

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

Table with columns for Adams, Pinckney, Jefferson, Burr, and Seaboard, listing votes for various states including New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

65 | 65 | 66 | 66 |

[COPY.]

Department of State.

Washington, 12th Dec. 1800.

SIR, I enclose an additional List of the Names of Impressed Seamen, to be disposed of in the same manner as that which accompanied my letter of the 30th October last.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully, Your most obedt. servant, J. MARSHALL.

George Latimer, Esquire, Collector, Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA. Persons Names Places of Residence John Hall, Unknown John Hamilton (negro), Germantown Thomas Edwards, Philadelphia Robert Nugent, Ditto

The following Statement of the funds of the Society for the relief of distressed Pilots, their widows and children, was reported to the Society, at their last General Meeting, on the 11th inst. Dr. The Society for the relief of distressed Pilots, their widows, & children, with ISAAC ROACH, Treasurer. By cash received by the Treasurer, from the members since the last settlement, the 3d of June, 1799, to 2d of June, 1800. Dollars 132 50 By cash received from the Treasurer for half Pilots' forfeited to the Society, from date as above mentioned. Dollars 125 00 By balance in the Treasury at the date of the last settlement. Dollars 990 93 Balance in the Treasury, June 24, 1800. Dollars 1178 93 GEORGE W. ROACH, Clerk.

Published by order of the Managers, Dec. 23.

Two gentlemen travelling on the Lancaster road, at about 26 miles from the city, got information of a Mad Dog having bit several dogs and horses on the roads. That on their arrival near Schuylkill ferry, the said dog passed them, and they saw him, in his passage to this city, bite several dogs from which much mischief may possibly arise. The said dog was yesterday killed in Market Street near Fourth Street.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Captain Clay, of the Delaware, from Calcutta, informs. That an expedition was preparing at Madras, to be commanded by admiral Rainier, destination unknown. A Mahatta war was expected. The British troops in Fort William had mutined. The mutiny was quelled, and the ringleaders punished. Captain Clay has brought with him from Calcutta a superb piece of Plate, value 2000 rupees, presented by the Right Honourable Lord Mornington, Governor General of the British possessions in India, to Captain Watters, late commander of the ship Atlantic of this port; as a testimony of their gratitude for the service rendered the commercial interests in India by his gallant defence made in that ship against a French cruiser of very superior force, in consequence of which not only the Atlantic but a valuable British Indiaman was preserved from the fangs of the French.

Commercial Information.

Extract of a Letter, dated Liverpool, 29th October, 1800. received by the Perseverance, from that port.

BEING apprehensive that the accounts from this country may render you desirous of knowing something specific respecting our real situation, we embrace this opportunity of informing you, that from the high and progressively advancing prices of almost all provisions, it seems to be generally apprehended, that our present, or even probable supplies, will prove inadequate to the consumption, unless some extraordinary exertions are made. Indeed the state of the country at this time is truly serious; for as it is deemed inexpedient to give the prices expected by the farmers, and as they refuse to accept such prices as the millers, &c. are willing to give, the consequent inconveniences sustained by the consumers, and more especially by the labouring poor, are truly deplorable. In order, in some degree, to counteract these, some of the most productive and fertile counties are endeavouring to draw supplies of grain, &c. from the sea ports; and such is deemed the exigency of our situation, that Parliament is suddenly summoned to meet the 11th of next month, when it is expected that one of the first objects will be to consider what measures can be adopted for increasing the quantity, and reducing the prices of provisions generally. We have little doubt that considerable encouragement will be given (either by granting bounties, or guaranteeing stated prices) for the importation of grain, flour, rice, &c. and it is expected that measures will be adopted for improving the waste and uninclosed lands in this kingdom. We think it probable also, that the national sentiment will be so much in favour of the expediency, not to say the necessity of the measure, that it will be recommended to all classes to adopt a system of privation or limited consumption, resembling that which several members of the legislature, (in their private capacities) and others, pledged themselves to observe last year. Some conjecture may perhaps be formed of the sentiments of administration, from the inclosed letters, written by the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to these, we are sorry to add, that there is considerable reason to fear, that the crop of potatoes will prove defective in this country, and still more so in Ireland, where they constitute the principal article of food with a great proportion of the people and from whence it is at present deemed improbable that the Export of any Grain will be permitted.

We will endeavour to give you early information of any measures which Parliament may adopt; and sincerely wish it were now in our power to transmit satisfactory advices respecting PEACE; but increasingly desirable as that event daily becomes, no information on the subject is yet published by our Government, and we should be afraid to hope much from the late Negotiation, if it were not that the situation of the country seems now to render peace indispensable.

