

This Day Published,
And for Sale by Edmund M. Blunt,
At the Newburyport Book-store, State-street,
The American Coast Pilot.

CONTAINING,
THE courses and distances from Boston to all the principal harbours, capes and headlands, included between Palamaquady and the Capes of Virginia; with directions for sailing into, and out of, all the principal ports and harbours, with the soundings on the coast—Also a Tide Table, shewing the time of high water at full and change of the moon in all the above places, together with the courses and distance from Cape Cod and Cape Ann to the Shoal of Georges, and from said Capes out in the South and East Channel, and the setting of the current to the Eastward and Westward—also, the latitudes and longitudes of the principal harbours, capes and headlands, &c. &c. &c.

By Capt. Lawrence Furlong.
Likewise, courses, directions, distances, &c. &c. from the Capes of Virginia to the river Mississippi, from the latest surveys and observations.
Approved by experienced Pilots and Coasters.
Newburyport, October 15, 1796.

THIS will certify, that I have carefully examined the above "American Coast Pilot," and compared it with charts which I know from experience to be correct, and do recommend it as a valuable work, and worthy the attention of all navigators.
BENJAMIN LURVEY.

Dear-Island, October 4, 1796.
THIS will certify, that I have proved by experience, since the above "American Coast Pilot" was put to press, that the directions for the Eastern Coast are correct, and recommend it to navigators of every kind, as a valuable work.
ROBERT CAMPBELL.

THIS is to certify, that we the subscribers, at the request of the publishers of the "American Coast Pilot," have carefully examined the several parts we have fallen into, and from experience declare the directions given for sailing into Boston, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Cape-Ann, Squam, Newburyport, Ipswich-Bay, Portsmouth, from Cape Needock to Cape Porpoise, from thence to Wood-Island, Portland, Hussey's Sound, &c. to the Eastward, to be correct, the work a very useful publication, and deserving the encouragement of all concerned in navigation.

William Russell, William Milberry,
James Saunders, William Noyes,
Isaac Noyes, Moses Brown,
Ab. Wheelwright, Nathan Poor,
John Somerby, } Branch Pilots at
Enoch Lunt, } Newburyport.
Enoch Lunt, jr. }

NOTICE.

THE office of the secretary of state of the United States, is removed to the north side of North alley, between Market and Arch, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, the third door above Fifth-Street.
29th October, 1796.

Best Boston & Nova-Scotia Mackerel,
Excellent Halifax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Best Boston Beef,
Codfish in bds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and } O I L.
Northern
Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a superior quality.

A few boxes excellent brown soap,
6 Bales of Corks,
40 Pipes excellent Lisbon Wine,
A few facks of Feathers,
A few bales India Mullins.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
October 31.

No. 28, NORTH SECOND-STREET.
JOHN GREEN & Co.
Have for Sale, on low terms, for Cash or the usual credit,
A General Assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Bras and Japanned Wares,
And a quantity of Ground White Lead, and Spanish Brown in Oil and Powder.
ALSO,
A small invoice of HATS, of different qualities.
October 26.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By Benjamin Davies,
The American Repository of useful information, for 1797.

CONTAINING,
A Calendar for the year
A complete Register of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Officers of the General Government.
A List of the Military Forces of the United States.
Post-Office Establishment—times of receiving and closing the Mails at Philadelphia.
The post roads and towns, and their distances
Times of holding the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.
A table of Impost Duties, alphabetically arranged.
A list of the custom-house officers and their fees.
Rules for reducing the currencies of the several states into one another, and all of them into the money of the United States.
Useful tables of the value of pounds, shillings and pence, in dollars and cents.
A register of the officers of the Civil Government of Pennsylvania.
A gardner's calendar for Pennsylvania.
And a great variety of other useful information.
Embellished with twelve elegant engravings on engraved title-page and frontispiece, and a handsome, as well as very useful, pocket-companion.
October 20.

A few Pipes of WINE
Imported in the brig FAME from Madeira, to be sold by MORDECAI LEWIS
Who has also to dispose of
IRISH LINENS, well finished
BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS
WIDE NANKEE
COSSAS AND BAZELAN
RAVENS DUCK
DIAPERS
QUICK SILVER
CHI
ROLLERIMSTON
October 17.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XIII.

HAVING traced and ascertained the improper connection which existed between Mr. Jefferson, public secretary of state, and the editor of the National Gazette, it will not be ill-timed to call the public attention to some specimens of the spirit and disposition by which that gazette was influenced.

