

We bear that the Legislature of New-Jersey chose, this day, their Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To their honor be it said, the Clergy of the United States are constantly exerting themselves in preaching down Deism, and its fatal effects; while the Democrats and Jacobins (who now have the impudence to call themselves Republicans) are daily preaching in favour of Deism, or at least for a professed Deist (if not A-theist) for President of the United States.

Who are the men so anxious to get Jefferson elected president?

The old antifederalists—the men who have even opposed the government of the country—the men who have always objected to the establishment of public credit—the men who opposed the President's proclamation of neutrality—who supported Genet—who promoted war—who opposed Mr. Jay's pacific mission—who fomented the western insurrection—who strove to violate the pledged faith of the nation and destroy our national character?

What are the people of America then to expect from the administration of a chief magistrate, ushered into office under such auspices?

In Fauchet's intercepted letter, this foreign agent laments, very pathetically, that the western insurrection had failed, by exploding too soon, and too partially, before the enemies of the government had sufficiently matured their schemes.

MR. FENNO, A PARAGRAPH in the Aurora of Wednesday, following too soon citizen Adet's note, published in that paper of Monday, is a faithful comment on that note; the Aurora threatens us with war from France, if we elect John Adams, president.

What, if the British minister had published at the present juncture, a note endeavoring to alarm our fears about war; and a newspaper, known to be devoted to that minister, were immediately to threaten us with war, if we did not elect as president, the candidate declared to be most agreeable to that nation?

MR. FENNO, Some pretended extracts from the writings of Mr. Adams, have been handed to the public, and circulated with unusual industry, under the signature of Americans, and dated at Bolton.

"Americans, in this age, are too enlightened to be bubbled out of their liberties, even by such mighty names as Locke, Milton, Turgot, or Hume; they know that popular elections of one essential branch of the Legislature, frequently repeated, are the only possible method of forming a free constitution, or of preserving the government of men, or of preserving their lives, liberties or properties in security; they know, though Locke and Milton did not, that when popular elections are given up, liberty and free government must be given up."

MR. FENNO, AS Mr. Beeche has published sundry extracts from Mr. Adams's book, I take the liberty of extracting the following from Mr. Jefferson's notes on Virginia—they are extracted from the Philadelphia edition, published by Pritchard & Hall, and are as genuine as Mr. Beeche's extracts.

129. The ordinary Legislature may alter the constitution itself.

130. The assemblies as well as the conventions may model the government.

131. There is no legal obstacle to the assumption by the assembly, of all the powers, legislative executive and judiciary.

132. There being no barrier between the legislative executive and judiciary departments, the Legislature may seize the whole, the Legislature possessing a right to fix their own quorum, may resolve that quorum to one, whom they may call a chairman, speaker, dictator, or by any other name they please.

133. A prudent acquiescence at a critical time should be confined into a confirmation of every illegal thing done during that period.

134. The acquiescence of the colonies, under the various acts of power exercised by Great-Britain, confirm these acts and render them unalterable, and our present resistance wrong.

135. The people like sheep or cattle, may be given from hand to hand, without an appeal to their own will.

136. Corruption is restrained, by confining the right of suffrage to a few of the wealthier people.

137. Let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work bench.

138. One half the world fools, the other half hypocrites.

139. Never yet could I find that a Black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration.

140. This difference of colour is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people.

MR. FENNO, THE antifederal party have been dealing out for some time past, lies in detail; in their late address recommending Jefferson, they have brought them forward in mass.

With respect to the answer to Paine's rights of man, falsely ascribed to Mr. Adams, it is a well known fact, which many persons in this city can attest, that Mr. Adams has frequently declared he did not write a syllable of it, and that he never saw it till in print.

After all, let us compare every constitution we have seen, with those of the United States of America, and we shall have no reason to blush for our country; on the contrary, we shall feel the strongest motives to fall upon our knees, in gratitude to heaven for having been graciously pleased to give us birth and education in that country, and for having defined us to live under her laws!

THE antifederal address says, Jefferson is of no party; why then are the antifederal party employing every engine of artifice and deception to get him elected?

AUTHENTIC.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. November 1, 1796.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others, between whom and the French republic treaties have imposed special obligations. Where no treaties exist, the republic, by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies, found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations.

In the year 1778, France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity; and expressly stipulating, that free ships should make free goods.

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mercials relations which exist between her and the United States; if, by a peccadillo confession, it permitted the English to violate a right, which it ought, for its own honour and interest, to defend; if under the cloak of neutrality, it presented to England a poignant, to cut the throat of its faithful ally; if, in fine, partaking in the tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great-Britain, it concurred to plunge the people of France into the horrors of famine.

You are also pleased to refer to your letters of March and April last, relative to impresses of American seamen by British ships; and complain, that the government of the United States had not made known to you the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction.

As before observed, we are officially informed, that the British government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the United States.

These questions, sir, you will see are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern that the government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature; and if it shall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the Decree referred to, its surprise will equal its regret.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States, it was properly addressed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in such time and manner as it should think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am, Sir, with great respect, Your most obedient Servant, TIMOTHY PICKERING.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS. BALTIMORE, November 1. Arrived yesterday, brig Isabella, Helm, 15 days from Charleston.

