

RETURN OF VOTES, For President and Vice President of the United States.

Table with 5 columns: State, Adams, Pinckney, Jefferson, Burr, Seating. Rows include New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia.

WATER WORKS.

We understand, that an experiment, in part, was made on Monday, on the operation of the Water Works constructed in this city, by Mr. Latrobe. We are happy in being authorized to state, that their success is equal to the public expectation; and that the most salutary and useful effects may be anticipated from the general operation of an institution, conceived with ingenuity, and executed with equal facility and application.

One of the supercargoes of the ship Philadelphia, from Leghorn, arrived in town last evening from Cape May, at which place he left the ship on Sunday evening. By this gentleman, we learn, that the ship Philadelphia on her passage to this port, stopped at Gibraltar, from whence to the Capes of Delaware, she had 43 days passage. Whilst the Philadelphia lay at Gibraltar, a ship belonging to Baltimore arrived there, from Leghorn, the captain of which informed, that, on the 16th October, he, with a number of others, were obliged to slip their cables and put to sea on account of a French army having attacked and got complete possession of Leghorn.

Our informant further adds, that the fleet with troops under Sir R. Abercrombie had returned from Cadiz to Gibraltar; without effecting any thing, and had again failed, declined, as was generally supposed, to Egypt.

The Philadelphia, saw a great number of vessels off the coast bound in

[The Editors of the Boston Mercury propose at the commencement of the New-Year to enlarge the size, and extend the plan of their paper. It has been a fashion of late, from the example of a few individuals, to diversify the diurnal page and yoke literary articles with political detail and commercial notices. This plan the above Editors are gentle to follow. We understand that a Gentleman of principles pure, and of elegant letters, is to be associated in the design. It is unnecessary for us add that though we doubt, we warmly wish, success to this liberal scheme. We should do injustice to the supposed Editor, if we suppressed the publication of the following sensible remarks, extracted from his Prospectus.]

REMARKS.

IN a country, where Government lives and acts by the constant consent of the people, it is all-important that the mind of the people be formed. Errors in opinion will generate errors in practice. When the national mind is estranged from just maxims, the national will must be expected to be perverse.

That newspapers have great influence upon the sentiments and dispositions of every community, in which they are circulated, is verified by uniform experience and observation. To these sources a great proportion of men look for political information. Hence these publications are engines of immense force, either to prop the bulwarks of society, or to shake them to their foundations; and there is reason to believe that no institutions, sacred or civil, can stand against the constant repetition, by the press, of uncontradicted falsehood, unexpunged misrepresentation, and unconfuted popishness. The modern Innovators and Destroyers, aware of this truth, have seized upon the Press with avidity, that by governing the moral, they might control the physical power of society. Believing that human nature is prone to become what it long contemplates, and to act in unison with its object; they have never flinched at the occasional, or transient impression of their doctrines; but by presenting them continually in every form, aimed to mark them to deeply upon the mind that they should influence the life, and inevitably become principles of conduct. Under the imposing names of Philosophy, Democracy, and Republicanism, they have propagated sentiments and feelings naturally productive of irreligion, anarchy, and the dissolution of every moral and social tie. That the efforts of Jacobinism have had an alarming success in our country, must appear to every one who reflects, that the very best of governments have sometimes been scarcely able to move; that the principle of resistance has appeared to be too much for the principle of restraint; that the prejudices and passions of the community have been prevailing over its reason and interests; and that our singular

prosperity has formed to augment our danger, by inflaming the rapidly and fluctuating passions of the malcontents. In New-England, however, the seeds of corruption have not yet sprung up into all those disorders, which manifest themselves in other parts of our country; and there is reason to hope they may here, at least, be withstood. In the principles, institutions and manners, which we received from our fathers, there is a great good to be maintained, and powerful weapons with which to maintain it. Should these become a prey to the passions, their triumph will be indeed complete; and the hope that a nation can be at once republican and happy be blasted forever. We are struck by a similitude of habits and views; a national character and the pride of ancestry; and a general distribution of property, which highly favours a republic. There is in New-England much respect for religious and civil institutions; and much of that purity of morals and modesty of personal pretensions, which are as conformable to the spirit of christianity as opposite to the audacious and profligate character of a great proportion of the demagogues and theorists of the time. These advantages are suited at once to rouse and encourage our efforts to preserve them; to rouse, because so much is at stake; to encourage, because we have the "vantage ground."