We all remember the alarming situation of this country in the summer of 1793, when the President's proclamation, supported by his energy and firmness and by the good sense of an enlightened nation, maintained our neutrality, and saved us from war, in spite of the persevering efforts of a host of foreign and domestic incendiaries.

Mr. Jefferson is applauded by Hamilton for having been "an enthusiastic admirer of the French revolution, without however surrendering the independence and self-government of America even to forward that glorious cause;" for the proof of which he refers to the secretary of state's letter to Mr. Morris, then our minister at Paris, countering Genet's intrigues and demanding his recall. Wonderful forbearance and moderation truly in the enthusiastic secretary, not surrender the independence and self-government of his own country, to forward the glorious cause of another!!!

But the real sentiments and wishes of the secretary of state are to be looked for in the publications, which issued from a press, of which he was the instigator and patron, and from the pen of an editor, who was pensioned by him.

The ostensible writings of the mere organ of the executive will, after the public sentiment had become too unequivocal to be mistaken, are not sufficient to convince an intelligent people, that Mr. Jefferson was originally desirous of countering Genet's intrigues.

We find by a recurrence to the National Gazette, that after the President issued his proclamation of neutrality, that gazette did not cease for months to reprobate in the most scurrilous terms the conduct of the executive, charging him with the commission of an illegal act, and with a flagrant violation of the constitution; and when the President ordered a prosecution to be instituted against two Americans for violating the neutrality of the country by entering on board a French privateer, that gazette accused him in the harshest language, of cruelly and illegally imprisoning innocent men "for having generously forsook their country, to assert the cause of liberty in France."

Mr. Jefferson's translator of the French language, after many similar attacks, impatient at length of the tyranny of the President and his resistance to the will of Genet, breaks out in his gazette, of Wednesday, 10th July, 1793, under the signature of Zuba, in the following patriotic strain—"The minister of France, I hope, will act with firmness and with spirit: the people are his friends or the friends of France, and he will have nothing to apprehend; for, as yet, the people are the sovereign of the U. S. Too much complacency is an injury done to his cause, for as every advantage is already taken of France (not by the people) further concession may lead to further abuses. If one of the leading features of our government is philanthropy, when the British lion shows his teeth, let France and her minister act as become the dignity and justice of their cause, and the honest faith of nations."

This attempt to make a distinction between the people of the United States and their own government (so congenial with the attempts then made by the minister himself) and this exhortation to Genet to disregard the will of the government, were nothing short of a proposition to transfer all the powers of the executive to a foreign agent. And such was the organizing spirit, which then prevailed, that another gazette, the General Advertiser (now the Aurora) finding such doctrines countenanced by the secretary of state, declared, in a piece under the very appropriate signature of a Jacobin, that it was no longer possible to doubt that the intention of the executive was to look upon the treaty with France as a nullity, "and that the government was preparing to join the league of kings against France."

So much were the enemies of the government elated, at that time, with the conviction that the secretary of state countenanced their views, that they were emboldened to pursue those high-handed measures, which would soon have prostrated our excellent constitution and placed us at the mercy of a foreign agent, had not the people themselves interposed.

When Genet, thus supported, boldly threw aside the mask, and raised the standard of opposition to our government, the people, whose government it was, came forth from New-Hampshire to Georgia, and with a loud voice and an imposing aspect, silenced the meddling and crafty foreigner and put to flight his patriotic tyrannidom. Then it was that Jefferson found it expedient to abandon so rash an intrigue, and to enlist on the side of the people; he, who had greatly disliked the constitution, while its fate was doubtful, but had apparently approved of it when it met a favorable reception from the people, with his usual cunning and political sagacity, supported the very measures of the executive, when they were found to be popular, which he had, thro' his agents, resisted while the contest with Genet was dubious. Then it was that, like the friends of the infaturation of whom citizen Pantheus speaks, he wished to do away all suspicions of having favored Genet's intrigues, by a parade of great zeal for the independence of our government; for the men, to use the words of Fauchet, "as soon as it was decided, that the French republic purchased no men to do their duty, men about whose conduct the government could at least form uneasy conjectures, were seen giving themselves up with a scandalous ostentation to its views, and even seconding its declarations."

It will be proper, in this place, to state some facts and recur to some dates, which will throw great light on this subject, and fully corroborate the foregoing suggestions.

* See the National Gazette of July 1793.
† See the General Advertiser of July, 1793.

The proclamation of neutrality was issued 22d April 1793. Genet arrived in the ensuing month in Philadelphia; and, supported by the associations, the discontented and seditious of all parties, and the National Gazette, immediately began his intrigues against our government. The United States were kept in a state of perpetual ferment and alarm from the time of Genet's arrival in Philadelphia, till the month of August, when his open threat, "to appeal from the President to the people," roused the people to come forward and support their President, and thus completely overset Genet and his adherents, and all their wicked machinations.