Also arrived yesterday, schooner Godfrey, Capt. Jones, 13 days from Halifax—Fish—John Carriere. Captain Jones informs, that a number of expresses had arrived at Halifax, all bringing accounts of the surrender of Newfoundland to the French.

In addition to the above, a gentleman of information and veracity, who came passenger with captain Jones, states the following interesting particulars— That while he was at Halifax, a vessel arrived there from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by which letters were received, mentioning the capture of the Quebec fleet by the French.

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Celebrated New Work. This Day is Published, By JOHN ORAMROD, No. 47, in Chestnut Street, (four volumes in two, neatly bound and lettered, price dollars, 2 50—100)

THE LOOKER-ON, A PERIODICAL PAPER. By the Rev. SIMON OLIVE-BRANCH, A. M. Ore teres modico Pallentes radere Mossa Docuis, et ingenio culpam deffigere Iuda. AUL. PERS.

My business in this State Made me a Looker-on here in Vienna; Where I have seen corruption both and bubble, Till it o'er run the flow; laws for all faults; But faults for countenance, that the strong statutes Sand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much in mock as mark.

Measure for Measure. It appears from the dedication, that the editor of this publication, is the Rev. William Roberts, A. M. F. A. S. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and from the last number, that the labor, and consequently the merit of these papers, have rested with the editor, excepting only a few contributions particularly mentioned.

Analytical Review. Nov. 3. d6c.

William Gardner, No. 62, SOUTH FRONT-STREET, Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool and Glasgow, An assortment of DRY GOODS, Which he will dispose of upon low terms, for cash or the usual credit, by the piece or package— Consisting of CAMBRICKS, Printed Calicoes and Chintzes Printed Handkerchiefs and Shawls Jaconet and Book Mullins, well assorted Do. do. tamboured do. Do. do. Handk's and Shawls do. White and coloured three ds Diaper and diaper table cloths Cotton check and check handkerchiefs Striped and coloured gankeens Dimities and quiltings Tapes and garters. Cotton counterpanes Mens and womens gloves Plats and stockings Onaburgs, bed-ticks and brown Holland Stationary, &c. &c. &c. November 3. mts

The Creditors of Scott and M'Michael, formerly merchants of this city, and who failed in the year 1763, or 1764, (and from whom the subscriber purchased bills of exchange to amount of several hundred pounds sterling, which have lain by him ever since), are requested, EVERY MAN OF THEM that is living, to meet at the City-Tavern on Tuesday, the 5th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige Charles Cox, formerly of this city, now of New-Jersey, and John Bayard, formerly of said city, and speaker of the House of Assembly of said state, now of Brunswick, New-Jersey, assignees of said Scott & M'Michael, to come forward and pay over the monies they have had in their hands belonging to the creditors these 32 or 33 years. Some years ago the creditors were called together; Mr. Cox appeared in behalf of himself and Mr. Bayard, and alleged that they were apprehensive they might be brought into trouble if they parted with the money (which I apprehend is some thousands), as his Britannic Majesty had a debt due him for government bills: it was however agreed by the creditors met, that the assignees should take the opinion of counsel; they did so, and it was that they would be safe in dividing the money among the creditors. I urged Mr. Cox to bring the business to a final close; his answer was, it would be but a trifling sum; my reply was, if ever I trifling, I would have my proportion of it. It has however lain over.

I therefore hope the creditors will now come forward and oblige the assignees to divide whatever they have, and they ought to pay interest too.

George Meade, dt15N Philadelphia, 2d November, 1796.

The creditors of the late Abel James, who stopped payment in 1784, are requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Tuesday, 8th November, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in order to oblige the assignees, (John Field and others) to close their affairs: My demand is for a balance due on a returned bill of 1000l. sterling, costs, damages and interest.

George Meade, dt8N Philadelphia, November 2d, 1793.

The Creditors of Van Vleck and Barton, and William Barton, & Co. (who failed in the year 1784) are earnestly requested to meet at the City-Tavern, on Wednesday the 9th November, at 6 o'clock in the evening in order to oblige the surviving assignees, Stephen Aultin, and Andrew Hodge to close their affairs. John Chandler, deceased, who was one of the assignees, once offered to the subscriber 12/6 in the pound for his debt, which is for a returned bill of 8000 guilders, with costs damages and interest, and the assignees have never paid but 5/ in the pound, though they advertised goods belonging to William Barton & Co. in the year 1784 or 1785, and allowed every creditor the liberty of buying to the amount of 20/ in the pound of their debts.

George Meade, dt9N Philadelphia, November 2d, 1796.

The Creditors of Clement Bidle & Co. are requested to meet at the City-Tavern on Monday the 12th inst.—in order to oblige the assignees to a settlement of their affairs, which have lain over these twelve years; the subscriber's demand is for a returned bill of 10,000l. sterling, damages 20 per cent. and interest.

George Meade, dt14N Philadelphia, 3d November, 1796.

The foregoing advertisements are a good specimen of assignees. I could give a further one if it was necessary. The Creditors of William Bradford, (who formerly kept the Old Coffee House) are earnestly requested to meet at the City-Tavern, this evening, 3d November, at 6 o'clock.

George Meade, Nov. 3.