To the cause of FREE LIBERTY, the cause of the leading Principles and Institutions which we have received from Providence and from our Ancestors, this paper is to be most faithfully and perseveringly devoted. Its weapons are to be directed against the strong holds of licentiousness and faction. It will aim to tell the TRUTH and the TRUTH only, upon every important subject; to follow up the lies of Jacobinism with contradiction; and its imprecations with detection; and be the bold and able advocate of the authority of Government, the maxims of literature, the precepts of virtue, and the truths of religion.

If two of the candidates for the office of President should have a majority of the whole number and an equal number of votes, the constitution provides, that the House of Representatives shall immediately after the votes are counted, choose one of the two by ballot; but the representation from each state is entitled to but one vote and a majority of all the states is required to a choice. Now as the two representatives from Vermont are of opposite political sentiments, as the representation from several states as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. is decidedly on one side and that of others, as New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. is on the other, and as 9 is the majority of 16, would it not under these circumstances be extremely difficult to make a choice?

In the town of Beltrica (Mass.) is now living a Mr. Ebenezer Richardson, a respectable farmer, who was married at the age of 22 to a young woman of 21, by whom he had eleven children. After her decease,

at 40 } he married one of
at 47 }
at 53 }
at 60 }
at 66 }
at 75 }

The seventh wife is in a declining state of health, while Mr. R. now at 77, enjoys a good constitution, manages his farm with great skill and industry, and has the best prospects!

Agriculture.—In one of the last Moniteurs a caution is given to cultivators, by reciting the case of a proprietor of 200 productive acres of ground near Paris, who ordered all the stones, which were abundantly strewn upon its surface, to be removed, from an idea that they prevented the growth of the corn. The consequence was, that instead of a rich harvest, his ground scarcely produced any thing. On consulting the neighboring farmers, he was advised to replace the stone as they were before; and having complied with this advice, his labor was repaid by an abundant harvest.—The inference drawn from this statement is, that the stones, when scattered over the soil, prevent its becoming clotted and hard. They shelter also the young blade from the wind and the blast; they retain the humidity which would otherwise be evaporated, and they are pronounced, on the whole, to be highly favorable to the progress of vegetation.

We are informed, that a proclamation was lately issued by Touffant, commanding the Negroes to return to the plantations to which they belonged and go to work; in consequence of which a mutiny broke out among the Blacks, which was quelled by 12 of the ringleaders being executed.

On Saturday, November 27, in the Legislature of Maryland, it was determined, that the Constitution of the United States did not prohibit an individual state from passing bankrupt laws, or granting relief to insolvent debtors.—The pleadings of counsel on this important question occupied two days.

On Friday last Mr. Jefferson received at the city of Washington, a letter from C. C. Pinckney, Esquire, informing him that the Electors of the State of South-Carolina had given EIGHT votes for Thomas Jefferson, and SEVEN for Aaron Burr. [Balt. American]

The last Pittsburg paper contains a list of One Hundred and Six causes to be tried at Alleghany county court next term. What fine picking must the gentlemen of the bar find in such a litigious neighbourhood!

ROYAL FAVOUR.

A low Frenchman bragged that the King had spoken to him. Being asked what his majesty had said, he replied, "he bade me stand out of his way."

Spanish Etiquette.

The etiquette of the Spanish court was the most severe in Europe. One of their kings fell a victim to it. Philip III. being newly recovered from a dangerous malady, was sitting near a chimney, in which was so large a fire of wood, that he was almost stifled. Etiquette did not permit him to rise, nor a common domestic to enter. At length the Marquis de Pobar, chamberlain, came in, but etiquette forbade his interference, and the Duke of Ufieda, master of the household, was sent for. He was gone out; and the flame increased, while the king bore it patiently, rather than violate his dignity. But his blood was so heated, that next morning an erysipelas of the head appeared, and a relapse of the fever soon carried him off.

