#### Gazette of the United States.

#### PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST I.

The lateff intelligence ab infimo imports that the news of the pretended death of Jefferfon had reached those borders. Whereupon a convention was called by Voltaire, Mirabeau, and Condorcet, to devife a plan for receiving his red-fkinn'd fhade with civic honors. Pluto, indignant at the approach of fo foul a monfler, fuddenly wrapt the fraternizing mildreant in a more fulphureous flame, whill a friend, flitting thro' the hid-ous glare, proclaimed, Jefferfon flill lives to curfe and fcourge the earth.

The reported death of Mazzei, whilft it filled with aftonifiment the difciples of the Devil, excited a more extensive fenfation among good Federalifts, than the occurrence could juffify. It was natural, to be fure, to honeft men, to rejoice at the decease of vice. and immorality in the world; and fo fir the death of our vice, would be very well: But in any political point of view, it is dif-ficult to perceive of what importance it could prove. The good is at belt equivocal: As thus; Jefferton died, Jefferton was burie<sup>4</sup>, Jefferton returnetd to duft; the duft is earth ; of earth all men are made : and why of that earth whereto he was converted, night not a more deleterious composition fucceed to his pretentions ?

#### STEVER AND M'KEAN.

The attempts that have been made to palliate the guilt of Stever, or rather of M'Kean, reminds me of the following anecdote related in Boswell's Life of Johnscn. Bofwell was endeavouring to apologife for a lady who had been divorced from her hufband for adultery, alledging the mifcon-duct of her hufband, &c. &c. in her defence-Johnfou flopped him at once with this excellent remark ; " My dear Sir, never accustom your mind to mingle virtue and vice. The woman's a whore, and there's an end on't." Let us us not mingle rogues and honeft men; the man's a thief and there's an end on't.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

The following Anecdote is worthy of no-tice, as it flews the domeftic nature of the Lapwing, or baftard Plover, (Fringilla Va. nellus) as well as the art with which it concil ates the regard of animals, differing from itfelf in nature, and generally confidered as hoffile to every species of the feathered tribes. Two of these birds were put into a garden, where one of them foon died ; the other continued to pick up fuch food as the place afforded, till winter deprived it of its ufual fupply; neceffity foon compelled it to draw nearer the houfe, by which it gra-dually became familiarifed to occafional interroptions from the family. At length, one of the fervants, when the had occation to go into the back kitchen, with a light, observed that the Lapwing always uttered his cry " pes wit?' to obtain admittance. He foon grew more familiar ; as the winter advanced, he approached as far as the kitchen, but with much caution, as that part of the houfe was generally occupied by a dog and a cat, whole friendship the Lapwing at length conciliated to entirely, that it was his regular cuftom to refort to the fire-fide, as foon as it grew dark and fpend the evening and night with his two affociates, fitting clofe by them and partaking of the com-forts of a warm fire-fide. As foon as fpring ceived him very cordially. Security was productive of infolence ; what was at first obtained with caution was afterwards taken without referve He frequently amufed him-felf with wathing in the bowl, which was fet for the dog to drivk out of, and while he was thus employed, he flewed marks of the greateft indignation, if either of his companions prefumed to interrupt him.

It is no bad specimen of the taske of a lufty young widow, that the felected for her camarade the captain of cock-neck'd troop.

EPIGRAM, On the vending counterfeit gilt buttons,

instead of the real article. That guilt has puuishment to fear, It flands on reafon's ground ; But where no gilt did e'er appear, Who can be guilty found ? Then on what ground, Logicians fay Is this firange doctrine built, That Button-gilders-guilt betray, In works quite free from gilt ? For if by want of gilt they thew, How much to guilt they're prone; 'Tis paffing ftrange that guilt floud flow, From giltlefs works alone.

## POLITICAL.

# From the Boston Columbidy Centinel.

## THE JEFFERSONIAD No. V.

" Merchants are useless, and mechanics are the ville tools of their customers." " JEFFERSON's Notes."

