

Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24.

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

Table with columns: State, Adams, Pinckney, Jefferson, Burr, Scattering. Rows list 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.

you together at an earlier period than I had otherwise intended.—No object can be nearer my heart than that, by your care and wisdom, all such measures may be adopted, as may, upon full consideration, appear best calculated to alleviate this severe pressure, and to prevent the danger of its recurrence, by promoting, as far as possible, the permanent extension and improvement of our agriculture.

For the object of immediate relief, your attention will naturally be directed, in the first instance, to the best mode of affording the earliest and most ample encouragement for the importation of all descriptions of Grain from abroad.

Such a supply, aided by the examples which you have set on former occasions of attention to economy and frugality in the consumption of Corn, is most likely to contribute to a reduction in the present high price, and to insure at the same time the means of meeting the demands for the necessary consumption of the year.

The present circumstances will also I am persuaded, render the state of the laws respecting the commerce in the various articles of provision the object of your serious deliberation.

If on the result of that deliberation it shall appear to you that the evil necessarily arising from unfavourable seasons has been increased by any undue combinations or fraudulent practices, for the sake of adding unfairly to the price, you will feel an earnest desire of effectually preventing such abuses; but you will, I am sure, be careful to distinguish any practices of this nature from that regular and long established course of trade which experience has shown to be indispensable for the present state of society, for the supply of the markets, and for the subsistence of my people.

You will have been with concern the temporary disturbances which have taken place in some parts of the kingdom. Those malicious and disaffected persons who cruelly take advantage of the present difficulties to excite any of my subjects to acts in violation of the laws and of the public peace, are in the present circumstances doubly criminal, as such proceedings must necessarily and immediately tend to increase in the highest degree the evil complained of, while they at the same time, endanger the permanent tranquillity of the country, on which the well-being of the industrious classes of the community must always principally depend.

The voluntary exertions which have on this occasion been made for the immediate repression of these outrages, and in support of the laws and public peace, are therefore entitled to my highest praise.

Under the circumstances of the present meeting, I am desirous of asking of you such supplies only as may be necessary for carrying on the public Service, in the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may conveniently be assembled. The Estimates for that purpose will be laid before you; and I have no doubt of your readiness to make such provisions as the public interest may appear to require.

I have directed Copies to be laid before you of those communications which have been recently passed between me and the French Government, respecting the commencement of negotiations for peace. You will see in them fresh and striking proofs of my earnest desire to contribute to the re-establishment of general tranquillity. That desire on my part has hitherto been unhappily frustrated, by the determination of the enemy to enter only on a separate negotiation, in which it was impossible for me to engage, consistently either with public faith, or with a due regard to the permanent security of Europe.

My anxiety for the speedy restoration of peace remains unaltered; and there will be no obstacles nor delay on my part to the adoption of such measures as may best tend to promote and accelerate that desirable end, consistently with the honour of this country, and the true interest of my people; but if the disposition of our enemies should continue to render this great object of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacrifice of these essential considerations, on the maintenance of which all its advantages must depend, you will, I am confident, persevere in affording me the same loyal and steady support which I have experienced through the whole of this important contest, and which has, under the blessing of Providence, enabled me, during a period of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpaired, the security and honour of these kingdoms.

After the delivery of the King's Speech a very long debate took place on the answer which it was proposed to send to it by the Commons; and especially on that part of the Speech which relates to the general scarcity of provision in the kingdom. Mr. Pitt moved for a committee to consider what bounties should be granted on the importation of corn; the first object of which, he said, would be to adopt a practical remedy for the scarcity, and afterwards to enquire into the cause. Granted. He then obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent distilleries using grain for a limited time; a bill to prevent the making of Starch; another to prohibit the exportation of Rice; and moved for a committee to consider of the duty on the importation of hops, with a view of obtaining a supply of that article.

PARIS, November 4.

A Courier arrived yesterday from Milan has brought intelligence that the French troops had taken Arezzo by assault.

November 5.

The Landgrave of Hesse, Darmstadt has appointed as his envoy at the Congress of Luneville, the Count de Pappenheim, his present minister at Paris.

November 6.

Two of our Journals have announced that Tuscany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invasion of the country had not been authorized by the government. The official journal has demanded upon what circumstances the conductors of these papers have founded the assertion that the Generals had entered upon operations of no great importance without the order of Government. The motives continues the Moniteur, which have determined and authorized the occupation of Tuscany sufficiently display themselves in facts and public acts.

18. In the preliminaries signed by M. de St. Julien, the Emperor was pledged to disarm the levy in mass of Tuscany.

19. By the additional convention made at Castiglione between General Marini and General Hohenzollern, General Brune had consented to wait the answer of the cabinet of Vienna relative to the evacuation of the country of Ferrara by the Austrians, who ought to have evacuated the country in execution of the convention of Marengo, but there is no doubt that Tuscany was the price of this concession in the Convention of Castiglione.