Ship Criterion, Smith, and schooner Eliza, Oakford, have arrived at Charleston from this port.

From the Washington Federalist.

A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG

TUNE—"ANACRON IN HEAVEN."
COLUMBIA'S brave Navy now floats on the main,
Determined to quell ev'ry hostile commotion,
Her tars have sworn vengeance their rights to maintain,
And ne'er undisturb'd Atlantic's vast ocean:
United and free,
Columbias shall be,
And resent ev'ry insult by land and by sea.
Then fill to the Navy, 'till ye drain the bowl dry,
May her Flag o'er the world independently fly
II.
Tho' the Navy of Europe at present out-vies,
Despise not Columbias, but stand to your stations,
In rapid progression your Navy shall rise,
The terror and scourge of foreign spoilation:
Columbias inherit,
Their forefathers spirit,
And long may they meet a reward to their merit.
Then fill to the Navy, &c.
III.
At the dawning of day low great the delight,
When the top men above loudly sing out below,
A hail, my brave boys—'till heav'n in sight,
Just under our lee, two points from the bow;
Then the loftswain's shrill call,
Pipes the crew one and all,
All hands to make sail and we'll loon overhaul.
Then fill to the Navy, &c.
IV.
If a foe be turn'd out we shall quickly decide,
Ev'ry nerve shall be strain'd to make her surrender;
Our guns are all prim'd, in our tars we confide,
And from't the bottom Columbias will send her;
And if victors we are,
Our foe shall declare,
Tho' we've courage to conquer, we've mercy to spare:
Then fill to the Navy, &c.
V.
Let antiquity's page its heroes extol,
The fame of their Cæsars and brave Alexanders
In the archives of time may Columbias enrol,
The heroic deeds of their naval commanders
Beave Truxton 'tis he,
A pattern shall be,
Whiff valour exalts, or a ship ploughs the sea:
Then fill to the Navy, &c.
VI.
May WASHINGTON ever our armies command,
May the wisdom of Adams our councils decide,
We then shall unite in a permanent bond,
Too firm for sedition or fraud to divide:
Let such patriots as these,
Enact their decrees,
And long may they live in contentment and ease,
To fill to the Navy and drain the bowl dry,
May her flag to the world independently fly

200 Barrels Prime PORK,
For sale by THOMAS KEPLAND.
December 16 d w



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capt. Brown of the ship Terrific, Brown, in 16 days from Havana, informs, that he left there in co. with 14 of American vessels among whom were, the brigs Faint, Groff, for Baltimore, Friendship, Hawy, for New-York, and sloop Sally, Remington, for this port. Left there, ship Hero, Gabby, to sail next day; sch'r Peggy, Coffin, in 2 or 3 days; Ship Good Friends, Earl, and sch'r Felix, Davidson, to sail in 6 or 8 days all for this port.
Sch'r Traphena, Arnold, and sch'r Jane, Toby, of and from this port, taken, sent into and liberated at Bahia N. P. have since arrived at the Havana.
The schooner Two Friends, captain Gribben, from Cape Francois, was totally lost on Joe Flooper, in the gale of Thursday last.
Captain Gribben left Cape Francois in company with the schooner Paragon, of and for New-York. On the 10th instant, to the fourth ward of Chinese gale, spoke the brig William, of Newhaven, from Turks Island for N. York, the capt. of which informed him that the brig Hannah, Luandrie, of and from Philad. for C. Francois, was cast away on the Coles in the 10th Nov. crew and part of the cargo saved, and had arrived at Turks Island.

BOSTON, December 9.

