

THE HAND-BILLS.

Duane pretends to disown the Hand-Bills, which have been circulating among his party, within a few days past, and which for the sake of exposing them to the derision of the public, were published in the Philadelphia Gazette.

It is worthy of remark that the strictures in the Aurora upon this subject, are headed by no less than four different notices to the united Republicans, to convene in several places, for as many different purposes.

It is very well known that the whole squad has of late been completely disorganized; they are striving hard to bring about a coalition between the rival candidates for the Sheriff's Office and Member of Congress for the county.

Duane undertakes to act the mediator on these occasions—for says he, gentlemen, there is no cause of difference between you; your pretensions to office are perfectly reconcilable with each other—you can't both get in, 'tis true, and therefore it is never worth while for you both to run, and "Mr. James Ker, who is well known to be a man of integrity," has authorized me to say that he despairs of getting in, and therefore he won't try.

[The following we copy from the "Aurora" of Saturday the 13th of September; it will be found in the first column of the second page, the four last lines.

EXTRACT.

"It is proper, I think, that the subject should be well discussed, that we may find out whether CHRIST is a MONARCHIST, a REPUBLICAN, a JACOBIN, or WHAT!!

[It would be insulting the reader to make any comment on the above. It comes from the supporters of Mr. JEFFERSON, who think it of no consequence whether there are Twenty Gods or NO GOD—worthy supporters of a worthy candidate.]

We understand, from the best authority, that there is a letter in town from a gentleman in North-Carolina, which states as a fact, "that in consequence of the recent insurrection of the blacks in Virginia and South-Carolina, great numbers of families are removing from his neighbourhood, under the most serious alarm and apprehension of similar horrors being perpetrated among them by the Negroes, to those which have already taken place in the neighbouring states."

When we reflect upon the distressing occurrences, referred to in the preceding paragraph, and contemplate the consequences to which these Negro insurrections may, and most probably will lead; being no less than the utter extirpation of the white inhabitants, either by the cutting of the throats of every man, woman and child, or by compelling such as may escape death, to flight; we cannot look at the picture without experiencing emotions of horror and dismay. At the same time that we shrink with terror from the prospect of carnage and desolation which seems to flare our southern brethren in the face, it is some aggravation to our feelings that so little regard has been paid, during a period of so many years, to the warning voice of the northern states, which in language that could not be misunderstood, has without ceasing admonished the white inhabitants of the southern states, that their conduct would eventually draw down destruction upon their own heads—that their eagerness and anxiety to propagate the doctrines of liberty and equality which their practice and principles so flagrantly belied, was whetting the knife that would surely and infallibly sooner or later, cut their own throats.

It seems to be pretty well ascertained, that the insurrection at Richmond was excited by inflammatory hand-bills, issuing from the pen of Callender, the noted convict now in Jail there, and that two Frenchmen have acted first rate parts in the plot; and yet Duane in a late paper tries hard to fix the blame of it upon the Federal Government, because a renewal of commercial intercourse has been established with the island of St. Domingo! Who does not know that until this intercourse was renewed, the Jacobins were everlastingly calling reproach against the government for excluding our commerce from that Island? The convention with the "Black Emperor of St. Domingo" as Duane calls Toussaint, was therefore brought about by the clamours and conspiracies of the French party here; the same that is now raising the negro insurrections in the southern states. Among other happy effects anticipated by Duane from the Negro insurrections, is this; that the Eastern Delegation to Congress will be brought openly to avow their desire to retard the white population of the southern states, Duane

means that Irish, French, Scotch and Dutchmen, and all foreigners, except Africans, are excluded, by law from the southern states. By what law? Why, by the law of the southern states themselves. What controul then has the Eastern delegation over the white population of the South? As to contenting to measures calculated to promote white population, I dare say that the Eastern delegation have no sort of objection; but the ways and means ought surely to be pointed out by the southern delegation.—The most that could be expected from the Eastern members would be to abide by and stand to any contract that might be entered into on this subject.

Here he is again—That unwearied, everlasting and infinitely monotonous scribbler; Tench Coxe; Who does not recognize in every line of free close printed Aurora columns, the hand-writing of that fawning, placid, sycophantic supple Chesterfieldian; the guide of the British Army. The address is signed by five; but the same hand, which led the British General into the city of Philadelphia, was employed to draft an invocation to Republicanism. Mark the kindly, brotherly love and tenderness, which pervades the whole piece. "Our federal brethren the Lancaster Committee." This single example is enough to lay bare the cloven foot. Brethren in what? In treachery? In vicar of Brayism? In serpentine subtlety? In the venom of the toad, without his power to charm; In the faithless, invidious, and thievish disposition of the Cat, without the symmetry of her shape and figure? Do Democrats, and Federalists fraternize in any of these particulars? Heaven forefend! The spirit that can descend to ignominy like this, must be grovelling indeed. It must be worthy to inhabit that mansion where treachery reigns supreme, the bottom of—

