

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY, To the Answer of the Senate, to his Speech, as published in Saturday's Gazette.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Senate,

For this excellent address, so respectful to the memory of my illustrious predecessor, which I receive from the Senate of the United States at this time, and in this place, with peculiar satisfaction, I pray you to accept my unfeigned acknowledgements. With you I ardently hope, that permanent land stability will be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its beautiful and commodious seat. With you I deplore the death of that hero and sage, who bore so honourable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been my gratification, if his scene of earthly happiness had been completed by seeing the government thus peaceably convened at this place, himself at its head. But while we submit to the decisions of Heaven, whose councils are inscrutable to us, we cannot but hope, that the members of Congress, the officers of government, and all who inhabit the city, or the country, will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals, and piety, mode for imitation.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your assurance that the several subjects for Legislative consideration, recommended in my communication to both Houses, shall receive from the Senate, a deliberate and candid attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely deprecate all spirit of innovation, which may weaken the sacred bond that connects the different parts of this National Government, and with you I trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of our citizens, will deliver our national compact unimpaired, to a free, prosperous, happy and grateful posterity. To this end it is my fervent prayer, that in this city, the fountains of wisdom may be always open, and the streams of eloquence for ever flow. Here may the youth of this extensive country for ever look up without disappointment, not only to the monuments and memorials of the dead, but to the examples of the living, in the members of Congress and officers of Government for finished models of all those virtues, graces, talents and accomplishments which constitute the dignity of human nature, and lay the only foundation for the prosperity or duration of Empires.

JOHN ADAMS.

City of Washington, } Nov. 26, 1800.

ANSWER

Of the House of Representatives to the President's Speech.

JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States.

The House of Representatives have received, with great respect, the communication which you have been pleased to make to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session.

The final establishment of the seat of national government, which has now taken place, within the district of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country; & we cordially unite our wishes with yours, that this territory may be the residence of happiness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion, omit to express a hope, that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city, may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, may be imitated in all succeeding ages.

A consideration of those powers, which have been vested in Congress over the district of Columbia, will not escape our attention, nor shall we forget, that in exercising these powers, a regard must be had to those events, which will necessarily attend the capital of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity, with which the officers and soldiers of the temporary army, have returned to the conditions of private citizens, is a testimony, clear and conclusive, of the purity of those motives, which induced them to engage in the public service, and will remain a proof, on all future occasions, that an army of soldiers, drawn from the citizens of our country, deserves our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important, than that of the Judiciary, which you have again recommended to our consideration, and it shall receive our early and deliberate attention.

The Constitution of the United States having confided the management of our foreign negotiations to the controul of the executive power, we cheerfully submit to its decisions on this important subject. And in respect to the negotiations now pending with France we sincerely hope that the final result may prove as fortunate to our country as the most ardent mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interests, and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we, for a moment, relax that system of Maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. At this period it is confidently believed, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit that

a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country against all foreign hostility.

The progress which has been made in the manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt that the public patronage, has already placed this country beyond all necessary dependence on foreign markets, for an article so indispensable for defence; and gives us assurances, that under the encouragement which government will continue to extend to this important object, we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms, complicated from our own manufactories.

Few events could have been more pleasing to our constituents, than that great and rapid increase of revenue, which has arisen from permanent taxes. Whilst this event explains the great and increasing resources of our country, it carries along with it a proof which cannot be refuted, that those measures of maritime defence, which were calculated to meet our enemy upon the ocean, and which have produced such extensive protection to our commerce, were founded in wisdom and policy. The mind must, in our opinion, be inflexible to the plain truths, which cannot discern the elevated ground on which this policy has placed our country. That national spirit, which alone could vindicate our common rights, has been roused, and those latent energies, which had not been fully known, were unfolded and brought into view, and our fellow citizens were prepared to meet every event, which national honour or national security could render necessary.

