

RETURN OF VOTES,

For President and Vice President of the United States.

Table with columns for Adams, Hancock, Jefferson, Burr, and Scattering. Rows list states: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia.

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The Eastern Mail, had not arrived when this Paper went to Press.

The debates in Congress, on the erection of a Mausoleum to the memory of George Washington, will convey to the world a most disgraceful idea of Americans. Better would it have been, had the resolution never been proposed, than to see an American Congress, contending for days about the expence of raising a Mausoleum to the first and best of Men, the great and good Washington. In one day five hundred thousand Dollars could be raised for the purpose by a subscription among the Federal Republicans; let us hear no more of the expence.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum, printed at Walpole, New Hampshire, on the eighth instant, we copy the following:—

"From the highest authority we can assure the public, that on Wednesday last, the electors for this State gave a unanimous vote for Adams and Pinckney."

Something very like a Whale.

From the Aurora.

A letter from New York, received last evening, says,—"Vermont has given Jefferson TWO VOTES."

The leading Jacobins at Washington had expressed constantly passing from thence to Lancaster, previous to the decision for Electors, and when they found that threats, flattery and corruption had no effect on the Senate of Pennsylvania, they advised the lower house to close with the proposition of the Senate.

An attempt has been made to bribe the Federal Electors in a neighbouring State, but like the Federal Thirteen of Pennsylvania, they were tempted in vain.

THIRTEEN United States, saved themselves from a foreign yoke and THIRTEEN Senators of Pennsylvania have saved these States from anarchy and Jacobinism. The number Thirteen must be grateful to Americans.

We have already noticed the dismissal of Mr. Bullock, from being Clerk to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. For his discharge no other reason could be urged, than to make room for a Man of their own politics. This unprovoked act on the part of the lower house, was expected to produce, on the part of the Senate, a system of retaliation, and the retaining of their old Clerk, Mr. Matlack, astonished every person. We at that time observed that the candor and liberality of the Senate, formed a striking contrast with the lower house, and the retaining of Mr. Matlack, was an evidence that mere difference in political opinion was no crime in the eyes of Federal Republicans. Had Mr. M. confined himself to a decent and proper exercise of his opinion, we doubt not he might still have remained in office; but cogent reasons have at length urged the Senate to make him vacate his place, and they have filled it with Mr. Bullock, who was turned out by the lower house. If Mr. M. should ask "what have I been dismissed for," let him read the fable of the Man and the Snake and apply the moral.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Printed by S. H. Smith.

A letter received by a gentleman high in office in this City, from Gen. C. C. Pinckney, dated Columbia, S. C. November 29th, states that owing to the absence of ten Federal members, arising from sickness and other causes, it is highly probable that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr will have every vote in South Carolina.

We hear, without being able to vouch for its authenticity, that a French Minister has arrived at Norfolk.

Report says, the Commissioners of the United States to France, have arrived. We have nothing by this Day's Mail confirming such report.

REMARKS

On the entertainment, given by Citizen Buonaparte, to the American Commissioners, in honour of the Treaty of Peace between the two Republics.

This ridiculous piece of French mummery, and the three insidious toasts drunk on the occasion, are so much like the mountebank cricks that were played off in the year 1794, when the French and American colors, twined together, were hung up in the hall of the National Convention; that I verily suspect these jugglers intend, if possible, to deceive and ensnare us once more. By a special Providence, in our favour, we escaped from their first attempt, but we have no reason to expect a similar interposition repeated, if we put ourselves in their power again. We have a more arduous task to deal with at present, than any who were on the board at that period, and the poison of French principles have spread wider and deeper among our own citizens.

But the toasts are not as ridiculous as the mummery that preceded them. In the very bulle of las monkey tricks, Monsieur often meditates deep and extensive mischief. A Frenchman is made up of contraries.—discere seris jois, in its very worth sense, is better understood by them than by any other people existing. As it will not take up a great deal of room, I will endeavour to analyze these politico. vibratory sentiments.