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Mayor of Nottingham. LONDON, OCT. 7, 1800.

SIR, I have received your letter of the 27th of September, in which was inclosed the copy of an agreement entered into by some very respectable gentlemen of the town of Nottingham, with the view set opposite to their names, to the amount of which they have respectively engaged to indemnify a committee selected for the purpose of purchasing foreign corn, for increasing the supply of the Nottingham market. I very much approve the substance of that agreement, and am very willing to enter into it, and support it, by engaging to advance, upon the same terms as they have done, the sum of three hundred pounds, upon the express condition, however, that the corn to be bought is not offered to sale at a less price than the same cost, with the additional expense of carriage, unless the price of other corn falls, and in which case this corn should be sold at a price proportioned to its comparative value with that of other corn brought into the market, and I make this an indispensable condition of my subscription, because I am confident that the scarcity is not fictitious; that this year's crop, when it is threshed out and brought regularly to market, must be managed and husbanded; and those who can afford to submit to privations, must give up the use of as much of it as they can, and avoid any consumption of it, which can be dispensed with; that instead of forcing the farmer or dealer by intimidation, or what will be called shaming him to bring his corn to market, he must be encouraged to it by a confidence in the security of his property and person; that great as the importation of foreign corn has already been, and is still likely to be beyond all precedent, it is not sufficient to supply the markets, and ought not to be suffered to do it to the exclusion of grain of our own growth, which must necessarily be better and more valuable; that it is extremely unwise and dangerous to tempt the people to indulge themselves beyond what the stock in hand can afford them the means of doing; and to buoy them up with the hopes of plenty, in which they must be disappointed at a time when the severity of the season will render them less able to contend with the difficulties of their situation, and no less impolitic than unjust to encourage them to consider the farmer as their enemy and the person who preys upon their necessities. For these reasons and for many more with which I do not trouble the gentlemen, and which I know will suggest themselves more readily to them than to me, I protest

against selling this foreign or any other corn that may be brought for the supply of the market, upon lower terms than those I have pointed out, and which I make the express condition of my subscription. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my wish that the word exorbitant had not appeared in the preamble of the agreement, and that it could now be erased, and any such epithet as high, very high, unusually high, or any of the like import be substituted in its room, which could not be construed to convey any opinion which should countenance the prejudices of the people, or keep alive the apprehensions of the growers & dealers in corn, or any other article of provision. I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford. Whitehall, Sept. 29, 1800.

MY LORD, I have had the honor to receive your grace's letter of the 15th inst. and am very glad to find that the disposition to riot at Witney, has been suppressed, and that all is quiet there for the present. I cannot however, advert to the cause to which your grace is of opinion, that this event may be ascribed, and to the consequences which you seem to think would follow the removal of the troops which have been sent into Oxfordshire, without participating in your apprehensions, so far as to assure your grace that none of them will be withdrawn until you are entirely satisfied, that no part either of the county or city of Oxford is any longer exposed to the risk of suffering from the effects of popular tumult. But notwithstanding these precautions, and all the extent of the military and civil power, which is now placed at your grace's disposal, considering the state of the county, your grace will give me leave to repeat to you the necessity which I am persuaded there must be, for the exertion of all your great influence and authority to combat and counteract the prejudices which have operated so less powerfully than unfortunately, in disposing a very large part of the community, to believe that the late scarcity was artificial, and has been owing to the views and speculations of certain interested and rapacious men, who take advantage of the difficulties and distresses of the times, to enrich themselves at the expense of the public.

Your Grace need not be reminded of the circumstances of the last year's harvest, and of the unfavourable state of the ground at the time of sowing wheat, to account for the dearth of that article, and indeed of every other sort of grain, and of all provisions in general, and although the quantity of corn which has been imported, has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, neither in that respect, nor in quality, does it, or can it ever, compensate the deficiency which was, and will be occasioned by such a season, as that of last year, nor would it have the effect which must be hoped to be derived from it, was it to be brought without reserve to market, in the same quantities in which it is landed; for from the best information that can be obtained of the state of this year's crop throughout the kingdom, I am sorry to say, that according to the most sanguine estimation, the produce of it is not likely to amount to more than three-fourths of an average crop, and it is thought by many that it will not exceed three fifths. But be the amount what it may, it is, I fear, but too well ascertained, that the whole produce of the grain in the best of years, is not equal to the annual consumption of the country.

