

THE CARRIERS of this Gazette, have been strictly forbidden either to sell or give away, any of their papers; and should the Editor detect, or receive information of any person attempting to seduce them from the line of their duty, he will employ legal means for redress.

It is requested that Gentlemen who are neglected by the Carriers, will not permit several days to elapse without giving information of such neglect; but immediately give notice. They shall be served regularly.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Epigram on the "Great Law Chief," who sent an order to England for a Wig, like Mansfield's, is poetical and pungent; but an offensive word in the last line precludes its insertion.

The point of "Tit for Tat" is not sufficiently sharp. We think that the archer must have a better arrow, in his quiver. An Epigram must possess great acuteness; else, it is a hurtless weapon, and its satire,

"Like a wild goose flies, Unclaim'd of any man."

To the "Elegiac Lines, on Miss H. Cooper" from the pen of "E," we have already given a prompt insertion. They are evidently the production of a lady, and her modest confession that "her pen is unpractised in the rules of art," and her boding fears of a rejection are both superfluous.

When howling winds and beating rain In tempests shake the sylvan cell, Or mid the chase on every plain The tender thought on these shall dwell.

"MANLIUS," the first of a projected series of Political Essays, is received. We wish that the author would send us another motto, or give us leave to expunge the present.

We have no Greek characters among our office materials, and if we had, still a quotation from the language of Athens is both awkward and useless in an American newspaper.

In a popular vehicle, even in Europe, where Greek literature is most successfully cultivated, quotations from that language are now generally omitted as favouring of ostentation, and as useless to the mass of mere Gazette readers.

But, in this new country, where among one thousand subscribers to a Journal not more than one is versed in the phrase of PLATO, to quote a passage from that philosopher, is like quoting from the vocabulary of the Chinese, or from the Targum and Talmud.

We would recommend to "MANLIUS" to select a motto from the True Indian, or the choice phrase book of Noah Webster; but to avoid Greek by all means.

Our education is two narrow, our views too fordid, to permit us to be profoundly skilled in the honeyed phrase of Tully, or the liquid language of Acha Minor. We have more pedlars, than scholars.

A MATHEIAS and a PERSON cannot breathe in our gross Jacobin element; and neither Dr. PARR, nor G. lbert Wakefield follow their friend PRIESTLEY to the forests of Northumberland.

OBSERVATIONS on the religious and political character of Dr. PRIESTLEY shall be inserted on an early day. The author will be always welcomed by the Editor of this Gazette.

Whatever subject, or whatever style this author may assume, his productions shall always command our care. For we are sure that a man honest, and a politician correct and sober will select no themes, but such as are wholesome to his country; and we are like wise confident that a man of reading, taste and judgment will employ no style, but the pure and the chaste.

Remarks on the late African Insurrections are elegantly and forcibly written. They contain the whole truth and nothing but the truth. We hope that the deluded South will take warning from these beginnings of St. Domingo atrocity.

The apprehension of Gabriel figures to Virginia a temporary repose from midnight alarms and domestic treason. But while the fiery Hotspurs of the State vociferate their French babble of the natural equality of man, the insulted negro will be constantly stimulated to cast away his cords, and to sharpen his pike.

His peripatetic reasoning, confounds the Jacobins, who, like the devils in Milton, cluster round their chief and form a feeble rampart to protect the Jesuit Genevan.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN IMPARTIAL TEST.

Most respectfully dedicated to the Governor and his Jacobin Friends.

AS his Excellency Thomas McKean Esq. Governor of Pennsylvania, has, in his memorable reply to the Senate, admitted, that for the discreet exercise of his power of removing, and appointing officers, he is responsible to his Constituents through the medium of Elections; and as he also said, that if his appointments are judged by an Impartial Test, he will be entitled to approbation, rather than censure, it is the object of the present inquiry to establish an impartial test, and then to apply it to his appointments, and removals.

