

Federalists, Attention.

Daring attempt at *Usurpation*, by the Jacobins.

A writer in the *Aurora* of this morning, in an address to the electors of Pennsylvania, makes the following proposition to wrest from the Federal Republicans their rights.

EXTRACT.

"We have, therefore, one resource left one to which we can resort, without an infringement of the Constitution: *The Legislature may themselves, appoint the Electors.* We are, nevertheless, free to declare, that this must be considered as the least eligible mode of making the appointment; in fact, it is at once incapable of being justified, in any case, where there is an opportunity of having a choice made immediately by the people. Yet, as it appears to be the only means left to Pennsylvania, for avoiding the monstrous and degrading injury of a total privation of the right of suffrage, on an occasion of the highest interest to every American freeman; I trust it will be resorted to, and with success. Driven, as this State is, by the enemies of the people's rights to the alternative of either being *disfranchised*, or of recurring to an appointment of electors by the legislature; no citizen of Pennsylvania can hesitate which to prefer, for although the spirit of the Federal Constitution opposes a weight, and as is conceived an insuperable objection to a legislative appointment of electors, where a choice may be duly made by the People themselves; that objection is nevertheless removed, in the present instance, on a liberal construction of that instrument, by the extraordinary nature of the case. An appointment being indispensably necessary to the maintenance of our chartered rights; and it being no otherwise practicable, than through the medium of the legislature; every citizen of Pennsylvania who entertains a just sense of this serious consideration will contemplate the probability of the Legislative Representatives of the people being obliged as a measure of unavoidable necessity, to execute this trust for their constituents."

For the *Gazette of the United States*.

THE POLITICAL CONVERSION,  
No. III.

MR. EDITOR,

THE magnitude of my professional business, and the consequent hurry and bustle which has of late attended it, have rendered it impossible for me to present this communication to you at an earlier period; my customers will not suffer their horses to wait (tortured with flies and half dead with the heat) until I have finished my political lucubrations; and even if they would, I should not; for I hold it as a good maxim, "never to let politics interfere with my private affairs." In pursuance of this my resolution, I am now, at 11 o'clock at night, endeavoring to prepare this communication for you, surrounded by my wife and children, who are fast locked in the arms of Morpheus.—So much by way of apology; I shall now without further digression, proceed to my proposed design.

"Ha! you have come at last, cried I, running up to Worthy," now prove to me the atheism of Jefferson, now disclose the horrid plots, and diabolical plans of the Jacobin party, now—"Softly Sottly," replied my friend, do not be so impetuous, and violent, it will be an easy task for me to perform my promise, and I will perform it. On your part however, you must first assure me, that you will possess yourself of sufficient candour, to judge of all things, with an impartial mind, and that you will not permit prejudice, in the least, to influence your opinion." As I rarely form my judgment, without a due examination, I immediately consented to the proposition of my friend, and having seated ourselves, he thus continued. You have no doubt, been principally misled, by the falsehood, and misrepresentations of the *Aurora*, aided by the malignant and absurd suggestions of disappointed, ambitious, and wicked men. Having no opportunities, you have been able only to skim over the surface of Politics, and to form a precipitate opinion from a partial view of one side of the question. It remains therefore with me to draw aside the curtain, and to place before you a true picture, by expelling to your view, on the one hand, the projects of base, and designing men, who seek to obtain power, by any means; and who would rather reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven; and on the other, men who only aim is, to preserve inviolate, our invaluable Constitution, from the fangs of these fiends, of anarchy, and rebellion; and to guard our sacred rights, and liberties, from every inroad of foreign, and domestic aggression. It is observable to every unprejudiced mind, in his observations upon the movements of the Jacobin party, that their sole wish, is to entirely subvert our present Constitution, and erect upon its ruins, one (as they say) better calculated for the American People, but in reality, one better suited to obtain the objects, for which they have long fought in vain, Wealth and Power. Setting aside for future development, the farther objects of this great design, I will ask, who are the men who thus *zealously* come forward, offering in the one hand, unheard of liberty, and in the other, a new frame for our Government? Are they Americans; did they share in that bloody strife, which ended in the establishment of our Liberty, and Constitution? Or even, are they men, who by virtuous, and upright actions, have procured the confidence, and gained the esteem of their fellow men? no, they are for the most part, the refuse, and scorn of society, men, who having committed the most atrocious crimes, have fled from impending, and deserved punishment, and have sought, and found, alas, shelter in the arms of deluded America; to whom, to pay their gratitude, they are now sapping her Constitution, and undermining her virtuous Government. By whom, is the Au-