The first (by the Chief Consul) is, "To the manes of the French and Americans, who died on the field of battle, for the independence of the New World." Here we behold, as we had done a hundred times before, something to remind us of the debt we owe to France; upon my faith, I believe we shall never wipe off this ancient score. But who were these Frenchmen who died on the field of battle; and how far was the independence of British America, the object of the alliance? Few, indeed, of that nation fell in the American war, they were molty at a distance from the tented field; and those few were the friends, and loyal subjects of Louis XVI—men who, if they had not fallen in battle, would very probably have been exiled, or murdered, by the very cut-throats who now pretend to honour their memory. Yet this arch-rebel places their services to the credit of the French Republic, as an offset, I ween, against her depredations on American commerce. If these services had not been fully compensated, agreeably to the letter and spirit of the treaty, by the dismemberment of the British Empire, and by payment in full of all our money contracts; the debt would be still due, not to the beggarly regicides, but to the Royal Family, to the nobility, the clergy, and the other ancient proprietors of the soil of France. Therefore this Corsican should have been silent with respect to the Frenchmen who died to establish American Independence.

The second (by Cambeceres) is, "To the successor of Washington." Very laconic indeed! why so mealy-mouthed, good citizen Cambeceres; has this successor of Washington no name? Without flinching your French politeness, you might have spoken a little plainer, and have named the man; you might have said, "To John Adams President of the United States."—However this compliment, faint and grudging as it is, is a proof that our worthy first Magistrate has not yet sinned past forgiveness, if he can but be prevailed upon to change his rigid politics;—and he must not be a little proud of it, after the torrents of abuse he has received from Frenchmen, and French tools, the infinite pains they have taken to impeach him, and their incessant endeavours to render his administration, from beginning to end, irksome and ungrateful.

The third (by Le Brun) is, to the union of America with the powers of the North, to enforce respect to the liberty of the seas.—aye, aye, citizen Le Brun, by this sentiment you have given us a key to the whole of this civic farce. We understand you perfectly; you mean:—"Quarrel with Great Britain about the liberty of the seas; commit your commerce; your infant navy; your funds; your revenue; the prosperity; the existence of your country; to the chance of a conflict with the powerful fleets of Great Britain, our formidable enemy; and you shall have the honour of an alliance offensive and defensive, with the great Republic, and of perishing in the glorious cause of liberty." Thank God, John Adams is not the man to undertake such a mad crusade, although nobody that knows him will suspect him of a partiality for Great Britain; but he has too much understanding to be duped by sounds; he is sensible, notwithstanding, the interference of British cruisers, and the capture of some licit traders, that the trade and tonnage of these states have increased during the war; and that this increase has been derived,

principally, from our extensive commerce with the British dominions, and the protecting shadow of the British oak. To dispute long established claims, which certainly will not relinquish, while this war lasts, would therefore be acting like the dog in the fable, we should lose a substance, while we catch at the illusions of a shadow.

These perfidious, intriguing Frenchmen are convinced, for all the blood and treasure they have expended, to subjugate the nations of Europe, that their work will be imperfect, as long as Great Britain preserves her great superiority at sea; it is for this reason that they now endeavour, as they did at the close of last war, to excite against her an armed neutrality; and they may have attempted to tickle the vanity of an American, by making him a principal in this cowardly, treacherous project. But Britishers they have failed in all their attempts in this respect from a jealousy of the nations have entertained of French ambition, more than from any friendship for Great Britain; and I trust they will yet be disappointed, as no treaties we can form our force we can equip; as nothing, in short, but the flaring callus of this Queen of Isles can preserve us from their merciless clutches.

