Boileau said that having been called upon in the first instance by the gentleman from Lancaster county to give his reasons for supporting the present bill and to give explanations, he would just observe that he was not bound to explain to him or to any person. He was at liberty to explain, or not, just as he chose. As to the charge of inconsistency he trusted that no person could charge him with it, and that he had acted with uniformity. As to the first opposition to this bill the question was taken before in was sufficiently explained to the House and it was not consistent to vote for a re-consideration. The gentleman from Philadelphia had entertained the House for some time in opposition to the forms of bills, and then appeared willing to waive his objections. This led him to suppose the gentleman had no particular solicitude on the question. That gentleman (Mr. Fisher) had said that it was essentially necessary that the Senate should preserve its proper balance in the Legislature. Mr. Boileau agreed that this should be the case, and said that by the propositions of the present bill that balance was properly preserved; for certainly by this bill the Senate had its due legislative weight.

The present, he acknowledged, was not the kind of bill that he wished to see pass. The first proposition from this House, he thought, was much more consistent with propriety & the wishes and interest of the State. But the Senate had thought proper to reject that bill. It had become a duty now to make every reasonable concession, and to go as far as we consistently could to have a voice in the choice of President of the U. States. The present bill gave the important weight which it ought to have in the general government. Gentlemen had asked what was meant by this bill. One gentleman had asked what information could be derived from passing a bill before it was d-y. Did we not know that the bill required only to be read in order to be understood. Time was now too precious to go into explanations. The gentlemen (Mr. Fisher) had objected to the bill, because it did not secure the Senate what appeared to be contemplated by the spirit of it. He would declare himself frankly and candidly, as every man on that floor ought to do. He would declare for himself and his friends that they wished to put into effect the principle of choosing ten of the nomination of the House of Representatives & five of the Senate's nomination.

If the Senate saw any danger likely to result from the wording of the bill, he trusted they would introduce such amendments as would obviate all difficulties on this subject. He did not recollect any more objections that had been made to the bill, if gentlemen had any more he expected they would offer them.

## By this Day's Mail

BOSTON, Nov. 22.

Yesterday morning, a severe storm from the N. E. accompanied by snow and rain began, and continued until two o'clock, P. M. The violence of the gale occasioned the tide to rise higher than has been known for 14 years, which did considerable damage to the wharves, stores, &c. Vast quantities of lumber, wood, staves, and empty casks floated away.—Several vessels broke their fasts, and dragged their anchors, occasioning much damage in their rout.—A brig, and two schooners went ashore on Dorchester; and it is feared cannot be gotten off—others grounded on the flats at high-water.—The Long Wharf has suffered material damage; part of it torn up; and some of it walked away.

As the weather was thick, we expect to hear of ship wrecks on the coast.

The vessels of war, in the Presidents road, rode out gale very well.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

Having understood that the consistency of Mr. Hamilton has been drawn into question in consequence of the general circulation of his letter, contrary to the expectation which was given, that it would be restricted to particular quarters.—The Editor of the New-York gazette, thinks it his duty to exonerate Mr. Hamilton, by making known, that the thing has happened in direct opposition to his views.—He had given the most precise injunction that the circulation might be deferred; but the Editor having been informed that by means of a breach of confidence or indiscretion somewhere, it was likely that extracts from it might appear in some of the newspapers, communicated this intelligence to Mr. Hamilton, who upon the strength of it, being about to depart for Albany, left a letter with a friend, directing him, that if such a thing should happen, then to permit the letter to be thrown into circulation;—deeming it better that it should appear in toto, than by piecemeal. And the thing which was apprehended having in fact taken place by the appearance of some extracts in the Aurora, permission was accordingly given to the Editor of the New-York Gazette for the circulation. These are facts for which he vouches; and he feels himself warranted, from his own knowledge, to testify, as he has already said, that the event has been very contrary to the intention, and wishes of Mr. Hamilton.