But previous to entering upon the discussion, I must take the liberty of correcting one of his Excellency's expressions. Conceiving himself probably, as merely the Governor of a party, or rather the Governor for a party, (it being very problematical, whether he governs it, or it him,) he holds himself only responsible to his constituents.—That is I presume his Jacobin Friends. It would however, in my opinion, with great deference to his Excellency's superior wisdom, have been more accurate, as well as more Republican, to have used the word People, instead of Constituents.

For even admitting that the votes, which made him Chief Magistrate, were all unbiased, yet he might have recollected, that there are above Thirty-five thousand Electors in the State, that can with no propriety be denominated his Constituents, however the wisdom, and virtue of his administration, may operate to their future conversion.

And now for our impartial test! In obtaining this desideratum, the merit to be derived from a membership in the Jacobin Party, must certainly be excluded; for our test cannot be impartial, if the prevailing party spirit has any thing to do with it.

This principle being established, the only merit of the political kind, which can be taken into our account, as common to both sides, must be, either that which arises from the share, which the officers themselves, or their families, may have had in establishing the Independence of America.

A blessing which "all appreciate, and love" in the patriotic words of Messrs Dallas, Coxe, and Co. or that which proceeds from attachment, and respect to the General and State Constitutions,—to the genuine principles of our Republican Institutions, as his Excellency expresses it.

This statement, I take to be perfectly fair and candid. Nor can it be called a begging of the question, since at present, there are no Antifederalists, the very name being considered as opprobrious by the persons, who bore it, and being exchanged for that of Republicans. But should there remain the shadow of a doubt with respect to Federalism, being comprehended in his Excellency's idea of an impartial test, it must vanish, when we turn to the publications of the Jacobin Committee, before the Election, and advert to their encomiums on the Federal Constitution, and the Federalism of the Jacobin Candidate.

When we recur to Citizen Barton's eulogium, where among his other proofs, and Illustrations, he shews us that the Doctor of Laws, had both a head and a hand, in the ratification of the Constitution, and above all, when we reflect that the Federalism of the Jacobin Governor rose so high at that period, as to induce him to compare the Murmurs of the Antifederalists, to the working of small Beer.

A fact, that can be attested by that most virtuous patriot William Findley, who, by the same token, then told the Doctor of Laws, that if he, (William) had had a son but a week in a Lawyer's office, he would whip him for being ignorant of a point of Law, which the Doctor, to the great triumph of the arts, and equal dismay of Federalists, really appeared to have forgotten, or never to have known.

Having thus established the political part of our test, let us proceed to the selection of the remaining ingredients. And these must relate either to capacity, (his Excellency having always been extremely rigid on this point, and long before he was thought of Governor, having repeatedly declared, that the office of Prothonotary required a law education,) to general integrity, and independence of conduct.

It is true, his Excellency does insinuate something in favor of rotation in office; but when it is considered that some of the oldest officers are continued, that he himself has been willing to hold the station of Chief Justice, for five and twenty years, and would not have scrupled to have held it as much longer, had his friends failed in effecting his promotion, and it should be the will of Heaven, so long to defer the final reward of his virtues, we are not to suppose him serious in this suggestion, or that least all contemplated its adoption, in the impartial test.

Neither do I think it would be quite fair, as his Excellency is a man "of infinite jest" and in the habit of sporting opinions, to hold him too tenaciously to his denunciation of "the profligators of official influence to party purposes." No men, as Sterne observes, likes to have his virtues made the sport of contingencies; and although his Excellency could not tolerate such conduct in a subordinate officer, and an enemy, yet I am persuaded, he would willingly dispense with the idea in the composition of his impartial test, whether it should be applied to himself, or his Republican friends.

It may nevertheless be prepar occasionally to glance at it.

Some may also suppose with his Excellency, that where a cordiality is wanting between the principal and the subordinates, "the public interest may demand a separation." It must be confessed, that when we contemplate the triennial election of the chief magistrate, we are struck with the importance of this cordiality; but on the other hand, when we reflect upon the purity of his Excellency's republicanisin, and how much he would disdain to owe his re-election to any prostitution or even exertion of official influence, we must absolutely refuse the consideration a place in the text, and ascribe the mention of it, merely to the playful fancy we have already noticed.