ror, and the rest of Jacobinical Newspapers, upon which, you have so much relied for authority, conducted, and supported? By men, hostile to our liberties, and inimical to our happiness; by degraded wretches eminent only for their crimes, and distinguished only for their infamy; yet these are the persons who boldly advance, and aim their shafts of malice against the most respectable, and sacred characters; these are the men, who offer you an infidel, for Chief Magistrate, in preference, to a virtuous, and steadfast believer in God; these are the assassins, who have assailed the character of our beloved Washington, accused him, of the greatest of crimes, and who have impudently attempted to blast his blushing honours, and tarnish his immortal glory; these are they, who bid defiance to virtue, religion, and God, and now hypocritically promise, to instruct us in the true enjoyment of Liberty, and to erect for us a virtuous government. But here I said my friend, I shall for the present leave you; consider well what I have said. The conversation shall shortly be renewed. I regret exceedingly that my professional avocations, do not permit my staying, any length of time, or of repeating my visits, more frequently.—Farewell!—I made no answer, but involuntarily took his hand, and bestowed upon it a most cordial shake, then sat down, and gave myself up to reflection.

DICK VULCAN.

For the *Gazette of the United States*.

MR. WAYNE,

I HAVE seen your request that the author of "Notes on Gallatin" would proceed to a further investigation or lifting of the "Genevan Sophist," and altho' nothing can be more irksome than to follow this mere pretended Fiscal character, through his crazy labyrinth, calculated with such studied confusion, as to render one of the plainest reports that ever was made by a committee of Congress dark and intricate, yet I will nevertheless follow him again, after you have republished the report of the Committee, which I know to be just and true, as it is plain and conclusive. And who are they that can yet rely on the pretended declarations of Gallatin in favor of frugality, while it is so evident that every step he has taken has had a direct tendency to excite more insurrections? Not contented with having put the United States to the expense of a civil war in 1794, he was the principal cause of the continuance of restraining laws which prevented our arming the moment we were seriously insulted by the French in 1796, by which, according to the apostate Barlow we sunk at least 20 millions. Add to this, Duane acknowledges that Gallatin furnished him with most of the lies he published respecting the Public Debt, &c. Time will not permit me to say more at present, than that the two pamphlets of Gallatin are the most barefaced and the most wicked attempts to deceive that ever were offered to an insulted public.

AMERICANUS.

For the *Gazette of the United States*.

MR. EDITOR,

THE enclosed on a controversy, which at present engross a much of the attention of your readers; and which demands the united talents, the zeal, & the indignation of the defenders of the religion of our forefathers, will I trust find a place in your paper; not that they contain any thing extremely new, but when it is recollected that they are the opinions of, or approved by that pious christian and profound scholar, Doctor Johnson, they must be an appalling host of evidence to the rooted in error and a convincing proof to the wavering and unsettled.

B.

"WHERE there is a controversy, concerning a question in antiquities, or any other subject, in which human happiness, is not deeply interested, a man may treat his antagonist with politeness and even respect. But where the controversy is concerning the truth of religion, it is of such vast importance to him, who maintains it, to obtain the victory, that the person of our opponent ought not to be spared. If a man firmly believes that religion is an invaluable treasure, he will consider a writer who endeavours to deprive mankind of it, as a robber; he will look upon him, as odious, though the infidel may think himself in the right. A robber who reasons as the gang do in the "Beggar's Opera," who call themselves practical philosophers, and may have as much sincerity as pernicious speculative philosophers, is not the less an object of just indignation.

An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to seduce my wife; but shall I therefore, not detest him? And if I catch him making an attempt, shall I treat him with politeness? No I will kick him down stairs, or run him through the body; that is, if I love my wife, or have a true rational notion of honour."

Of the censure pronounced from the pulpit our determination must be formed, as in other cases, by a consideration of the action itself, and the particular circumstances with which it is invested. The right of censure, and rebuke seems necessarily appendant to the pastoral office. He to whom the care of a congregation, is entrusted, is considered as the Shepherd of a Flock, as the teacher of a School, as the father of a family. As a Shepherd tending, not his own sheep but those of his master; he is answerable for those that stray, and that lose themselves by straying. But no man can be answerable for losses which he has not power to prevent, or for vagrancy which he has not authority to restrain.