Now, Jefferson's letter to Morris was not written till the 16th AUGUST; and the gazette, published under his auspices, was filled, from the moment the proclamation was issued, till the month of August, with invectives against the President for issuing it, and with exhortations to Genet to persevere in his career!

A few extracts from that letter will aggravate, if possible, the gross misconduct of the secretary of state, in having tolerated such treasonable sentiments from a press, the editor of which was a confidential clerk in his department, and was paid by him with the money of the government, which he was thus openly refuting.

He informs Mr. Morris, "that Genet's landing at one of the most distant points of the Union, from his points both of departure and destination, was calculated to excite attention, and that very soon afterwards the government learnt that he was undertaking to authorize the fitting out privateers at Charleston, enlisting American citizens and giving them commissions to commit hostilities on nations at peace with us, that these vessels were bringing prizes into our ports, that the French consuls were assuming to hold courts, &c. &c. and all this before Genet had ever presented himself or his credentials to the President." He adds, "Genet, not content with using our force, whether we will or not, in a military line, against nations with whom we are at peace, undertakes also to direct the civil government; thus in his letter of June 3th, he promised to respect the political opinions of the President, till the representatives should have confirmed or rejected them, as if the President had undertaken to decide what belonged to the decision of Congress: in his letter of June 14th, he says more openly, that the President ought not to have taken on himself to decide on the subject of the letter, but that it was of importance enough to have consulted congress thereon; and in that of 22d June, he tells the President, in direct terms, that congress ought already to have been occupied on certain questions which he had been too hasty in deciding, thus making himself, and not the President, the judge of the powers assigned by the constitution, and dictating to him the occasion when he shall exercise the power of convening congress."

From the extracts it then appears, that as early as May, the attention of the government had been excited to view with anxiety Genet's conduct, that he had, even before he was accredited by our government, fitted out privateers, enlisted Americans, raised a military force, assumed jurisdiction, and not content with that, had proceeded as early as June, to undertake to direct our civil government, dictating to the President the exercise of his powers. And yet, strange to tell, Mr. Jefferson's translator of the French language, the very clerk in his office, who had confidentially translated these very insolent letters, in his newspaper of 10th July, published under the eye of Mr. Jefferson, "exhorts Genet to act with firmness and spirit, tells him that the people are his friends, that as yet they and not the President, are sovereign, that the President is philanthropic, and that Genet has nothing to do but to act as becomes the dignity of his cause!" And stranger still, this clerk, thus openly encouraging the surrender of our self government and independence to a foreign agent, retained his place as confidential clerk to the very man, who makes these complaints the basis of Genet's recall and the affections of the very officer, whose duty it was to punish such treasonable practices!

In another part of the letter, the secretary says, "If our citizens have not been already shedding each other's blood, it is not owing to the moderation of Mr. Genet, but to the forbearance of the government." And yet the secretary fostered within his bosom the author of Genet!

After this, who will be hardy enough to say, that Jefferson did not connive at Genet's practices, while the issue of his contest remained doubtful?—Had he felt the indignation which, at that alarming crisis, swelled the heart of every independent and patriotic citizen, would he not have spurned from his office, the foul source of such atrocities?

The wretched apology offered by Jefferson's friends, "that he could not, in a free country, control the publications of that Gazette," is too contemptible to require an answer. Could he not dismiss from his office a confidential clerk, entrusted with the secrets of the department of state, who was betraying his trust, and openly abetting a foreign agent in a contest with the government of his own country? Ought he to have maintained any further official connection with a Gazette, which exhorted our government, dictating to the executive, and committing acts which must terminate in civil war?

This circumstance is so strongly stamped with political infamy, that it can admit of no apology.—It marks the views of Mr. Jefferson, in colours which cannot be effaced: it fixes a stain on his administration, which can never be washed out.

PHOCION.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRIS
THE Subscriber might have spared his anger against Phocion, and his trouble in publishing Mr. Jefferson's accounts, had he read Phocion with any common attention; for, in that case, he would have discovered, that there was no insinuation whatever against Mr. Jefferson for not having fettered his accounts. God knows there are subjects enough of accusation against him for actual deeds, without resorting (as his friends do in respect to Mr. Adams) to fiction.