Besides, it never can be admitted, that the Governor would infer a want of cordiality and necessity of separation, merely from the "independent exercise of the rights of a freeman." Does he not on the contrary, speak of it with the highest applause, calling it a decorous and independent conduct, and is he not generous and charitable enough in his reply to the Senate, thus to express himself?—"Though my election, says he, was opposed by all those descriptions of persons, (that is Tories, Traitors, Refugees, &c. &c. &c.) I never said, I never thought, that there was not likewise a numerous description of my opponents whose minds were actuated by the purest motives, and whose conduct has been equally decorous and independent. These criteria then, may be safely incorporated into our impartial test, as the subordinate officers of the state, have certainly an equal claim with their fellow-citizens, to be included in this numerous description of pure, decorous, and independent persons.

An idea has been taken up, that a partiality to Jacobin France, is conceived by his Excellency as a requisite for office; but as his very honorable committee has assured us, that "against France whenever she violates our neutral rights, or follows or leads, in acts of plunder and ambition, he has been and will be, unequivocally opposed;" we must without hesitation reject the supposition, and adopt its reverse, since, when has not France been guilty of these transgressions?

From the foregoing data, we are enabled to obtain an Impartial Test of the Governor's appointments and arrangements of office. Being wholly collected from his own declarations, and those of his committee and partisans, it must be allowed to be candidly framed. It will be found to consist—in exertions to establish the independence of our country, and to maintain it, especially against France; in attachment and respectful submission to the constitution and laws of the general as well as state government.

In a capacity for the employment and fidelity in its execution; in general probity; in a manly and independent conduct in the exercise of the rights of a freeman; and lastly, as the governor is an unquestionable friend to the poor, we must not omit that claim to public countenance, which, in men of worth, arises from the circumstance of their not being wealthy.

Examine this test Republicans, and see if it be not an impartial one! With your approbation we will take an opportunity of applying it; though it would save me an infinite deal of trouble, would each of you be good enough to take it in his hand, and compare it with the qualifications of the personages within the sphere of his acquaintance whom it has been the pleasure of his Excellency to draw "from retirement."

Such comparison cannot but highly redound to the glory of his Excellency, and to that of his election-committee, and indeed of all others, to whose exertions we are indebted for his election to the Chief Magistracy.

ONE OF THE OBLIGED.

To the Editor of the AURORA.

Dare you publish the following letter?

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.

Journeymen Pressmen.

WANTED Immediately three or four Journeymen 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 (23)

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN, When the present sheriff's time of office expires, I take the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for said office, and solicit your votes in my favour; in doing which you will confer an obligation, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's assured friend and humble servant.

Joseph Cowperthwait.

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

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.

REPUBLICAN Book-Store, North Second Street, opposite Christ Church.

JUST PUBLISHED, With Illustrations and Additions Defultory 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. 3aw2w.

Mary Beck, RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she intends opening her Select SCHOOL on the first of October, in Fifth near Walnut Street, opposite the State House Yard, where she will as usual, teach the branches of polite and useful literature, including Geography, Astronomy, Writing, Arithmetic, and every accomplishment necessary to form a complete liberal education.

Young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, &c. in the House, which is very airy and healthy. Ms. G. Beck's Drawing and Painting School will commence at the same time. September 20. to th&fa 1m

Marshal's Sale. United States, Pennsylvania District, By virtue of a writ of venditiona exponas to BY virtue of a writ of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchant's Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 10th day of October, next at 7 o'clock in the evening, all the right, estate and interest of Oliver Pollock, in and to two thousand acres of choice lands situate on Pine Creek in the county of Lycoming—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Oliver Pollock by JOHN HALL, Marshal. Marshal's Office, Philadelphia Sept. 29, 1800 3aw 1S.

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. diw.

Dancing Academy. MR. QUESNET, with respect informs his pupils and the public in general, that he intends opening his Academy, on Monday the 6th of October, at his new assembly room, No. 64, South Fourth Street.