MR. RUSSELL,

WE have witheffed Mr. JEFFEHSON's disinterested unaspiring patriotifm, his re-verence for the Deity exemplified in his "pochet-picking" elequence, his regiard for chrillianity manifested by his boast d difre-gard of its facred institutions, and it is time, that we should proceed to examine: the correchnefs, and conliftancy of his theories in politics and philosophy.—As my observa-tions upon that head will be chiefly drawn from that bigb fource of elaborate confettion, low, I shall prefent the public with fuch curious and interesting matter is occurs to my mind, without fludied arrangements ONE REMARK however, I mult call the attention of the public, the full confidera-tion of, before I commence my critical operations ; that this famous book was written in the year 1781, when the author had much leifure, as the extreme dangers of the

country had driven bim from bis post .- It is the refult of calm and ferious deliber ation. -He had then no view to the Preficiency : -It therefore exhibits the man truly, in his native colours—his prejudices which in Philofophers are always obftinate, generally incurable-his bigotted theories which no literary man ever abandons but with his life. He had at that time no motive to concealment, it is therefore free from the hypocricy of his later productions -By this fair, and unerring fandard, then let Mr. Jefferfon be tried, and be perfuaded, my fellow-citizens, that whatever may be his preferve the objects of ambition, he has modern-ly difclaimed or contradicted his own doctrines, let it be confidered, as unequivocal p-oof of the infincerity, frailty and hypecrify of his character.

No Jacobinic ditty has been fo often repeated, and no one in fach melancholly firains, as the impolicy, the wickedness of encouraging Britsb Manufactures.—This is a never failing fpring of demccratic ele-quence.—The mechanics of this country, baye been not up foremetic ele-quence.—The mechanics of this country, have been not unfrequently roufed to pa-roxifms of rage, by this interefling topic, and in the fombre pages of our hiftory, are recorded mobs and riots, the fruitful offspring of " Chronicle denunciation" of foreign manufactures. The mechanics, too, have coming to the house, been taught to believe, that they were the of fireet-corner barrangues, and town-meetand beto k himfelf to the garden ; but, on finews of Government, and have been told, ing eloquence. the approach of winter, he had recourse to in my opinion with reason, that they were a bis old shelter and his old friends, who re-principal support of the government by their This, however, is one of those darking induftry, intelligence and virtue :--But with the ardour of parental affection, he has to this day cherifhed and fupported; a bleffing which ftands a ufelefs monument, manufacturer of rores, and exciter of fedi principal fupport of the government by their manufacturer of ropes, and exciter of fedi-tion ! Hearken, thou modeft man, of 1 a, ivity it is the favourite maxim of this leadand vote-making industry !-- Listen and bloth er of faction, that our commerce must be for your fupport of the man who defpifes deftroyed—" Delenda eff Carthago" is the you :—" The political economifs of Eu-rope," fays Mr. Jefferson, " have establish-ed it as a principal that every flate should beaten into plough-shares, and your rudder endeavour to manufacture for itself, and this principle like many others we transfer to America, without calculating the difference of circumflances."-"Those who labour in the earth" (that is the Roxbury Farmers) " are the chofen dom .- Know then, that time has riv u.d. people of God, IF EVER he had a chosen ple, whofe breafts he has made his PE-CULIAR deposit for substantial and genuine virtue." [Mr. Jeffer fon is a cultivator of When the proposition for arming in dethe earth, modest and virtuous man !]-He fence of our commerce against French aggref-fion was made, this great patriot revived his old doctrine of the *impolicy* of encouraging commerce, and with the rapidity of electrigoes on, "This is the focus, in which he keeps alive that facred fire which-otherwife" [that is, if the Virginia and Roxbury farmers were gone] "might efcape from the face of the earth."-" Corruption of maners were gone 1 and Corruption of mo-face of the earth."—" Corruption of mo-rals," fays Mr. Jefferfon, "is the MARK SET on those who not looking up to Hea-ven, to their own foil and induftry as does the hufbandman for fubfiftance, depend for it on the cafualties and caprice of cuffomers." — Is this true Honestus? If it is, you and The Philoloyour mafter are at variance. The Philoso-plier proceeds-"Dependence begets venalimended the laying up of our fhips, and em-ploying our feamen on the land, where "they In other words, you mechanics of the United States may be bought and fold .would foon make the wildernefs to bloffom as the rofe." See the addrefs from Abington. " Let us then" fays he, " never wilh to fee our citizens occupied at a work bench, nor twirling a diftaff." "Let our work fhops Nor is the project yet abandoned ; it is a fact well established, that this is the fyftwiring a diltant." "Let out work mops remain in Europe." "It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there." "The lofs by the transportation of com-modities acrofs the Atlantic will be made in the policy of the United States to ceals to happiness and permanence of the govern-ment." " The MOBS of great cities add be a commercial nation, and confine themfelves to agriculture alone. That in this way we fhall avoid European conteffs, and jult fo much to the fupport of pure govern-ment, as SORES do to the firength of the human body."- See Mr. Jefferson's Notes that to necessary are we to Europe, that all the experies of a naval clublishment; pages 273, 4, and 5.