Nor have its effects been much less important in other respects; whilst many of the nations of the earth, have been impoverished, and depopulated by internal commotions & natural convulsions, our internal peace has not been materially impaired—our commerce has extended, under the protection of our infant navy to every part of the globe. Wealth has flowed without intermission into our seaports, and the labours of the husbandmen, have been rewarded by a ready market for the productions of the soil.

Be assured, Sir, that the various and important subjects, recommended to our consideration shall receive our early and deliberate attention and confident of your co-operation, in every measure which may be calculated to promote the general interest, we shall endeavour on our part, to testify by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and sincerity with which we regard the public good.

Pennsylvania Legislature

House of Representatives.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

[Debate continued.]

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

Mr. Buckley observed that this was the first time since he had the honor of a seat in the House of Representatives, that he heard it said and indeed recommended that a bill should be sent to the Senate with acknowledged imperfections. The gentleman from the city (Mr. Penrose) had allowed that this Bill comprised latent views and yet he was for sending it to the Senate.

[Here Mr. Penrose rose to explain, and remarked, that he had not acknowledged that "the bill contained latent views" but had said that "if it did contain any, the Senate were appointed to correct them."]

Mr. Buckley proceeded. He had said that he had understood the gentleman as giving a tacit acknowledgement that the bill contained those latent views. It was, however, granted that it might contain them. Of this indeed there could be no doubt, if we only adverted to the arguments of the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Fisher) and the construction he had put on the bill. It appeared clearly the bill was so constructed as that the Senate might not have a single man of their nomination elected. The gentleman from the county of Philadelphia (Mr. Penrose) had told the House that time would not admit of any amendments being made, and that the Senate could correct it if they thought it necessary. Mr. Buckley said he saw no reason in the world, to admit the bill to go to the Senate, with any imperfection at all. If we had no other reason to vote against the bill that was a sufficient one. It was improper to trust the Senate to prune off those crudities which had been acknowledged to be in the bill, and therefore he never would give his vote for it in the present shape. The gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Boileau) had said that the bill in its present form was not such as it ought to be—Had acknowledged that it was improper. If so, why should he be for passing the bill in its present shape when there was nothing to prevent us from putting it in proper form. Such conduct gave rise to very serious reflections.

Here Mr. Boileau explained, & remarked that he had not considered the bill as improper. He had said that the first bill was more agreeable to his wishes, but circumstances now made the present one the only alternative.

Mr. Buckley then said he would only remark, that it was his desire to see a bill containing simple principles, such as could be readily understood; and such as would not pass this house with acknowledged errors.

Mr. Penrose observed that he had already explained himself with respect to the observations he had made. He said he could not believe that the bill contained any latent views. If members would examine they would see this in a proper light. They would not consider the proposition as tending to give the House of Representa-

tives any more than what the spirit of the bill contemplated. It was not to be supposed that any opportunity offered by which this House could take advantage of the other, that it would be guilty of so much dishonesty. It was not to be supposed that this House, on discovering any thing of this would hesitate to reject it. To be sure it might happen that improper conduct might take place, but it was not to be expected from this House. Gentlemen therefore could not think therefore could not think there was any real danger in this bill. If however it contained what were considered as errors, the Senate had the power to correct and alter, according to their own minds. He said he should not have risen again on this subject but gentlemen had mislaid his remarks. Some gentlemen were noted for doing this. He had made an acknowledgment of what he had said. He would repeat this and hoped the House would receive his acknowledgment.

Mr. Huston said that he had desired a reconsideration of the question in order to give the House an opportunity of gaining all the information on the subject that could be collected. The bill had been negatived without any debate or argument. It had only been read by the clerk, and no opportunity had been given for discussion. As some gentlemen had since evinced a desire to review the subject, he thought it proper that a motion for reconsideration should be made by one of the majority. Notwithstanding this, he should consider it his duty to vote against the bill, because he considered it as a departure from the principle of a joint vote.

He looked upon the constitutional representation to be the real voice of the people. That voice he considered, in the present instance, as strongly spoken by the late election. He was confident that many members of the Legislature had been voted for with an express view to the election of a President of the Union.