We know the Author; Now for the exhibit. This cool unimpassioned, conciliatory and moderate address from the Lancaster Committee to the Republicans of Pennsylvania; written with all the worthy ability, and cunning craftiness of Tench Coxe, as it comes from the grand Council fire of the Jacobins, will be looked upon as the clue, and the index to political mysteries by all the inferior and subordinate factious. It multiplies the catalogue of crimes and offences against the Federal Government, with the same facility that a prismatic glass produces variety of colors. Ah, but say the Democrats; answer it if you can; refute the facts disclosed in it; well what will you do then, say the federalists. What will we do? Why we'll not believe a word you say about it.

Mr. Tench Coxe publishes all the private confidential letters he receives, and if you hold a conversation of half an hour with him, (and I defy any man to do less, if he listen to him at all) you will be sure to read the same thing in the Aurora of the following day. Mr. Tench Coxe, can write as well as talk, and almost with the same facility.

For the Gazette of the UNITED STATES.

MR. WAYNE.

AT the present momentous epoch, it is the duty of every good man, whether Jew or Christian, to ask himself the grand question stated in your paper: "Shall I continue in ALLEGIANCE to GOD and a RELIGIOUS PRESIDENT; or impiously declare for JEFFERSON and NO GOD?"

I am a Republican, and heretofore have voted with that party; and intended after considering the patriotism, former services, and abilities of THOMAS JEFFERSON to have given him my vote and interest, if an election took place in this State: The many reports respecting his religious principles, I considered as circulated for party purposes. 'Till I read the REV. MR. ABERCROMBIE'S address (occasioned by the abuse he received for doing his duty, as a Christian Minister) and the address, entitled, "Serious Considerations," &c. said to be written by a respectable Clergyman of New York; both these good men have my sincere thanks for preventing me from giving my vote or interest to favor the election, of a man of no religion; who thinks it immaterial whether there are TWENTY GODS, or ONE GOD, or NO GOD. A man of such sentiments, and the party who supports him; all the religious and orderly members of the community ought to withdraw their confidence from; for those who boast of republicanism, without religion, without conscience, will like Tallyrand yield to interest.

The people of the United States are, in general, christians: JESUS CHRIST is the founder that JESUS, who was born in a STABLE, is their boast; this admits of no doubt, and that he passed many years in obscurity before he preached and confirmed his doctrines with prodigies; giving health to the diseased, light to the blind, and life to the dead; his holy religion which spread beyond the bounds of the Roman Empire and which brought life and immortality to light; is now in America insulted by the very mention of an infidel name as a candidate for the high office of President of the United States. In former times Philosophers like the correspondent of Black Bannaker the almanac maker opposed arguments to our religion; Emperors like the despots of France opposed torments, and libertines the omnipotent attractions of sensuality: yet it broke through the violence of opposition, it multiplied by disputes and encreased by perfection.

It was with great pleasure I heard that two Clergymen not of the Episcopal Church spoke on Sunday the 14th Instant, and the venerable Doctor Ewing, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, on Sunday the 21st to their Congregations in this city; of the

danger of promoting to public office, avowed infidels; and the application was immediately made. It is the wish of every good man that the Clergy who have not yet come forward, may in time be awakened to a sense of duty and act their part like men, and like Christian Ministers, and no longer sleep when the enemy is at hand.

I am informed that some of the Ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, are afraid of losing their popularity, and of offending the vile par of their Congregations, if they come forward at this time; others think it improper to introduce Politics in the Pulpit, who could bellow loudly at the commencement of, and during the Revolutionary War; If it was then proper, when our Independence was in danger, is it not now proper, when our Religion is so much threatened? I therefore call upon every Christian Minister to come forward immediately; a delay of a few weeks may be dangerous, and silence at this juncture Criminal: for JEFFERSON is an INFIDEL, and no person as yet had the boldness to declare to the contrary.

NO INFIDEL.

VILLAINY.

[The Editor of the Aurora still witholds from his readers the following confession of Samuel Morse, although he must have received it three weeks before it appeared in this Gazette.]

From the Sun of Liberty, of Aug. 20.

Danbury, August 15 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC

Since writing my observations contained in a letter to the editor of the Aurora, dated the 1st, and republished in my paper No. 4—and the address to the gentlemen of the town of Danbury, who signed the certificate, concerning Jonathan Robbins, I have become convinced, from further examination of the subject, that the said Jonathan Robbins was not a native of this town, nor ever resided here—and that the gentleman who so certified were not only honest and candid in giving such certificate, but certified the truth. The said publications in the aforesaid papers must therefore be considered as erroneous and incorrect.