From the above extracts the following propolitions are manifelt :

iff. That Mr. Jefferfon is an enemy to-American manufactures, abfolutely and forever, because we shall always have land to cultivate.

2d. That he confiders the trade with Great Britain our most valuable trade, because she is the cheapest manufacturing and now the on'y country which could fupply us.

3d. That he of course approves of the British treaty, or ought to approve it, as it keeps us in peace with the only nation which can furnish us.

4th. That he confiders all the merchants of the United States, to many curfes infread of bleffings, corrupted, venal, dependent fy-cophants, who will fell their votes, their rights, and their confciences to gratify the caprice or obtain the good will of their cuftomers

5th. It is a matter of curious remark, that while Mr. Burke has been abufed as the tool of defpotism, for calling the great mafs of the people, " a fwinish multitude," Mr. Jefferson, the friend of the people, the hater of tyranny, the advocate of revoluti-on, compares his mafters, the fovereign people, to ' fores in the human body."

In vaio shall he shield himsfelf by faying, that he alluded to mobs - for mobs cannot exift without men-those men must be the dear people whom Mr. Jefferfon profeffes, and only profeffer to respect ; - And further it was of that very mob, and a worse crea-ture, a London meb, of whom Mr. Burke was speaking when he uttered the phrase fo obnoxious to Jacobinic ears.

Whatever may be our opinion of the correctness of any of the above sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, it is certain that they are which "*mine enemy*" has furnished me, to wit "*bis book*" and as that is totally defit-tute of any regular order, which. I can fol-low, I that me for the profession of the patriots and princi-and to the profession of the patriots and princi-ples of his models, the French patriots and princiand to the maxims and doctrines of the foul faction of which he is the head.

But Mr. Jefferson is as inimical to Com terce as he is to manufactures .- This might be fairly inferred as a corrollary from the above propositions .- For if we can have no mechanics we can have no commerce .- His denunciation extends to all classes of citizens except hufbandmen. — In page 275, he fays tion. " as the aggregate of all other claffes of citi-tens bears to hufbandmen, fo is the found hoffi

to the unhealthy parts .-- It is a barometer to measure the degree of corruption." So that our merchants, mechanics, lawyers, phyficians and *clergy*, are all, the unfound, corrupt parts of the community: But Mr. Jefferfon has left nothing to

doubt, upon this subject. In page 290 of the same famous work, he declares " that it might be better for us " to abandon the ocean altogether ; - to leave to others to bring what we shall want and to carry what we can fpare." " This would make us invalufent professions, here is the mirror in which you may see the man as he is, and where to perty as prize and turn all our citizens to the cultivation of the earth." " It might ba time enough to feek employment at fea, when the land no longer offers it. ' In other words, when we have cultivated every acre of this extended continent, it will be early enough to turn our attention to commerce. Here

they will come and beg us to part with our ] furnilli. This practice was particed with-Superfluities, and take theirs in exchange, and that this will promote our pecuniary as well as political intereffs. Thus facrificing to the vulgar prejudices of the landed intereft, your cities, your merchants, your leamen, your fisheries, your attificers connected with commerce, and all this to the culture. For miferably fhort fighted muft fected by the flourifling late of our commerce; or who can believe that his productions will bear a higher price at market when faddled with the heavy expences of foreign carriers, and exposed to the impo-sitions which would neceffarily arife from the diminution of the number of competito's for his various products.

Such, however, ever have been, and fuch with increased violence, still are the prejudices of this fouthern philofopher, who fe-cure in his cool grotto at Monticello, and fanned by his flaves, who are the cultivators of HIS EARTH, looks down with tranquil indifference, upon the diffreffes which would arife to the induffrious merchant and laboricus mechanic, upon the annihilation of that commerce to which they look up for fupport.

I thall confider fome further theoretic opinions of Mr. Jefferson in my next. D.:CIUS.