Mr. Huston further observed, that all the petitioners to this House on this very important subject had uniformly prayed for a joint vote. He was of opinion that these petitions had been too little attended to by the House; at least by the bill before it. He considered it his duty to attend particularly to those petitions. They appeared to be consistent with the wishes of his constituents, whose opinions he fancioned from principle. Notwithstanding what had been said he could not see that this bill contained the principles of a joint vote. The proper way he considered that of voting for 15 electors by a joint vote of the two Houses. The present mode would not be joint in manner or effect. The effect would be the same as if the Senate chose 5 and the House of Representatives 10 electors. Conceiving it therefore as a departure from the principle of a joint vote, he would give it his negative.

On the question, shall this Bill pass. The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Prellon and are as follows: viz.

YEAS.

Messrs. Weaver, Speaker, Alexander, Atlee, Anderson, Barnett, Besie, Boileau, Brady, Bratton, Conrad, Coughlin, Cunningham, Davis, Eichelberger, Ewalt, Follmer, Hartzwell, Heister, Hopkins, Hottelster, Ingels, Kessler, Kimmel, Lane, Ley, Linnard, Logan, Lyle, M'Elroy, M'Dowell, Montgomery, Moore, Morton, Painter, Penrose, Poe, Potts, Pugh, Rea, Roberts, Rose, Shoemaker, Smith, Snyder, Scau, Urees, Uris, Van Horne, Wetherill, Whitcomb, Wilson, (D) Wilson (N. & W.) Wilson, Witman. 54

NAYS.

Messrs. Bleakley, Brown, Buckley, Bull, Fisher, Fox, Franklin, Hag, Hall, Hanum, Huston, Kerr, Keys, Kirk, Miller, Mitchel, Prellon, Scott, Slagle, Strickler, Taylor, Thornburgh, Wayne. 23

A gentleman, who arrived last evening in the New-York stage, informs, that he left Providence (R. I.) on Monday last, and that previous to his departure, he saw a complete return of the Election throughout the State, which was generally admitted to be correct. It gave the Federal ticket a majority of 270. The following are therefore the names of the Electors of President and Vice President for that State. George Champlin, Edward Manton, Oliver Davis, Wm. Green.

From a N. York paper of Saturday morning. By a letter received in town yesterday from Providence, R. I. of date November 24, we learn that the Federal ticket for electors of President and Vice President has succeeded throughout the State, by a majority of 240.

The frigate Constellation, captain Murray, left Marcus Hook yesterday morning.

Schr. Rover, Brown, for Cape Francois, passed New Castle yesterday morning.

The United States frigate Essex, Captain Preble, arrived at New York on Friday last, from Batavia.

POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia, November 28, 1800.

LETTERS for the British Packet Mary, for Falmouth, (England) will be received at this Office, until Tuesday, and December, at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B. The inland Postage to New York must be paid.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of the Welsh Society, for the advice and assistance of Emigrants from Wales, will be held on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock, at Ogden's Tavern, No. 86 Chestnut Street.

OWEN FOULKE, Secretary. November 29.

LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Mr. Browne's travels in Africa, Syria and Egypt, have appeared in London and excited much public attention. He begins by apologizing, necessarily for any defect in his composition, which is always accurate, never confused, and often spirited and elegant. After pointing out the information that can be found at Cairo, and explaining the object of his journey from thence, he mentions some important papers which were lost at Alexandria, perhaps when the French seized that city; and he gives an account of the now interrupted intercourse between Egypt and Abyssinia. That Bruce had been at Gondar, had been favoured by the King, and intrusted with the Government of the province of Ras-el-Fil, Mr. Brown found to be true; but all his informants agreed that Bruce never had visited the Abyssinian source of the Nile.

The preface is clothed with some observations on the causes of error in African geography, and an apology for some innovations in orthography, calculated to produce more of the real Oriental form and sound, as Kahira for Cairo, &c.