MR. WAYNE,

THE publication of Vice Admiral Hugh Seymour's proclamation, in your paper of Thursday, shews such base conduct, on the part of the British, commanders, that I think our government ought to make a serious remonstrance to the British government respecting their conduct at Curacao, and as their ingratitude will not be so glaring without a knowledge of the circumstances of the capture or surrender of Curacao, I will briefly state some of them as they have been related to me.—It will be recollected that it has been published, that B. H. Phillips sent to St. Kitts for some of the American vessels to go to protect the American vessels from the French, who were expected shortly to get possession of the whole island, in consequence of which the Patapico, capt. Geddes, proceeded with the greatest expedition—when the come off the island, the British frigate Nereide, captain Watkins, was there with the American Consul, B. H. Phillips, on board, captain Watkins very prudently, or what else may be called, declined going into the harbour, to the assistance of the town; but promised to watch about 12 or 14 French privateers, &c. that were laying at anchor, at another place, with a great value of plunder on board; this was in the afternoon, and it was well known that the French were prepared to storm the town that night; no time was therefore to be lost; and though the governor of the island had agreed to give up the island to the British, the one could not give up the other take possession thereof, for the French who had possession of several batteries, besides a number of field pieces, placed in such manner, as to annoy the vessels; but the Patapico proceeded into the harbour under the fire of the whole, and first dismounted the field pieces, and then silenced the batteries, notwithstanding they were fired upon from the houses with small arms; during the night all was quiet, and next day the gallant Capt. Watkins entered the harbour, sent about twenty marines to take possession of the fort, and hoist the English colours (the Dutch was flying when the Patapico entered) and there having been more supplies expected by the French from Guadaloupe, the Patapico failed to endeavour to intercept them.—It appeared that Capt. Watkins took so much care of the French vessels that they were all out of sight next morning. It now seems that the American vessels must pay salvage to the British, though an American vessel saved both them and the island from the hands of the French, which the British vessel could not or would not do; the British or the Dutch ought therefore to pay the Americans a salvage for the whole island, which by them was rescued from the French, as will fully appear by the certificate of the inhabitants, and yet the British are possessed of so much gratitude that for taking the island for them they will generously make the Americans pay 25 per cent. salvage, and pay them over again for the goods they have purchased and paid for.—I suppose they will also consent to claim salvage on about Two Hundred Thousand Dollars value of American property, sold them by the French, which the Governor would not permit being distributed. If the Patapico had not entered the harbour, which the British vessel would not, she might have captured great part of the privateers, which probably, would have been valuable prizes, and though this was relinquished for the object of protecting the town from the French, the American property is to suffer for it. The Governor could do nothing, as great part of the people were in favour of the French, and the British were not sufficiently manned to lend him any assistance; they could only spare about twenty marines to take possession, after the enemy was driven off by the Americans. I therefore conceive, that the President of the United States, ought immediately to take cognizance of the imposition, and demand restitution, if the facts, before set forth, are true, which I have reason to believe are not very incorrect. It will be satisfactory to the public, to have some clearer account of the business, than has yet been given them.

J. W.

[We are not altogether acquainted with the above business, but we do not hesitate to say and the public may rest assured, that if any thing improper or injurious to the American flag or property, has been done by the British Commanders, the Government of the United States, will pay proper attention to it.]

COMMUNICATION—To the Editor.

A Report being spread that the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital applied for the two thousand dollars, returned from Norfolk, for that institution, it is proper to state the fact, for the information of all the subscribers.

I therefore request thee to publish the minute of a board of managers, that was laid before the Citizens, on the 4th of December instant.—It is as follows:

Pennsylvania Hospital, 24, 11m. 1800. At a monthly meeting of the managers. Present, eleven Members.

This Board being informed that about two thousand dollars are returned, of the monies subscribed by a number of the Citizens of Philadelphia toward the relief of the sufferers in Norfolk &c. by the fever of last year, agree unanimously to offer to the Directors, to take charge of the said money on the following conditions.