As a teacher given instruction for wages, and liable to rebuke if those whom he undertakes to inform make no proficiency, he

will have the power of enforcing attendance, of awakening negligence, and repressing contradictions. As a father he possesses the paternal authority of admonition, rebuke and punishment. He cannot without reducing his office to an empty name, be hindered from the exercise of any practice necessary to stimulate the idle, to reform the vicious, to check the petulant, and correct the stubborn. It is true that the minister has no longer the power to press into the retirements of confidence, to torture us by interrogations, or put himself in possession of our secrets and our lives. But though we have thus controuled his usurpations, his just and original power remains unimpaired. He may still see, though he may not pry; he may yet hear, though he may not question. And that knowledge which his eyes and ears force upon him it is still his duty to use for the benefit of his flock. A father who lives near a wicked neighbour, may forbid a son to frequent his company. A minister who has in his congregation a man of open and scandalous wickedness, may warn his parishioners to shun his conversations. To warn them is not only lawful; but not to warn them would be criminal. He may warn them one by one in friendly converse, or by a parochial visitation. But if he may warn each man singly, what shall forbid him to warn them altogether? Of that which is to be made known to all, how is there any difference whether it be communicated to each singly, or to all together? What is known to all, must necessarily be public.—Whether it shall be public at once, or public by degrees is the only question. And of a sudden and solemn publication the impression is deeper, and the warning more effectual." \*\*\*\*\*

The following paragraphs selected from London papers to August 10, will be found worthy of notice.

Three Quakers arrived at Weymouth on Thursday; they accosted his Majesty, and told him a young friend of theirs, lately from Philadelphia, expressed a wish to see the King and his family; they all met his Majesty on Saturday on the Esplanade. The American having held some conversation with the King, he took off his hat and turning a short distance, offered up a long prayer for the safety of his Majesty and his wife, and in consequence of his escape from the late attempt against his life, concluding his prayer with a fervency that the Almighty would bless our Sovereign, continue him long to be the father of the little island, and the happiness of his people.

It is currently reported and generally credited at Hamburgh, that the Court of London, is upon the point of a perfect reconciliation with the Emperor Paul. What renders this desirable event more credible is, that the armed neutrality is no longer the topic of discourse.

Under the Frankfort head of July 22, we find the following paragraph: "To facilitate the conclusion of a peace, Buonaparte will himself repair to the vicinity of the place where the Congress is held, and will be accompanied by the Minister of foreign affairs, Talleyrand."

Accounts from Dresden say, that two great foreign powers will no longer view with indifference the progress of the French in Germany, and the ruin of the continent, to promote the advantage of certain maritime connections.

The report that Buonaparte had written to the King of Sardinia to return to his dominions, in the most flattering terms, is unfounded.

Our accounts from Egypt by last mail, state the renewal of hostilities to have been even more calamitous than had been before represented; as, instead of only ten thousand men having fallen in the battle with Kleber, the Turks lost upwards of twenty thousand by the sword, and by frequent hunger, thirst and fatigue in the desert.

Among the numerous persons who fell into the hands of the French general at the battle of Cairo, was Mr. Morea, secretary to the British embassy to Constantinople, who experienced from Kleber, and from the other generals, the most distinguished attention & kindness.

The account of the detention of the Danish frigate and her convoy, was on the 6th communicated by the telegraph to Paris, where it is said, Denmark, though goaded by Russia and Sweden, is averse to take any step against England, from the apprehension of her eastern possessions.

The object of the expedition which failed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, and comprised about 10,000 soldiers, continues to be, as it ought, a profound secret. Every thing than distinguished gallantry can achieve may be expected from them.

Admiral Mitchell and the squadron he commanded are it is stated to receive two hundred thousand pounds sterling for the ships taken at Helder.

The Liberty which the French seem to be giving to Piedmont, is that freeing the people from being bound by fortresses, all which, the most beautiful and celebrated in the world, are ordered to be demolished, that Piedmont may hereafter afford a free entrance to every plundering foreign army.