Mr. Browne arrived in Egypt on the 10th of January, 1792. About a month afterwards he proceeded to Siwa, in the desert, in order to discover the famous Temple of Jupiter Ammon. He returned to Alexandria, and thence repaired to Bahid, or Rosetta, and to the Natron Lakes. The Capital of Egypt, and the singular government of that country, were the next objects of his attention, and are described with great care and ability; his skill in the Arabic, and access to the Beys, having furnished him with many new facts and observations.

Intending to penetrate into Abyssinia, he began his voyage up the Nile, in October, 1792; and his description of Upper Egypt, unvisited by Volney and Savary, forms a very interesting feature of his book. At Assuan, or Syene, he found that a war had broken out between the Beys of Upper Egypt and the Gachef of Ibrim; and, all further progress being precluded by that unforeseen event, he was constrained to return.

From Ghene he visited Cossir, a port on the Red Sea. Some recent occurrences at Kahira occupy the next chapter; which is followed by a curious dissertation on the persons and complexion of the ancient Egyptians, demonstrating that they were not negroes, as Volney conjectured, with no less absurdity than when he attempted to prove that Jesus Christ never existed!

A journey to Feiume is accompanied with an inspection of the lake Maris, a discussion concerning the Oasis parva, and an account of the pyramids, in which some recent errors concerning those vast edifices are obviated.

In short, no striking peculiarity in Egypt has escaped Mr. Browne's attention; and even on objects often described, he ever throws the superior light of a more eager inquiry after truth, and a more strict regard to accuracy.

In a short chapter he narrates his journey to Sinai, and his return to Kahira. The ancient canal of Suez, between the Nile and the Red Sea, is examined and discussed.

At length, in May 1793, he commenced his progress into the interior of Africa, joining the Soudan caravan, he travelled through El-wah, or the Oafia Magna [a region in itself almost unknown to European travellers,] and through vast deserts, where many of the camels perished for want of water, till his expedition terminated in the kingdom of Dar-Fur, unvisited before by any European whatever. Six long and interesting chapters present an ample detail concerning this curious and important region; where Mr. Brown was obliged, by the capricious sultan, to remain nearly 3 years, though he ardently wished to extend his discoveries to the south or west. In March 1796, he was graciously permitted to return to Egypt.

The account of Dar-Fur is followed by a chapter of medical observations, on diseases prevalent in Africa and the east, which are replete with new and original intelligence.

In December 1795, Mr. Brown proceeded from Kahira to Damiat; and he gives a vivid and entertaining account of this part of Egypt. From Damiat he sailed to Yaffa or Joppa; and afterwards visited the most remarkable places of Palestine and Syria; which having been often described, he is contented to offer a few remarks or details of recent transactions.

After residing some months in Syria, our traveller, by a new route, pierced through the centre of Anatolia, by Kalfaria and Angora, to Constantinople, whence he directed his course to England, and arrived in London on the 16th of September, 1798, after an absence of nearly seven years.

Such is the outline of this journey, which vies with any land-tour described either in ancient or modern times. The learning, the ability, and the singular opportunities of the Author, have severally contributed so much to enrich his pages with new discoveries, or new observations, that his work will ever bear a high rank among books of travels. Long and perilous journeys have often been performed by men incapable of scientific observation; but in this case profound learning and undaunted enterprise combine to produce a work, perhaps unique in its kind.

It is a remarkable coincidence that, at this very period, Mr. Park was in the West of Africa. He left England, May 22, 1795; set out from Pisania, Dec. 1795; and was detained at Benowm, from March to July, 1796. He returned, Sept. 1796, to Kamaia; where he remained till April, 1797; & he arrived at the Gambia in June, 1797; eighteen months having passed from the commencement of his inland tour of discovery.

Never performed here. New-Theatre.

ON MONDAY EVENING, November 31, Will be presented, a celebrated new Comedy, in 5 acts, called Speed the Plough.