I need not ask your grace what must be the consequence of suffering the doctrines which have of late been so unhappily received against the growers of corn, & dealers in that commodity, to prevail or of their not being discountenanced by every possible means that can be employed for that purpose, and it must be to evident, that it is indispensably necessary, without loss of time, or being influenced by any other consideration, to counteract and expose the folly and injustice of their false policy, to which is to be attributed the assumption of a right, to set prices on commodities brought to market, of fixing a maximum for the articles of daily consumption, of entering into associations (which is much the same thing) not to give more than a certain price for any of those articles; of obliging the growers of corn, or dealers in other articles of provision, to sell at a given price, and what is worst of all, going in bands to the houses of farmers, and forcing them by threats, and various other modes of intimidation, to enter into engagements, to bring and dispose of their commodities at a given price, a proceeding which I cannot advert to, without urging your grace to prosecute without distinction all persons concerned in it, in the most vigorous, exemplary, and impressive manner, which the power, military, as well as civil, under your command, will most speedily and effectually enable you to do.

It would be an unreasonable abuse of your grace's time, to enumerate the evils which must unavoidably result from a continuance of the proceedings which I have taken the liberty of pointing out to you, as requiring to be immediately suppressed. But if any thing could contribute to realize the absurd notion of corn being destroyed for the purpose of keeping up the price of it, this would be more likely to effect it than any other mode that could be adopted, as the life of a person possessed of corn, or any other articles of provision, is rendered no less insecure than his property, and it would consequently tend, as all other acts of violence do, to the concealment, much more than the production of the commodity; the consequence of which must be obvious

in the injury resulting from landed property by discouraging tillage & every sort of agriculture, & by locking up, or diverting to another channel, that capital which is perhaps more beneficially employed in the improvement of a district in any other mode. It would so impede & obstruct the great source and means of the daily supplies of the country, that famine would soon be substituted in the place of scarcity, and that distress and confusion would soon ensue, which would debilitate its inhabitants, and enervate all its powers more fatally than any calamity with which it has been visited for centuries; or than is to be met with in the annals of its history. If the employment of property is not secure; if every man does not feel that he has power to retain what he possesses as long as he pleases, and dispose of it at the time, in the manner, and for the price he chuses to fix upon it, there must be an end of confidence, of industry, and of all valuable and virtuous exertions of every description; for there is no reason why a price may be fixed on the works of the handicraftsman, mechanic, or artist, as well as upon those of the farmer, grazier, gardener, &c.—and thus the whole order of things would be overturned and destroyed; your grace, therefore, will, I hope, excuse the earnestness with which I address myself to you to resist these attempts in their outset, and to maintain the principle of perfect freedom of property, upon which the prosperity of this country rests, and by which it has risen, under Providence, to the extraordinary state of wealth and power which it now enjoys.

If this conclusion is as well founded as I believe it to be, the necessity of the protection I recommend cannot be disputed; and I am persuaded your Grace will admit and feel the occasion to be worthy the exertion of the influence I solicit. The people will be made sensible that their own interests, as well as the law, require that the markets should be free and open, and that every man should dispose of what he brings there at his own price, or be at liberty to withhold it, unless he is satisfied with what is offered him for it; and the person who brings his commodities to market will go there with that confidence which can alone secure his attendance at it.

I cannot but be fearful that I have trespassed very unreasonably upon your grace's time, but the situation in which I have the honour of standing, having brought before me the details of all the disturbances and outrages occasioned by the pressure of the times, and the opinions against which I have remonstrated, it may be possibly that I may be more alive to the tendency of their effects than those who contemplate them at a greater distance, and more at their ease, but when I find reason to infer that your Grace entertained apprehensions not much inferior to those which I have described, I may, I think, refer myself to your candour, to excuse the liberty I have taken in opening my mind so fully on a subject, in my conclusions on which I shall feel myself as fully justified by your concurrence, as by the use you will make of your influence and power in restoring and securing the tranquility and good order of the country, and that confidence which is as essential to the transactions of individuals, as to those of a public nature.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Grace's most obedient humble servant, PORTLAND.

A Liverpool Price Current, of the 10th of November, with which we have been favored contains the following: Coffee, fine middling and fine, per c 112 lbs. 142 a 146s. Middling and good middling, 133 a 137s. Good and fine ordinary, 112 a 116s. Triage, 80 a 88s.

REMARKS.—The stock on hand now, considerably less than this time last year, of course we may look with confidence for a very brisk spring trade. This being the great market to which they resort for continental supplies, we regard this period as particularly deserving your attention. This year's trade opened and continues brisk, though the stock was heavy; next year will open under circumstances in every respect more promising. Sugar, muscovado, brown, 44 a 47s. middling, 50s. good, 52s. fine, 54s. clayed, tates and terres, 52 a 52s. powders, 74 a 86s. Havanna brown, 52 a 56s. white, 78 a 85s.