Pope Ganganelli in one of his letters, compares Italy to a fine picture, of which the Alps formed the frame. Where he now alive, how would it affect the heart of a good old man, to see this picture so disfigured.

The harvest throughout France promises to be more productive than in any other year since the commencement of the Revolution.

Another prosecution for forestalling and regrating comes before the Court of King's Bench next term.—Lord Kenyon has refused 2000*l.* bail for the individual, who is renowned in the trade.

Fifty dollars to the amount of a million sterling, brought from Jamaica by the Brunswick man of war, for the use of the merchants, were conveyed to the Bank in three waggons.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship *China*, capt. Josiah, dated Batavia Roads, 17th April 1800.

"We made Java Head in 86 days, from Reedy Island; saw nothing on our passage we could not leave or come up with; no ship ever behaved better, she is a most easy, excellent sea boat.

"The William Penn has sailed for Calcutta, Camilla, for Canton, and I am told it is uncertain if we load here, owing to some regulations which have lately taken place, obliging all vessels to take certain quantities of sugar &c. Canton has been mentioned as our destination—a freight is offered there. We are landing our outward cargo. Our flag here will be out short; great dispatch is used. There are two American vessels here. We are all well.

From the *ALEXANDRIA MIRROR*.

The account we gave in our last, relative to the conspiracy of the Negroes in this town and the adjacent counties, was only an incorrect and hasty sketch, the minutiae of this diabolical plot not having then come to light. But since the evidence, upon which the criminals were condemned, and their confessions since, have been detailed to us, we find that the ground for public alarm was extremely serious.

The plan of operations to be pursued by the conspirators, as it comes out in the evidence on the trials, was formed by two Frenchmen (as yet unknown) in this place; and every Frenchman, in the general massacre of the whites that was meditated, was to have been spared. Their object was to have seized on the magazine of arms, &c. deposited at the penitentiary house, on the treasury, &c. and to have commenced an indiscriminate slaughter (the French only excepted.) They were then to have issued a proclamation to the negroes, to come and rally round their standard at the metropolis. Had they succeeded in their attempt (which was happily frustrated by the deluge of rain that fell and rendered the water courses impassable on the evening fixed upon for the execution of their scheme) it is hardly possible to say how extensive and how terrible might have been its consequences.

There appears to have been great exertions among the conspirators immediately in this neighbourhood; and from papers found on some of them, it would seem that a correspondence was carried on with Philadelphia, as well as with the towns of Petersburg, Norfolk, &c. in this state. From the whole complexion however of this daring project, it is evident that the French principle of liberty & equality have been infused into the minds of the negroes; and that the incautious and intemperate use of these words by some whites amongst us, have inspired them with hopes of success. What effects this awful bulwark will have on the public mind, must depend on the calm reflection of our countrymen.

Last Friday five of the Negroes concerned in the conspiracy, and determined the day before to be hanged, were executed at the gallows, near this city, pursuant to their sentence.—Yesterday five more were executed at the same place, pursuant to their sentence. Several others have received sentence of death, and will be executed in a few days. The trials are still going on.

From the *Boston Centinel*.

"Nantasket-Road, Sept. 17 1800.

"M. Jos. B. Ruff, Editor of the Centinel.

Dear Sir,

The accuracy of Mr. Gould's Patent Log I wish to acquaint all my brother seamen, with; I therefore certify, that the United States Frigate Boston, under my command, ran from the Race Point of Cape Cod to Boston Light-house in three hours. Mr. Gould's Patent Log was here, as I supposed that this would be a favourable time to prove the accuracy of the machine. It measured 14 leagues and one mile, and I have not the doubt, that is the only machine which will measure the distance with accuracy. Yours, &c.

GEORGE LITTLE.

P. S. The Mariner must take care to have a small lead on the line one fathom from the lag, when the ship is going from 12 to 14 knots; and to have double the strain line, as in a moderate breeze; so as to keep the log under water. G. L."

An officer of the Boston, in a letter dated the 18th insts, "I never saw so good and orderly a crew—so much so, that the worst on board have not needed correction—Every thing promises a happy cruise."



Gazette Marine List.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Harriet, Sweetzer, Charleston 11  
Rice; Kuffel and Boone  
Schr. Nancy, Morris, Richmond  
Coal, &c.—to captain  
Sloop Sally, Webb, do.  
Coal and tobacco  
Schr. Ann Virginia, Aberdeen, Norfolk  
Rum; G. Plumstead  
Friendship, Delister, Newbern  
Rum &c.—Taggett, &c.