Mr. Quesnet is thankful to the Ladies and Gentlemen, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced every season—he was desirous for some time to meet with a gentleman of whom the character and talents, could, united together deserve the confidence of the public: deprived of such advantage, Mr. Q. has always thought proper to divide and fix the number of pupils; but this season the school can be improved one third more, having introduced Mr. Auril, as an assistant to him, and a person of ability. The scholars shall be attended three times a week as usual—Ladies in the morning; young Gentlemen in the afternoon; and grown Gentlemen in the evening.

N. B. The first practising ball in private for the scholars, will be a few days after the opening of the school; and the first ball will be on Thursday, the 16th October next.

Dancing. MR. AURIOL lately arrived from Paris, respectfully informs the public in general, that having some time to dispose of, he will attend those Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to be taught private at their own houses.

His lodgings are at No. 32, South Third Street, where directions can be left with his lady if he is absent. October 1. th&ff

By this Day's Mail.

NEW YORK, October 2. By the brig Dyett from Hamburg, we have received papers to the 1st of August, but they contain nothing so late as the accounts by the Maria.

Glasgow papers to the 13th of August are also received at this office by the Amsterdam packet, from Greenock. They contain nothing new.

In the above vessel came twenty-nine passengers. Mr. John Richardson, merchant of this city is among the number.

At Surinam in August last, American produce was in great demand. Butter sold from 75 to 80 cents per pound.

HARTFORD, September 29. On Thursday last was closed the session of the Circuit court of the United States, holden for the district of Connecticut, in this town.

Judge Cushing, in his address to the Grand Jury, pointed out the objects within their cognizance, and illustrated their duty as officers and citizens in a very impressive manner.

The case Samuel Fowler vs. Mary Linsey, and others, an action of disseisin, brought for the purpose of trying the title of Connecticut to certain land lying northward of the north line of Pennsylvania, and westward of the river Tioga, (part of what is commonly called the Connecticut Gore) was heard on a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, that since the last continuance of the action, the state of Connecticut had ceded to the United States all claims to soil or jurisdiction over territory lying westward, north westward and south westward of these counties in Connecticut, which are bounded westward by the eastern line of the state of New-York.

The cause was very ably argued by Mr. Daggett and Mr. Edwards, for the Connecticut claimants, and by Mr. Holmer and General Hamilton, in behalf of the tenants under the state of New-York. It was urged by the claimants that the court having once had cognizance of the cause, ought to proceed to final judgment, although the place in which the disseisin was alleged was not at present within the jurisdictional limits of Connecticut.

The court after much deliberation were unanimous in opinion that they could take no further cognizance of the cause. The decision in this case was also adopted in three others of a similar nature.

An armed French merchant vessel, the schooner Peggy captured by captain Jewett, of the United States ship of war Trumbull, lately brought into New-London and libeled before the district court, was by the Judge of the district acquitted. On an appeal taken to the circuit court, and after a very full hearing the decree of the district court was reversed and the Peggy declared a lawful prize to the United States and the captors.

The decisions of the several causes that were tried during the session, manifested the learning and candour which so eminently adorned the venerable Judge who presided in the court.

Indian Queen. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has taken that well-known Inn, the INDIAN QUEEN, lately kept by Mr. James Thompson, deceased, and solicits their patronage as well as the patronage of those Gentlemen who were accustomed to give it their support, assuring them that it shall be conducted on the same liberal plan which characterized it when under the superintendance of his predecessor.

The house has undergone a thorough repair, and it would be needless to observe to those who know them, that the stables are, in spaciousness and convenience, unequalled in Philadelphia, and the best provender and attendance are always provided for horses, by the Public's obedient servant.

JAMES COYLES. October 1. 9

STAGES REMOVED. THE public are hereby informed, that the Baltimore Coach will in future start from the Indian Queen, No. 15, South Fourth Street, every day except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, and will arrive at Peck's Tavern, Baltimore, the next day at 8 o'clock and the Stages to New York, will start every day at 8 and 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. BARNEY & Co. N. B.—A book is kept open at Mr. Ely Chandler's Franklin Head, where seats may also be taken in the above line of stages. October 2. 9

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 20. 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. dt& codiw.