Phocion stated, that Randolph had been canvassing for Jefferson, and that a late legal call on one

would prove injurious to both; that in the late legal call on RANDOLPH (which is now notorious, and the subject of table conversation) would prove injurious both to himself and to his friends for subscribing the war canvassing. This is to plain, that the mistaking it by the Subscriber, is almost sufficient to excite a suspicion, that he had some cause for feeling a foreigner on the score of the other party, who was not aimed at in this charge.

But as the subscriber seems to be so well acquainted with the accounts and balances of the secretary of state, and to have such easy access to the settlements at the treasury, he would gratify the curiosity of the public, now very much alive on the subject by stating Mr. Randolph's account, and the balance remaining against him, when he left office; for which he is publicly said to be just by the comptroller of the treasury. Report makes the balance 50,000 dollars.

A QUERIST.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, on Sunday evening, at Mr. Little's school-house, Colonel JOHN BARRETT, in the Chair—the following address was unanimously agreed upon, and ordered to be published.

TO THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, FELLOW-CITIZENS.

AT this eventful period, when republicanism itself is menaced, when every thing dear to a freeman is involved in the issue of the approaching election, permit us to sound the tocsin of alarm. The independence of our country, accomplished by the energy of freemen and cemented with their best blood, rent asunder the bands which united us to a corrupt monarchy. A common danger pressed us together during our revolutionary struggle, and we achieved by sympathetic and enthusiastic operation, what the energy of government alone on common occasions could have effected. When the revolutionary ardor had begun to spend itself in calm and philosophical reflection, a sense of mutual interest and a sentiment of republicanism, led us to strengthen our bond of union under a constitution of virtual independence and accepted by the people has guaranteed to them-republican rights, and among those, the right to elect their chief magistrate. On the proper exercise of this right depends the future liberties and happiness of our country. Attempts are at this moment making to place in the Presidential chair, a man who has proclaimed to the world his hostility to republican government. JOHN ADAMS is nomination for the Presidency of the United States! He who is the professed champion of the British constitution—he who is the declared advocate of tanks and orders in society—he who is the enthusiastic friend of hereditary power—he who has avowed, that a government ought to have the authority of changing the constitution—this is the man who is held up to your view as a fit character for President of the United States.

Beware, fellow-citizens, how you are insidiously led to give your suffrages to men who favour Mr. Adams's election. Neither the rights which you have derived from nature and your revolution, nor the constitution under whose beneficent shade you promised yourselves security, can afford you protection, when you place at the head of your government the declared enemy of republicanism, and the man who contends for the right of those in authority to change the social compact. The existence of a standing army may be the "critical occasion," which he contends for, and the will of a President, with such an instrument to exact obedience, may be substituted for your constitution. We pronounce with the utmost solemnity, that our constitution will afford no bulwark against encroachments on war rights, when administered by men who contend for the power of moulding it according to their own sense of expediency.

Beware fellow-citizens, of the artifices made use of by the friends of Mr. Adams. They have framed a ticket correspondent with their wishes, and this ticket they have denominated the Jefferson ticket, and have palmed it upon numbers of republicans under that treacherous garb. Aware of the badness of their cause, they are compelled to retreat to dishonest means to accomplish their purposes. Such a cause, like the bird of night, skulks from the light of the sun. Be not imposed upon—the ticket which they have promulgated is composed of characters, that they believe will befriending the election of Mr. Adams. This alone is sufficient to stamp it with your abhorrence.

Friday the 4th of November will be the day of election. Let no consideration prevent you from asserting the most invaluable right of a freeman on that day. Neglect may make it the last day on which you will have the opportunity of exercising such privilege. Mr. Adams may be elected through your inattention, and his "critical occasion" may occur, which will rob you of your birth-right for ever. Let every citizen be impressed with the belief, that his single vote will decide the fate of his country, and he will then be animated with a proper sense of the importance of the occasion, and his zeal will be correspondent. As the election is to be by the state at large every vote will be of importance; to neglect giving a vote, therefore, under the belief, that you are in a minority in any particular district, will be a serious evil and ought to be cautiously guarded against. The fate of things has placed the decision of this important question in the hands of Pennsylvania, viewing therefore the importance and responsibility attached to our situation, our exertions ought to receive an additional excitement.

Thomas Jefferson is the man on whom the friends of republican government cast their eyes—a man of such enlightened views, such pure patriotism, such unfulfilled integrity, and such zeal for human happiness, can alone make our country flourishing, tranquil and happy. He will be the cement of discordant interests and of jarring passions—of no party but the great party of human benefactors.

"The very act by which septennial parliaments were established in England, afforded sufficient proof that the power of altering the constitution itself ought to be delegated, and even exercised by the government upon certain critical occasions."

[Answer to Paine's Rights of Man, by John Adams, Esq.]