Nancy, Franklin, Richmond 9  
Coal, &c.—to captain  
Sloop Genet, Whelen, Charleston 9  
Rice; J. Bryn  
Maria, Roderick, Newbern 10  
Navel stores; to captain  
CLEARED.

Barque Juliana Margarita, Marchafon, St. [C]ioix

Brig Tartar, Clark, from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois.

Schr. Nancy, Ford, from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois.

Ship Atlantic, Waters, from Calcutta and Madras, has arrived at Maraca Hook.

Schooner Friendship, Taylor, from C. Francois, and schooner Hetty, (late M. Kinley) from Savannah are below.

Sloop Genet, Whelen, from Charleston, and schooner Friendship, Delister, from Newbern, are below.

Ship Fame, Griffith, from hence, to Havana, threw all her guns overboard in the late gale.

Philadelphia vessels at Amsterdam, July 29.

Ship George, McCollom, to sail in 10 days  
Richmond, Glenn, do 4 do.  
Harmony, Wickham, do do.  
Brig Tryphena, Arnold, do 8 do.  
Ann, Gildea, do do.  
Lovely Lads, Shields, do 25 do.

WILMINGTON (D.) Sept. 22.

Arrived Schr. Freedom, Robinson, St. Marks.

Sept. 19 in lat 35 38 long 74 32 spoke brig Elza, Bunker, of New-York, 20 days out of Savannah, in tow with a Danish brig bound to Baltimore who informed, that on Thursday the 11th Sept at 2 p.m. lost her foremast by the board, foretopmast and foremast gone by the head; his boats swept away and 4 of his people.

ALEXANDRIA, September 23.

Arrived at this port, the ship Paulina, of New York, with 160 passengers from Belfast—She brings no news.

NEW YORK, September 24.

ARRIVED,

Brig Eliza, Pendleton, Jamaica  
Susan, —, New Providence  
Schr. Three Brothers, Bell, Wilmington  
Jupiter, —, New Providence  
Brig Little John Butler Graham, has arrived at Tobago.

Ship adventure, arrived at London from this port.

The report of the loss of the ship Howard is unfounded.

SALEM, September 23.

Tuesday arrived the schooner Rachel, Captain Storey, 39 days from Bilbao. Sailed in company with the schooner S fatoga, Graves, of Marblehead. Left there August 8, Captains S. S. S. and Bartlett, of Plymouth; Schr. Success, B. S. S. of Cape Ann; Captains Stacy and Russell, of Marblehead; and Schr. Enterprise, Hammond, of this port. August 9, spoke in lat 44, long 9, spoke an English lugger, August 12, lat 44, long 16 was boarded by a French privateer brig of 16 guns, 10 days from Bordeaux and treated politely. August 14, lat 44, long 18, spoke the United States' Frigate Philadelphia, Stephen Deane, Esq. commander, and informed him of the French brig which he had spoken two days before.

George Davis,

No. 319, High-Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Adriana from London,

A few Trunks and Cases of 4, 4, 7-8 & 3-4

Irish Linens,

AND

Gentlemen's, Youths, and Boys, Fine

BLACK HATS,

Which he will sell on moderate terms, at a reasonable credit.

September 24

mwf3w.

An Invoice of  
Playing Cards.

SUPERFINE Columbian, Harry the VIIIth, and Merry-Andrew Playing Cards, for sale cheap for cash—Apply at this Office.

September 13.

6500 lbs. New Orleans Indigo,

Entered to Drawback.

200 hhdheads Virginia Tobacco,

54 kegs of Virginia Twist,

FOR SALE BY

Tunis & Annelley,

Walnut street wharf.

9 mo. 1st, 1800

d6t

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete, Old Long Primer, Small Picca on picca body (new and old Picca, do. English, (two small founts) 16 Line Picca, &c. Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office Furniture, &c. Iron work of a printing-press, They will be sold cheap for cash—Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

Baltimore and New York Mail Stage Office

TS removed from No. 13 South Fourth Street, to No. 18 South Third Street.

An Office for those stages is also kept at Mr. Hardy's Inn, No. 98 Market Street.

General Post Office, April 28.