## From the CONNECTICUT GOURANT. No. IV.

### To the People of the United States.

I am now to chablish the last part of the first proposition, viz. That Mr. Jefferson, and his party, have long endeavoured to de-stroy our Federal Conflictation. And here I fhall remark once, for all, that I confider every effort which has been made, every plan which has been purfued, by the democratic party, as being directly or indirectly, chargeable to Mr. Jefferson. He is soperfectly their chief, that we might as well impute measures to feet without heads, as to afcribe conduct to any of his fubordinates, without prefuppoling his confent and approba-

Having, as I think, fhewn Mr. Jefferfon's hoftile fpirit towards the conflitution, it will not be furprizing, that he should be found on the fide of its enemics. Accordingly the moment the government begins to ope-rate, we find him at the head of a party orrate, we find him at the head of a party or-ganized to fruffrate its meafures, and to check its progrefs. From the effablishment of the funding fyftem, to the end of the laft feffion of congrefs, the party has purfued one courfe, viz.to oppose the government. The fun-ding fyftem, the bank, the proclamation of neutrality, the treaty with Great Britain, the raising of troops the effablishment of a navy, the direct tax, the Alien and Sedition Laws the direct tax, the Alien and Sedition Laws, the annulling the French Treaty, flopping the intercoufe with the French, &c. &c. have each in their turn, been opposed by the democratic party, with the utmost ve-hemence. Now, if it could be reafonably fuppefed that this party were friends to the Conflictution, and only difliked certain meaf. ures of the government, there would be fome apology for them. But, let me afk, if this was their difpolition, would they not have proposed other measures, as subflitutes for those which have been adopted, and in this way have offered a choice. Instead of that, commerce. In direct terms, he difapproves the carrying trade, that lalking horfe of Ja-cobinifm — the ground work of much-famed tradiction, that the democratic party, has the eftablishment of the government, Mr. Madifon's, (or rather Mr. Jefferfon's) ce-lebrated Commercial Refolutions excepted from incapacity in the party. Such men as Burr, Madison, Gallatin, &c., are capable of proposing measures, of forming plans of fome fort or other, Yet nothing of this kind takes place. The only icheme has been to oppose what reft contented until ne lees your anchors beaten into plough-fhares, and your rudder irons into pruning hooks.—Do you want further evidence than his own explicit dec-larations? Perhaps you will fay, that he has changed his fyftem of policy, that ex-perience has taught him the leffons of wifpure affection to the conflition, that their him in his prejudices. The errors of his youth like the imperfections of the ag d oak, have fiffened and become incurable by age. gentlemen feem to forget, that honefly and fincerity, rarely make many professions. They shew their goodness by their works. Is it a mark of strong affection to the conflitution, in the democratic party, that they city, the shock was instantly felt in the ex. can oppose the government? If our funding tremeties of the jacobin body, in Maine and system is bad, what is to be substituted in ite place ? The federalists did what they thought beft ; the democrats fay it is vile but none of them is good enough to propole fomething better. Such conduct argues neither genius, integrity, nor virtue. eed, it proves ftrongly the want of them all. Another very forcible body of evidence, that the democratic party are endeavering to defiroy our government, arifes from the unceafing frain of calumny; which has been oured out upon every friend to its adminifiration. As foon as the federal govern-ment began its operations, and its course was in some degree marked out, the most prominent, and influential character were lefigrated for deflruction. Mr. Hamilton was the author of the financial fyftem. Ac-cordingly, he was fubjected to the vileff abuse, the foulest opprobrium, which could be cast upon him, by the vilest, and foulest wretches, which the dens of mifchief could

ont any ceffation, until be retired from office. Mr, Jay was appointed Chief Jultice. A life of unfullied integrity, a long devotion of his great talents to his country's canfe, and the most eminent and diffinguilined fervices, were orerlooked, and a torrent of canected with commerce, and all this to the lumny for years, was poured upon him from eventual ruin and definition of your agri-cultur. For microbly that found to be a set of the set o peace in a fituation, which was lefs obnoxbe that firmer, who does not perceive that ious to the fors of our government. Mr. Elf-his intereff is directly and beneficially af- worth, one of the ableft, and molt virtuous worth, one of the ableft, and moft virtuous men, which this or any other country can boaft of, has had the hardthood to render great fervices to his country, to do his duty. His reward has been detraction. Mr. Pickering, honeft, plain, virtuous, dignified, and able, in an eminent degree, in office, is villied, and defamed ; out of office, is purfued to the folitude of the wildernefs, to the log-but in the defart, with a hue and cry of flander, fallhood and villainy. It is not necessary to add further names, except the prefent, and former Prefident of the United States. Mr. Adams, in purfning those measures which have been efteemed Federal, has fuffered more foul reproaches, than the depra-ved inhabitants of Billingsgate befow upon each other. Common decency-that plain vulgar civility which is paid to the world in general, by the most unpolified members of fociety, has been denied to the Chief Magiftrate of the United States; and conduct more vile, than is practifed by thieves and robbers, has been often afcribed to him by the Democratic party. As long as General Washington was at the head of government, he was the object of their higheft vengeance. A ware that his influence operated through-out the country, as an irrefiftible charm, which gave to government a fovereign enerby to leffen, to undermine, to deffroy his great weight, his uncontrolable influence, every art was practified, every fallhood cir-culated. When he retired to humble life, on the very day on which that afflicting event took place, the audacious wretch who fuperintended the vileft newfpaper that ever lifgraced a free country-the Aurera, proclaimed the day as a Julilee, a day of ibanks-giving, that the man who had done more mischief to the United States, than all others was firipped of the robes of office, and reluced to a fimple citizen !\*