REMARKS.—Our supplies this year very scanty; much of the inferior qualities consumed by distillers; we may therefore look for a brisk demand next spring. The fine sorts of Havanna sold well all the year; and as the stock is nearly off, much may be expected when our trade with Hamburg opens. To sugar of every description, our observations on coffee will in a great measure apply, but with undiminished force to the finer sorts. Flour, superfine, per bbl. 70s. Fine, 63s. Oats, per quarter, 46 a 50s. Rye, 64 a 70s. Beans, 73 a 76s. Indian corn, 70 a 74s.

Our harvest has been middling, our importations great, so that the recent advance must in some measure be owing to individual enterprise and governmental interference—we think to both. Parliament meet immediately, when it is expected more effectual measures than have hitherto been hit on, will be resorted to, as a fixed encouragement to the importer. Indigo, per lb 25 6d a 5s stationary Cotton, Georgia, 29s a 3s 6d Sea-Island, 25 11 a 3s 1d New-Orleans, 25 2d a 2s 2 1/2 St. Domingo, 25 4d a 2s 6 1/2

Georgia and Sea-Island in demand; the purchasers coming in, and the stock of the year being all at Markets, is likely to be something higher.

New Orleans and St. Domingo, judging from some late sales, the market is likely to be regular, or fluctuate a little for the better.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUXELLES, October 16. Serious intentions are entertained of restoring Antwerp to its former privileges. We learn from Middleburg that in the ports of the Isle of Walcheren, they are fitting out a Squadron with great activity, and vessels of war are arming at Helvoet Sluys and Rotterdam to join them. Letters from Calais say, that the intercourse between London and Paris has never been more conflant. Troops continually pass here to the Camp of Amiens.

HAGUE, October 18. This day was celebrated with great pomp in all the Republic, the Anniversary of the retreat of the English from North Holland. A sword, which cost 1500 florins was to be given to general Brune by an act of the Republic.

EAST INDIES.

BOMBAY, June 28, On Monday the 22d inst., sailed from the harbor, the American ship John, Capt. Joseph Roper, for Tranquebar.

CALCUTTA, June 27. On Tuesday accounts were received of the arrival of the ship Nancy, Capt. Allen, of and from New-York, which she left the 13th of February.

Na accounts of any privateers being in the Straights. The American brig Lydia, J. Ruffel, from New-York, also arrived in the river yesterday, last from Madeira, whence she sailed the 18th February, laden with wine. Mr. Thomas Osborne, is passenger in this vessel.

July 17, On Saturday last, arrived the ship Union, Captain Cooke, from Rangoon, which she left the 22d ultimo.

By this vessel we learn that a French privateer, a grab now, had been cruising off that port for a considerable time, and had made several captures.

July 3. The ship of this port, captured by the Clarisse captain Surcouff, has been sold at the Mauritius for 13,000 dollars.

July 10. His Excellency Vice Admiral Rainier, in his Majesty's ship Intrepid, arrived at Madras on the 24th ult. and landed on the following day under the usual salute.

His Majesty's ship La Sibille, captain Adam, arrived also on the 24th, from a cruise; and on the same day, the American ship Herald, from Boston and Madeira, which last place she left on the 16th March. While captain Bonny was at Ambayna, his Majesty's brigate La Virginie brought in there a Dutch ship and two brigs, which she had captured among the islands; their value was estimated at 100,000 dollars.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Letters received from Tranquebar mention the arrival there of two small vessels had arrived there from the Isle of France, from which place they had a very speedy passage.

The commanders of the above mentioned vessels reported, that prior to their departure from the island, a corvette had arrived from Brest, the captain of which was charged with letters from the First Consul, to Mr. Nalartic, informing him that two frigates were on the point of leaving France for Mauritius, on board of which were commissioners for finally adjusting the government of the islands on such terms as must meet with the general approbation of the inhabitants.

July 25. On Sunday last arrived the American ship Eclipse, capt. Jon s, from Philadelphia, whence she sailed on the 25th of March.

JUST RECEIVED

By A. DICKINS, opp. site Christ Church. THE POEMS of the late Mr. Clifton, To which are prefixed the introductory notices of the life, character, and writings of the author, and a beautifully engraved likeness. Price, bound and gilt, 1 dollar 25 cents. December 23.

New-Theatre.

On account of the indisposition of Mrs. Merry, the new Comedy of the EAST INDIAN is unavoidably postponed.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 24.

Will be presented, a much admired Comedy, in 5 acts, call'd

THE WILL; Or, a School for Daughters.

To which will be added, not aded this seal in from the German of Kotzebue, call'd

The Wild Goose Chase.