My intention in publishing the observation in the aforesaid papers were not to reflect on the characters of those gentlemen who certified, but the inaccuracy, herein contained originated from mistake,

SAMUEL MORSE.

Those Printers in the United States who have printed the aforesaid publications are requested to publish the above.

To the Editor of the AURORA.

Why do you not publish the following.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

Moultrieville, 15th Sept. 1800.

Messieurs FRENCH & PAINE, A LETTER copied from the Aurora, having been inserted in your Gazette of Saturday last, signed JOHN ADAMS, and purporting from its contents to have been written to Mr. TENCH COXE, of Philadelphia, in the year 1792, wherein are contained some comments on my appointment as minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great-Britain; I think it right at present only to state, that this letter either is a forgery, calculated for electioneering purposes, or, if genuine, must have been founded on a misapprehension of persons. This last suggestion I infer from facts alluded to in the letter, and from the subsequent nomination of my brother, General Pinckney, to two highly confidential offices by its supposed writer.

To my fellow-citizens of South Carolina, who have so often honored me by testimonials of their confidence, I should deem it unnecessary to urge a syllable of justification from such charges as are implicated in this production, however authenticated; but as it appears, from the time of its publication, to be calculated for more extensive influence, I have deemed it of importance publicly to state what is above, that those persons who may be unacquainted with the characters concerned, may be guarded against giving credit, either to the authenticity or justice of this performance, until the event of an investigation, which I will immediately commence, shall be made public.

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

FEDERAL MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice a number of the inhabitants met on Thursday the 25th inst. at the house of James Hart—

Whereupon, Resolved, That this meeting be postponed until Monday the 6th of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Federal Citizens of the County of Philadelphia are requested to attend at the house of James Hart at the three mile Run on the Germantown road, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for the different offices of government to be elected at the next General Election.

Published by order of the meeting, JOSHUA COMELY, Chairman, JOSEPH GEORGE, Secretary. September 29.

Late FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED.

LONDON, August 21:

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The legislative and executive authorities have been changed; a new legislative council of forty-three members has been appointed, and a new executive council of seven. The grand council submitted to these alterations without a murmur; but they met violent opposition in the Senate. A commission was appointed to report upon them; but the executive government, displeased at this delay, summoned the President to convolve the Senate, in order to decide immediately upon the proposition submitted to them. The Senate passed to the order of the day. Twenty-one members however, retired, and signified their acceptance of the alterations.—The remainder, though not sufficient numbers to deliberate, declared that they rejected them, and separated. The proposed alterations were then carried into execution without any opposition on the part of the people.

DENMARK.

The following Articles of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Denmark, relate to the present subject supposed to be in dispute:—

Art. 3. The undersigned Sovereigns engage mutually for themselves, their heirs and successors not to furnish their respective Enemies, if they shall be the aggressors, with any assistance in war, such as Soldiers, Arms, Cannons, Ships or other Articles necessary to the carrying on the war. If the subjects of either of the undersigned Sovereigns, shall be in contravention with the present Article, the King, whose subjects so shall act, shall be bound to proceed against them with the greatest severity and treat them as seditious persons and persons guilty of an infraction of the Alliance.

Art. 20. And in order to prevent the freedom of Navigation, and the free passage of either Ally and his subjects from becoming prejudicial to the other in case of war on the part of one of the undersigned Sovereigns against any other Power by sea or land; and in order to prevent any goods or merchandizes, the property of the Enemy, from being fraudulently concealed under pretence of Alliance; and finally, in order to prevent all fraud and to remove all suspicion it is thought fit that the Ships, Merchandize, and Subjects belonging to the other Confederates, shall be accompanied by passports and certificates in the following &c.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that the requisition of these passports and certificates includes a right to search for them, if such right were not fully recognized to be part of the General Law of Nations.

VIENNA, July 25.

Every thing announces the restoration of harmony between our Cabinet and that of Petersburg. A corps of 60,000 Russians are certainly on their march under the command of General Soltikoff and Rehbender. Paul has consented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland shall be incorporated with the Austrian troops even should peace be concluded.

August 3.

The reports with respect to Peace seem to be more consistent since the arrival of a courier from London, who brings, it is said, on the part of his Court, professions and assurances favourable to a general Negotiation.

The Queen of Naples is expected in the beginning of this month. Her Majesty will proceed immediately on her arrival to Carlsbad, with the Elector of Cologne, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Archduke Palatine, the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Consorts of the last three Princes.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

Last Saturday arrived the ship Maria, Capt. Henry, in 31 days from London, by which regular files of papers to August 22, are received at this office. By these papers we learn with respect to our mission to France, nothing but vague and contradictory reports. Some Paris Journals represent the Negotiation as suspended for the reasons assigned in the long extract we give to day. Others asserting that every thing is proceeding in a fair train. That our Commissioners are treated with marked respect; and that an accommodation of differences is likely to be effected. To solve the mystery we must refer our readers to the President's speech next December.