ARRIVED, days
Brig Friendship, Patterson, Liverpool 51
Brig Borz n. Young, Lisbon 49
Sch'r Joly Rover, Dinkwater, T. Island 23
Sch'r Betsey, Mansfield, St. Scaffians 43
Arrived on the 10th of Dec.—
Brig Hecaton, Gale, Bremen 44
Brig Olive Branch, Lindsay, Turks Island 16
The schooner Betsey left at St. Scaffians the following vessels:—
Brig Lydia, of New York; Captain Watson of Philadelphia; O'Connor, of do. ship Thomas, Burgess, of Charleston; Captain Forrester and Marshall, of the brig Tully of Norfolk; barque Nixon, Kay, of Savannah, stranded, and cargo damaged; the Minerva, Hancock, of Philadelphia, sailed the 21st October; the Maria, Travels, for New York, sailed a few hours before the Betsey. October 29, in latitude 44. 7, longitude 4. spoke a schooner from Gloucester for St. Scaffians.
The brig Friendship left at Liverpool the following vessels:—
Nabby, Crandall, of Portland; ship Palmyra, Sowle, of Providence, for Madeira, first wind; brig Sophia, Follenbee, from Newburyport; Three Sisters, Murphy, Plymouth; Polly an; Harriot, Noble, of Boston, for Savannah first wind; Warrington, Deiano, from Boston, for Savannah. October 27, latitude 46. 46, N. longitude 26. 30, spoke ship Orion, Harrison, of 23, guns from New London, for London; 27 days out; Fox, White, Portland ready to sail; Cleopatra, Bunker, Boston, uncertain; B. H. 9, Dennis, Portland, to fall in ten or twelve days; President, Pickham, New Bedford, ready to sail. There were several Southern vessels left at Liverpool.

The brig Horizon left at Lisbon the following vessels:—
Brig Atlas, Kimball, of Boston, brought in by the English; a brig for Baltimore, ready for sea; and three or four others. In latitude 42, longitude 22, spoke ship Matilda, Travels, twenty-six days from St. Scaffians, for New York, who informed that Captain Atcher, of Salem, was to sail next day for the same place. November 29, latitude 41. 59, spoke ship George Washington, three days from Boston. December 7, twenty eight leagues from Cape Cod, spoke Captain Allen in a schooner 58 days from Malaga, for Boston. The Horizon experienced several severe gales of wind.
The schooner Joly Rover left at Turks Island the following vessels:—
Brig Union, Hunt, of Portsmouth, and William, Thompson, of New Haven, to sail in two or three days. Captain D. failed from the Vineyard on Sunday, leaving there ship Olive Branch, thirteen days from Boston; two brigs from the West Indies, of Portland and Kennebunk.
The brig Olive Branch sailed in co. with a brig for Portsmouth, and Captain Thompson, for New Haven.
Several square rigged vessels were in the bay yesterday, bound in.
The ship Romulus of this port has arrived at the Vineyard, from Batavia, in a short passage.

NEWPORT, Dec. 8.

Arrived on Saturday, the brig Sally, of Boston, capt. Hall from Batavia, bound for Boston.—Sailed from Batavia 16th June, under convoy of the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. Preblel.
Arrived this d. y. the ship China, of Philadelphia Capt. Josiah, from Batavia, bound for Philadelphia.—Sailed under convoy of the Essex.
NEW-YORK, December 16:
ARRIVED, days
Brig Peggy, Cotter, St. Ubes 61
A Lador belonging to the Dominick Ferry, arrived here from Martinique informs, that that ship was captured on lat 29, long 69, by a French privateer of 10 guns and 180 men, and sent into Guadaloupe.
The lugger Viper, from Middleton, has arrived at St. Thomas.
Capt. Mansfield handed us the following List of Vessels, at New Providence, condemned and for adjudication.
Sch'r. Massachusetts Mansfield, of New York, for further proof; sch'r Betsey, Nicholls of N. York, vessel and part of her cargo condemned, part for further proof; brig Elquibo Packet, Dunmore, N. York, part of the cargo condemned, vessel and other part cleared; sch'r. Raven, Jennings N. York, adjudication; brig Hannah, Hall, N. York, adjudication; brig Ceres, Peters, N. York, adjudication; brig Essex, Orme, Salem, vessel and cargo condemned; sch'r. Sally, of Boston, vessel and cargo condemned; Picket, Roberts, Charleston, vessel, and cargo condemned; Nancy, D. v. s. Charleston, vessel cleared and cargo condemned; Luckskin, Fuller Charleston, adjudication Paul, Mills, No folk; adjudication; Experiment—Philadelphia, adjudication; and Coypont, Jennings, Charleston, and sloop Good Intent, Slocum, Bolton, adjudication.
A few days previous to Capt. Menzies leaving New-Providence an order was issued from the Court of Vice Admiralty, that all neutral vessels having on board articles the production of Spain and a Spanish port, will be condemned with out trial; and the like with French manufactures bound to a French port.

the head under Sheriff, was also sworn. Warrants of Attorney were recorded, and then came the mirthful part of this ceremony, about which so many thousand fables have been propagated; the truth being, that the Sheriffs have not the most distant share in the business.