The contributors will invest it in stock of one of the public banks; and whenever it shall happen, that by sickness, the inhabitants of Philadelphia are reduced to the necessity of abandoning their homes, the President of the Board of Health, or the Mayor of the City, may demand a return of the principal money or the securities taken for it to be conveyed for the use of the poor of Philadelphia, and the district, provided the flight of the inhabitants be so general that the Public Banks should be obliged to remove for the transaction of their business, and not other ways; and provided also the interest in the mean time shall be the property of the Hospital to the day it is so demanded.

The resolution offered to the Subscribers, was correspondent with the above Minute, and shews plainly that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital did not wish to divert the principal money above mentioned, to any other purpose, than a similar one for which it was raised.

We some time since hinted that the Jacobins in contesting the election of the Federalists, in the South-Carolina Legislature, had something more in view than a feat in that house.—Read the following:

The Charleston City Gazette of Nov. 28, contains a very long memorial to the House of Representatives of South Carolina from seven of the unsuccessful candidates at the election in Charleston, which thus concludes, "And as it would be the greatest injustice to the citizens of Charleston, to suffer them to be represented in the election of electors of a President, by those who are not their legal representatives—Your petitioners therefore earnestly and respectfully entreat your honorable house, on this most extraordinary and pressing occasion, to suspend immediately from their right to sit and act as members thereof, the following Gentlemen, viz. H. W. DeLafayette, Thomas Simons, Thomas Rhett Smith, Adam Gilchrist, Henry M. Rutledge, John Dawson, jun. Wm. Price and Robert Howard; until a decision can be had on the merits of this petition.

WASHINGTON CITY. CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Speaker read a Letter from Mr. Condy the present clerk, informing the house through him that the state of his health did not permit his continuance in the office of clerk, which he resigned, with expressions of regret for the necessity that imposed this conduct upon him, and of thanks for the kindness and indulgence which he had received from the House.

The House then proceeded to the Election of a Clerk, Messrs. Champlain and Newtellers, who having counted the ballots, reported them as follow:

For John C. Oswald, 51 votes. John Beckley, 42

JOHN C. OSWALD appeared and was sworn by the Speaker.

The House then took up the report to the Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Carpenter, desiring admission within the bar to report the debates and proceedings of the House.

The report is in substance—that it is not expedient that the House should take any order on the memorial presented.

The debate on the above occupies nine columns of the Washington Intelligencer—which obliges us to omit the remainder this day.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the report of the select committee, and carried by the calling vote of the speaker. There being yeas 45; noes 45.

WANTED, Genteel Boarding In a private family for TWO LADIES. With the accommodation of two Rooms. APPLY to Mr. Joseph Anthony, No. 94 Market Street, or to John Maybin, No. 5 Chestnut Street. December 1. 31aw2w

PRICES CURRENT.

HAFER DE GRACE, OCTOBER 13. Coffee, Demarara—waited Ditto Bourbon 2 francs. Ditto Martinique, 2 fr. 40 c. a 2 fr. 50 c. Ditto St. Domingo, 2 f. 5 c. a 2 f. 50 c. Ditto Guadaloupe, 2 f. 50 c.—none Cotton, Arig. & Fernamb 5 f. 75 c. Ditto Smyrne, 2 f. 20 c.—none Ditto Levant, 3 f. Brandy Bourdeaux, 2 f. 5 a 10 c. le pot. Ditto Bayonne, 2 f. 5 a 10 c. Ditto Montpellier, 21 a 22 deg. 2 f. 5 a 10 c. Ditto Rochelle, 22 deg. 2 f. 40 a 50 Ditto Naples—none Ditto Barcelona, 2 f. a 2 f. 50 Ditto Cogniac, 22 deg. 2 f. 70 a 80 c. American Flour, 20 a 24 f. per bbl.—none Indigo, St. Domingo—none Ditto Louisiana, 9 f. per lb.—scarce Ditto Carolina, 5 f. 50 c. per lb.—none Patash, 63 fr. cwt. Ditto American—none Soap American, 65 a 66 c. per lb.—none Tobacco, in leaf, Maryland—none Ditto Virginia, 100 a 110 f. Tobacco Stems, 20 a 25 f.—none Bourdeaux Wine, White and Red, 150 a 250 f. It may not be unecessary to remark, that a Franc is 1 and 1-4 cent. more in value than a Livre; or 5 francs and 6 cents are equal to one dollar.