The English papers take it for granted, that France and Austria have concluded no Peace. Every thing confirms us in this belief. The conditions are not yet officially announced. This subject indeed occupies and interests all the continental powers, and a general Congress is a measure that must soon take place.

Meantime England united in sentiment, and vigorous in council, mediates nothing but war. Her ministers seem determined to continue the contest with unrenewed enterprise and ardour.—Several formidable expeditions have failed, one of which is certainly destined for Egypt, and the assassination of Kleber, which seems probable, gives the promise of a speedy and fortunate issue. The taking of Malta is another object towards which they have directed another powerful force. These expeditions, formed in the deepest policy and conducted with profound secrecy, will give the British the command of the Levant, and free them at once from all fears of future machinations against the East-India establishments. While these important conquests will give to Britain at the approaching negotiations for a general peace, which must soon take place, a right to take high ground and insist on the most ample security against the secret intrigues and open violence of her implacable foes. This energy or her ministers is supported by the general spirit of the country. Her navy never appeared more determined in valor or actuated by a

higher and bolder enthusiasm. The hardy design of attacking the British Fleets in their very harbor, is talked of as a probable event.

Buonaparte on the other hand, in some measure relieved from the care of the armies, is turning his whole attention to his marine, and seems resolved to employ the whole resources of his genius and power in placing the navy of France in a condition to face the Fleets of England.

A new danger threatens Britain in the North—Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia are meditating an armed neutrality, a measure which if entered on may materially affect the trade of England.

REPUBLICAN

Book-Store,

North Second Street, opposite Christ Church.

JUST PUBLISHED,

With Illustrations and Additions

Defutory Reflections

ON THE

NEW POLITICAL ASPECTS

OF

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In the United States of America, since the commencement of the year 1799.

R. T. RAWLE, considering that in this country there is a free press, is determined his Book-Store shall also be free to publications of every denomination, whether political or religious. The works of Whigs or Tories; Republicans, or Monarchists; Aristocrats or Democrats; Federalists or Anti-Federalists; Christians, Jews, Heathens or Turks, are equally free for sale; and, whatever may be his private opinions, is resolved, as a Bookseller, and in the true spirit of his profession, "To be open to all parties, and influenced by none.

N. B. He has for sale, all the latest political publications, and every article in the Stationary Line.

October 1. 32w2w.

For Liverpool or Bristol, THE SHIP



AMITY,

HAS good accommodations for passengers, is now discharging her cargo from Bristol, and will be dispatched with all convenient speed.—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at the next wharf above Market street, or to

THOMAS PASSMORE,

No. 215, Market Street.

September 26. dtf.

Just Received,

And will be Sold Very Low, if applied for immediately, by the Package only,

- 5 Bales Broad-Cloths, assorted,
1 Bale Plains and Forest cloths,
1 Do. fine Coatings, assorted,
20 Do. Kendall Cottons,
20 Hogheads Seine Twine,
4 Casks London Pewter,

Apply to WILLIAM FRENCH,

No. 48, South Front Street.

September 30. dtw & codtw.

On Monday morning

The 29th instant will be landed on

Hamilton's Wharf

75 Pipes, and

95 Quarter casks of excellent } Lisbon Wine

Apply to

WILLIAM PARKER, or

MOORE WHARTON.

September 27. dtw.

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.

Stop Thief!

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday 18th inst. late in the evening, an indented Mulatto Boy, aged 17 years, engaged by the name of Joseph Brown, saying himself to be from Lancaster or that neighbourhood; he is stiff set, has a round face, short hair, large mouth, smiling countenance, dull speech, big hands and feet, and he has no beard. He may dress himself with a genteel coat of light drab colour, white buttons, and black caps. He wears a good round black hat. He has stolen from the subscriber upwards of 100 dollars in cash and value of other objects. Whoever will apprehend and secure him with as much value about him will receive the above reward, and 10 dollars if the young villain can only be brought to condign punishment.

FFLIX PASCALIS,

No. 70 South Street.

Sept. 29. e3tp

Journeyman Prefilmen.

WANTED Immediately three or four Journey-men PRESSMEN; those who can bring indisputable recommendations of their being good workmen, steady and honest, may find constant employment at the Printing office of

Isaiah Thomas, jr.

Worcester September 17, 1800 (22)

BENJAMIN CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

HAS REMOVED

To No. 36, MARKET STREET,

Where he has for Sale,

Spring and other Clocks; gold and silver

Watches; Tools, Files and Materials; fine

and gilt Chains, Seals and Keys; Springs,

&c. &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired as usual.

June 3. tu&ttf