Written by Thomas Morton, Esq. author of Columbus, the Way to get Married, Cure for Heart Ache, Secrets Worth Knowing, Children in the Woods, &c. &c. and now performing at the Covent Garden Theatre, with universal applause.

With new scenery and decorations: Sir Philip Bland ord, Mr Cooper; Morington, m Wignell; Sir Abel Handy, Mr Warren; Bob Hanky, Mr Wood; Henry, Mr Cain; Farmer Ashfield, Mr. Bernard; Evergreen, Mr Moeris; Gerald, Mr Prigmore; Poffillion, Mr Hopkins; Young Handy's Servant, Mr Durang; Petr, Mr Baily. Miss Bland rd, Miss E. Welray; Lady Handy, Mrs Shaw; Susan Ashfield, Miss Welray; Dame Ashfield, Mrs Francis.

Country Ladies—Miss Arnold, Miss Solomons, Mrs Doctor, Mrs Stairs, &c &c In act II, A Country Dance, By the characters.

To which will be added (not acted this season) a favorite Farce, in two acts, called The Spoil'd Child.

Box, one Dollar. Pit, three quarters of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a Dollar.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 7 o'clock, and the Curtain rise at 7 o'clock. Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to send their servants to keep places in the boxes at a quarter past five o'clock.

PATENT American Balloon, OR Vertical Aerial Coachee.

This new, curious, and elegant MACHINE, Which has been exhibited to, and accommodated Thousands of Persons in New-York, is now fixed up at the CIRCUS, IN FIFTH STREET, In this city.

THE Properties of this wonderful Construction are as beneficial as they are various affording the most delicate pleasure, and at the same time operating as a restorative to health, and for which purpose the frequent use of it is recommended by the faculty, to the sick, the weak and those recovering.

The motion of the Balloon is from four to about twenty miles per hour. The rate of travelling, however, will be regulated by the will of the passengers; eight of whom can be comfortably accommodated; but the Balloon will set off with two only. Sweet the air, behold below, The city, country far around, And then descending, quick or slow, You think you move on magic ground.

Confant: attendance will be given, for a few days only, when the exhibition will close.—Every respectful attention will be shown by PHINEAS PARKER.

Admittance to view, one-eighth of a dollar; and for exercising the machine, (in the whole) one-fourth of a dollar.

Any person desirous of purchasing the extensive privilege thereof for this city or State, will be informed of the terms by applying as above. P. P

november 29

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, TO WIT.

BE it remembered that on the 24th day of October, in the twenty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Charles W. Goldsborough of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims, as author, in the words following, to wit.

An original and correct list of the United States Navy, Containing a list of ships in commission, and their respective force.

A list of officers, and their rank, as well those belonging to the Navy, as the Marine Corps. And a Digest Of the principal Laws relating to the Navy, &c. &c. &c.

By Charles W. Goldsborough. In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

PHILIP MOORE, Clerk of the District of Maryland. november 12 1800

A quantity of Home made

Shooting, to be sold on reasonable terms, at Thomas and Shreeves, No 37, north Front-street; Newbury Smith, No. 56 north Second-street; and Rogers and Donaldson, No. 41, High-street.

As the manufacturing in this line is solely to give employment to the Poor, during the winter season, and as the friends of the Society who employ them, are much reduced, they hope their fellow-citizens, who are in want of this article, will give their aid, by purchasing, to enable them to carry on the manufactory the ensuing winter.

N. B. A few quantities of good SHOE THREAD, at Isaac T. Hopper, No. 39, Pine-street. The Printers, generally, are requested to give this a place in their papers.

To Printers.

The following MATERIALS will be sold reasonable if applied for immediately.

- 1 Press, 3 Points Long-Primer (partly worn) 2 ditto Small-Pica on Pica body, 2 ditto Pica, 1 ditto English, 2 ditto Brevier, 1 ditto Bourgeois,

Several pair of Chafes, several composing ticks, frames and galleys, some brass rules, Quotations, &c. &c. &c. all of the above will be sold very reasonable for Cash.

September 8.