Gazette Marine List. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED, days Brig West Point, Alton, St. Jago de Cuba 44 Sugar, 21 molasses, &c.—A. Refsch Brig Arvus, Incly, 18-Aton 7 Salt—Ruffel and Boone Brig Cornwallis, Ran, Windfor 22 Plaster paris—to Captain Schr. Fanny, Windfor, Malaga 53 Wines and fruit—J. Claesson Sloop Washington, Travers, Portsmouth 20 Fish, &c.—J. Welch

BALTIMORE, December 11.

Arrived, ship Nancy, Capt. George Hobbs, from Batavia. The Nancy left Batavia the 16th June, and Java Head the 1st of July last, in company with thirteen sail of homeward bound American vessels, under convoy of the United States frigate Essex, Edward Preble, Esq. commander. In doubling the Cape of Good Hope, met with many heavy gales of wind from the westward, which separated the fleet. Arrived at St. Helena the 14th September, and left there the 26th following, in company with the undermentioned vessels, under convoy of the Essex. Parted company with the Essex, on Thursday night; the 20th November, in latitude 33, 30 N. and longitude 73, 47 W. blowing a gale of wind from N. W.—next morning saw the ship China, Captain Josiah, of Philadelphia; ship Juno, Captain Smith, of Rhode Island; and brig Lydia, Captain Howard, of Boston. Lost sight of the Juno and Lydia the same day, and the China on Monday evening, the 24th, in latitude 36, 40 N. and longitude 73, 34 W. blowing a gale of wind from N. W.

During the passage from Batavia to America, Captain Preble paid the greatest attention to the preservation of the fleet under his convoy, and afforded every assistance in his power to any of the fleet that stood in need. Came into the Capes on Monday morning, the 1st instant. Saw a brig heaving in.

SALEM, December 5. ARRIVED,

Ship Mary, Montreal, Havana— Brig Hopewell, Dowling, Malaga— Brig Leopard, Repes, Nassau. (N. P.)— Schr. Trial Tate, Port Republican— Captain Tate arrived here on Sunday last from Port Republican, left there, Capt. Bradford, of this port. October 28, spoke brig Morning Star, from Philadelphia, bound to Port Republic on November 12, spoke brig Eliza, of Plymouth, from Medford for Norfolk. November 30, saw a sloop in Heneaga, which appeared to have just run ashore; and a brig on Atkins's Keys. A wreck was coming from the sloop, which appeared to be deeply loaded. Yesterday arrived, the brig St. John, Captain Goddard, from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, November 30.

Arrived, British schooner Betsey and Fanny, Witter, eighteen days Turks Island. Arrived the schoonerincerity, of Philadelphia, Captain Lewis, thirty-four days from Porto Cavallo, in distress—cargo, manufactured tobacco. The schooner Almira spoke the brig Fair Manhattan, thirty miles N. of Cape Henry, out the ty-four days from King's (Jamaica) all well.

Wants a place as A Wet Nurse, A YOUNG WOMAN who has lost her child—and has a fresh breast of Milk. Apply in South Street, three doors East of Sixth Street. December 13. Good 3t

FOR SALE, BY JOSEPH SIMS, No. 55, South Water Street, White & Brown Havana Sugars Holland Gin Old Coniac Brandy London particular Madeira Wine Pale red and yellow Jesuit's Bark A large assortment of CORDAGE &c. December 13. mw&fa 1f

For Sale, THE SLOOP SALLY, Alexander Ruffel, master, burden 70 tons or thereabouts, between two and three years old, and is said to sail well—a credit of 4 or 6 months will be allowed. Enquire of MOORE WHARTON, No. 18, Dock Street. December 13. 46c