Usher of the Court, "Senior Alderman below the Chair come forth, and perform suit and service for a certain manor and tenement, called the moore, in Corn, Chester."—Alderman Newman accordingly mounted the table, when the Usher presented him with a bill hook himself holding a bundle, by the two ends, of white rods with both hands: these the Alderman cut in the middle with the hook.

Remembrancer. "How many are there?"
Usher. "Twelve."—A. "A very good number."

Then a hatchet was delivered to the Alderman, and another bundle of flicks was cut in like manner; but the Alderman misfed his aim, and cut his finger.

Usher (again) "Senior Alderman come forth, and perform suit and service for a certain tenement, called the Forge, without side Temple-Bar, in Corn, Middlesex."—A bag was ready upon the table, and the Usher assisted the Alderman in counting out six large horse-shoes, and fifty-four very long horse-nails.

Remembrancer—"How many are there?"
Usher. "Six shoes and fifty-four nails." A. "A very good number;" and accordingly they were registered.

The ceremony being ended, the Lord Mayor asked the Baron to honour them with his company to dinner, at Clothworkers' Hall, which was politely declined.

LONDONDERRY, October 7.

Last week the Mayor and Magistrates empowered the corporation solicitor to prosecute at the expense of the corporation, any person forestalling, engrossing, or regrating, and also promised to reward any person who will give such information as will convict those guilty of the above offences.

On Wednesday last a man was detected selling a quantity of oat-meal mixed with an equal quantity of barley meal. His worship the Mayor instantly caused the whole to be seized and sent to the treasurer, Mr. Thomas Beatty, for the use of the poor. He also levied 5s. sd. from a potatoe feiler which he likewise sent to the treasurer.

DUBLIN, October 7.

We have been informed that there is no truth in the newspaper appointment of Lord Callereagh to the Government of Bengal.

BELFAST, October 10.

On Sunday, relief was administered to eight hundred and ninety seven poor people, at the public kitchen in Smithfield, when this useful institution was closed for the present. Since the commencement of this charity on the 26th of December 1799, to 5th October 1800, the sum of 547, 13s. 10d. 3/4 has been expended.

By this Day's Mail

BOSTON, Dec. 10.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from the Southward, we learn, that in consequence of a petition of the United Methodists, of North Carolina, praying the emancipation of the negroes of that State, very serious disturbances had arisen among them; that in some districts, the blacks had assembled together and committed many outrages on the inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 3.

This day terminates the contest which has for some time highly, and properly engaged public attention, and closes for the present a subject at all times interesting to an enlightened community.—This day the voice of the people expressed by the Electors of the several states, designates the Executive Magistrate of the Union for another term of four years.—This is the fourth time in which the United States of America under the Federal constitution, have practically demonstrated the errors of those theories, which pronounce the election of a chief magistrate incompatible with public order, and the necessary energy of government.

The result of this election will we trust prove beneficial to our country, and place at the head of these states an officer, who pursuing the policy heretofore adopted, will continue to our citizen those blessings, and that prosperity, which, under an overruling Providence have so signally distinguished this happy land.

INSURANCE COMPANY Of the State of Pennsylvania.

December 16th, 1800.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 14th day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year.

JAMES S. COX, President.

The Cargo Of the Sloop SALLY,

CONSISTING OF

AN allotment of CORN MEAL, FLOUR, AND BREAD, together with the said SLOOP, will be disposed of at a liberal credit, if immediate application be made. She can sail in 3 days.—Apply to

MOORE WHARTON,

No. 18, Dock Street.

December 16.

Coffee and Cocoa,

IN BAGS.

Entitled to Drawback,

FOR SALE BY

William Hustler,

No. 69, South Fourth Street.

December 15