Are not these measures directly calculated to destroy our government? Can we expect, that men of fair and virtuous characters, of upright and patriotic intentions, of effimable nanners, and eminent talents, will quit their manners, and eminent talents, will quit their homes, their families, and their bufinefs, to wafte their days in fupporting a govern-ment which is falling a prey to fallhood, to a fyftem of lying; that they will leave fitza-tions in which they are independent, refpect-ed, and beloved, to' encounter evils like thole I have been enumerating? It is not to be expected. The democrats know that they fhall finally wear out the friends of government; that one after another they will retire from the florm which beats upon every head, and leave the conflictionupon every head, and leave the conffitutional barque adrift in that " tempestuous sed of liberty," which Mr. Jefferson and his party fo much admire.

#### BURLEIGH.

\* The f. llowing character of general Washington appeared in the Aurora of March 6, 1797.

" Lord now letteft thou thy fervant depart in peace, for mine eyes have feen thy falvation,' was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of lappinels rufh-ing in upon markind - If ever there was a ime that would licenfe the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived ; for the man who is the fource of all the mifortunes of our country, is this day reto a level with his fellow, citizers and is no longer poffeffed of power to multiply evils upon the United States It ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment every heart in unifon with the freedom and happinels of the people, ought to beat high with exultation that the name of WASH NGTON from this day ceres to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruptiona new ærais now opening upon us, a new æra which promifes much to the people; for public meafures must now stand upon individual should have canceled the principles of repuplicanifm in an enlightened peo-ple, juft emreged from the galph of defpo-tifm, and fhould have carried his defigns againft the public liberty fo far, as to have put in jeopardy its very existence :- fuch, however, are the facts, and with these fla-ring us in the face, this day ought to be a JUBILEE in the United States.

#### MR. WAYNE,

HOWEVER infidels may scoff at the following pious effusion-the truly religious of every Christian denomination, must be pleased in its general circulation-it was received from London laft week.

R.

THE BIBLE. THOU bleffed Book, be near my heart ! What joy divine doft thou impart, When, with delight, thy facred page My fix'd attention doth engage ! May light, and pow'r, and grace be giv'n, To fhew the path that leads to heav'n ; The precious promifes apply, And bring the great falvation nigh ! How kind is that inviting voice, Which bids me feek immortal joys! Nor lefs the threat'nings would I prize, Which warn me where my danger lies. Both food and med'cine here I find, To nourish and to heal the mind ; Hence fuitable fupplies I gain, In health or fickness, eafe or pain; Not all the wealth that mifers hoard, Such precious treasure can afford ! Nor can the joys of fense impart Such fatisfaction to the heart !

What thou commandeft me to do, With vigour would my foul purfue ; And learn, with equal zeal, to fhun What they forbiddeft to be done.

Thou bleffed book, be near my beart ! And may I never with thee part ; From heedless youth to hoary nge, Still let me love thy facred page.

# Smith & Rodman,

No. 14, south Front-street, Have re ceived per Kenfington from London, a handfome furply of the undermentioned

Artic'es-VIZ.

F LAXEN and Tow Cznabrigs, Droghedi and Lancafbire Sheetings, White and brown Irith Linens, Ell wide India Perlians, afforted coleurs, An extensive affortment of fancy & other Ribbons Cotton and filk rft fiety, Women's white and colour'd Silk Gloves, ufual Women's white and colour'd Sitk Gle length, Do. do. extra do. Striped and mixed Bengals, Fine Decea Handkerchiefs, Superfine white Ginghams, Check'd and firiged so. Calimances, Joans and Durants, Pins, Scotch coloured Thread, &c. &c. Which are for fale on low terms, for cafh or hert credit. July 31.