20. The Austrians had essentially violated the convention of Marengo, since it specified they should only occupy the town and Citadel of Ferrara, but not forty leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the basis of all the others, and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The Government had expressly disavowed all modifications.

21. The levy in mass was paid by the English, and directed in part by Willot. A Neapolitan corps had arrived to reinforce it, otherwise the French army would not have concluded an armistice with the Neapolitan troops.

22. A few days after the French took possession of Leghorn, an English fleet appeared off the port, with 14,000 men on board. The Republic had not concluded any armistice with the English. Precaution is the first duty imposed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a government, victory wavers, and defeats succeed.

23. M. de Sommariva, commander of the Austrian troops in Tuscany, retired without giving any assistance to the levy in mass, which it was necessary to disarm. These 20,000 banditti committed all kinds of excesses, and respected no property.

While General Dupont was cannonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by assault that place, the Austrians took no part in the combat. General Sommariva, obtained permission to march with the corps under his command across the French army, and to rejoin the Austrian army at Ferrara.

The levy en masse was so oppressive to Tuscany, that those persons who were most attached to the Grand Duke saw with pleasure the arrival of the French, which was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of un-disciplined barbarians. In other respects the government was preserved, as it had been established by the authority of the Grand Duke.

November 10.

The report of the entrance of the French into Rome is untrue.

Lucien Buonaparte set off yesterday. It said that he is going to Spain.

From Luneville we learn, that the young citizens Roderer, Portalis, and Simon, have declared to the officers of Police of that city, that they are attached to the French Legation.

November 11, French funds, 34f. 30c.

BOSTON, December 18.

Captain Udny, who arrived here yesterday from Greenock, had occasion to touch at another port in Scotland, where he saw a Glasgow paper of the 5th Nov. which contained accounts of an army of 150,000 Russians being on their march for the frontiers of Germany, part of which had already arrived; that the Emperor of Germany had prepared accommodations for their reception, and that the King of Prussia had in motion a large body of troops; but whether they were to assist France or Austria was not known.

CONCORD, (N. H.) December 6.

ADAMS AND PINCKNEY.

We are authorized to say, that the Electors for this State of President and Vice-President of the United States, who met in this town on Wednesday last, voted unanimously for John Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

NEW-YORK, December 23.

Communicated for publication by Captain Smith of the ship Orlando from St. Sebastians.

December 6, in lat. 27. 2, long 60. 00, was boarded by the privateer ship Nymph, captain Freeman, of and from Halifax, 12 days out; and after giving me a barrel of provisions, and putting the second mate and two seamen of the ship Fabius of Philadelphia, captain Hudson, on board, he very politely dismissed.—The above ship was from Philadelphia bound to Barcelona, 8 days out, whom she had taken 5 days before and ordered for Halifax.

November 5—in the Bay of Biscay, was boarded by the British frigate, Cyrus, captain King from Portsmouth, and after a short detention he very politely dismissed me.

Left at St. Sebastians the following vessel. Ship Argus, Main, of New-York to sail in 8 days; Alkomac, Atkins, do. 18 do. Two Mary's Richards, do. 40, do. Black River, Mather, do. Thomas, Hagins, of Charleston in 6 days; hope, Stevens, do. Eliza, Brown, do. Briggs Mary, Barclay, of New-York, soon; Hiram, Rice, ditto; Lydia, Roach, do. Amiable Creole, Eldredge, of Philadelphia, soon; Friendship, O'Connor, do. Two Sisters, Watkin, of do. Nancy, Marshall, do. Tryal, Gifford, of New-Bedford; Tully, Stone, of Norfolk; barque Nixon, Rty, of Savannah; Schrs. Bilbao, Perkins, of Philadelphia; Sally, Forrester, of do. Minerva, Babson, of Boston; Woodbridge, Luster, of Gloucester. The ship Adelaide, Capt. John Min, of Baltimore, is at Port Page.

PRINTING, Neatly executed at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

The United States contended for Mr. Jefferson's correspondence with Mr. Morris and Genet) this stipulation, related only to France, and the United States; in case one of them being at War; and the other at Peace, the Ships of the one, should protect enemy property from capture by the other; France on the other hand contended, we were obliged to protect her property in our ships from capture by her enemies, who having never acceded to this extraordinary compact, governed themselves by the general laws of Nations, and took French property wherever they found it on the high seas, although on board of Neutral Ships. This right is so well established by the laws of nations, that Mr. Jefferson, in answer to Mr. Genet, says he "does not know, upon what grounds, he could complain of it to the British Government.

I have thus cursorily gone over the three leading objects of this mission, I hope satisfactorily. I cannot however omit the shameful degradation of our country, and the insolent triumph of France.—By refusing ever to negotiate on our claim to compensation the contemptuously rejects our pretence of complaint, and justifies the whole of her conduct; and as if this draft was not sufficiently bitter, she has thrown all the blame of the rupture upon us, by demanding restoration of the very ships, we seized in the act of plundering us of our property failing on the high seas, under the protection of the laws of nations, and the faith of solemn long existing treaties. As the 25th article is I hope wrong printed, I shall at present make no comments on the apparent infraction of our treaty with Great Britain, and leave to abler hands more fully, to examine this Grecian horse.

A letter from Washington, received this morning says Mr. Jay has been nominated Chief Justice of the United States in the room of Oliver Ellsworth, Esq. resigned.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, published at the City of Washington, has issued a supplement, containing, as he says, an Official Copy of the Convention between America and France. He states, as a reason for publishing it, that a mutilated copy has got into circulation.

A gentleman who left the City of Washington yesterday, informs, that it was currently reported there, that the French treaty would not be ratified. On what ground this report had gained currency, he could not say.

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington to the editors, dated Dec. 19. "The senate are now closely occupied with the French treaty: Nothing transpires, as the doors are kept closed."

In the House of Commons of North Carolina, Mr. Deberry presented a bill directing the manner in which any bet on horse racing shall in future be recovered! Passed and sent to the Senate. The bill to provide for the equal division and distribution of insolvent debtors' estates, was rejected!!!

AT a meeting of the Board of Direction of the Female Association of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 22d December, 1800—Resolved, That this Board acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Five Hundred Dollars, presented to them by the Donors for the contribution for the assistance of the poor of Norfolk, &c. being part of the overplus money of that contribution.

A room is prepared at the store of Messrs. Taylor and Newbold, No. 28, Chestnut Street for the reception of clothing, groceries, and other necessaries, sent as donations for the use of the Female Association, where two of the members will attend on the forenoon of Tuesday and Friday, in every week, at 10 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, to the Editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated November 19, 1800.

"A motion has been made in Parliament, to take the average sales of foreign grain in London, three weeks preceding the importation, and whatever that may be under 100s. per quarter, Government will make up the difference; and the same respecting flour, fixing the price at 70s per barrel, for super-fine, and 62s. for fine. The following are the current prices: Wheat 100 to 120s per quarter. Flour 100s per sack, of 2 1-2 cwt. Rye 50s to 65s per quarter.

Employment Wanted BY A CLERK, WHO can produce good recommendations. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

Cod Fish. A few quintals of Cod Fish and 100 quarter casks Sherry Wine, just received. On hand, Wine and Cyder Vinegar in pipes and quarter casks.

For Sale BY BENJAMIN W. MORRIS & Co. December 12.

[COPY]

Department of State, Washington, 13th Dec. 1800.

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



Gazette Marine List, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED NONE—ARRIVED NONE. B. Frankin, Kenney, from hence, to New Orleans, is sent into New Providence. Brig Crifiana and Andrew, Brown, from Hambro' has come to the Point.

An inward bound brig below—disarmed, armed, and has a figure head; name unknown. Ship Alexander, Kicker, from hence, has arrived at London, after a passage of thirty-two days. Schooner Friendship, Taylor, from hence, to Port Republican, has been sent into Nassau. (New Providence) liberated and has proceeded on her voyage.

Ship Washington, Williamson, from hence, to Batavia, was spoken the 14th August, in latitude 35, 00, N. longitude 36, 53, W. all well. The Belvidere, Lovely Lass, Missouri & the Ganges ship of war, went to sea on Sunday last.

BOSTON, December 16.

ARRIVED, days Brig Edmund, Davis, St Ubes 3d Brig Hobe, McFarlane, Placentia 16 The brig Edmund spoke on the 9th of December, in latitude 41, 16, longitude 57, brig Ferdinand, Jameson, seven days from Topsham, for Liverpool, all well. On Friday last, felt an extreme heavy gale of wind, accompanied with rain and hail.

Several wells were in the outer harbor last evening, coming up, among which we understand is an English ship from Greenock. The first left the Vineyard on Sunday; may be hourly expected.

December 17.

This day arrived, ship Ruby, Udny, fifty-six days from Greenock. The Eliza, Choat, from hence, for Liverpool, was spoke 150 miles east of the Light House, twenty-four hours out, all well. The ship Isabel has been met with at sea in lat. 37, 30 with but one man on board, having been driven to sea from her anchors, while the rest of the crew were on shore. She was manned and ordered for the first port she could make. The brig Expres was left at Antigua the 20th of November.

Wanted an Apprentice, To a high profitable business, A smart active Lad, Of re:nable parents—Esquire at No. 76, Dock Street. P. S. A Lad who has some genius for painting or drawing would be preferred.

December 24. This Day was Published, BY A. DICKINS, OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH, The origin & principles OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Compared with The origin & principles OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Translated from the German of Genet, By an American gentleman. Copy right secured. Price—37 1-2 Cents. december 24

JUST RECEIVED By A. DICKINS, opposite 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, a 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, called THE WILL; Or, a School for Daughters. To which will be added, not acted this season from the German of Kotzebue, called The Wild Goose Chase.

Benjamin W. Morris & Co. December 12.