

MR. WAYNE.

Mr. Dallas has lately obtained upon the public, two publications respecting the constitutional mode of electing Electors; these papers, whatever form they may have chosen to give them, were evidently in the first instance defined for the press; each of them is stamped with no inconsiderable portion of arrogance; and both of them are rendered singular by a spirit of suphistry and misrepresentation equally disgraceful to his character and his cause.

- 1st. By the people at large,
2d. By the people in districts, or
3d. By the Legislature representing the people.

In his second letter when justifying the opinion, that the Legislature are empowered to make a choice, he says that the state may be considered either in its physical or political capacity, that in its physical capacity it consists of the people themselves, in its political capacity of the legislature representing the people.

The true question therefore, according to Mr. Dallas's own statement is; what is the legislature? what is that power which thus represents the state; and which is thus entrusted with the delegated portion of its sovereignty.

The Legislature is defined to be that power which makes laws: in whom by the constitution of Pennsylvania is this power vested? In a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The Legislature, therefore, consists of two distinct independent branches; each having a control over the measures of the other, the consent of each being necessary except in certain specified cases to enable the acts of the other to be carried into effect.

If it is admitted, that the members of the two branches jointly assembled, have no legislative powers; it is a contradiction in terms to say they can be a legislature; since no legislative act, entered upon by them can be legal in its operation and effect.

In order however, to rescue himself from the ridicule attached to his dogmas, Mr. Dallas attempts to render the constitution as absurd as his own opinions.—He says that in two cases the Legislature are empowered to make an election by joint vote, and that this circumstance proves that the Legislature for deliberative purposes only, are to act distinctly and concurrently; but that for ministerial purposes it was intended they should act conjointly or by a conventional vote.

It appears, however, that the framers of the Magna Charta of our liberties, as they had more correct ideas, used more correct language than himself. If two or more shall be equal and highest in votes says that sacred instrument, one of them shall be chosen Governor (not by the Legislature but) by the joint vote of the Members of both Houses. Again the State Treasurer shall be appointed annually by the joint vote of the Members of both Houses.

A distinction therefore clearly exists between the Legislature acting Legislatively, representing the State Sovereignty, and invested with the political capacity of the State, and an heterogeneous mixture of the members of the two Houses acting conjointly, distinguished by no constitutional name—and competent to perform no valid Legislative act.

Another of the Committee.

[The following Song, written by the Bard of Ayrshire is an elegant and tender compliment to the lovely female to whom it was originally addressed. It seems, from a note below, that the fair Caledonian has exchanged the mountains and the Poets of Scotland for the shores of the Atlantic, and the din of Commerce.]

THE BLUE EYED LASSIE. (From vol. 4 of Burns's works.) I gae'd a waefu' gate, yeftreen, A gate I fear, I'll dearest rue; I gat my death frae twa sweet e'en Twa lovely e'en o' bonnie blue Twa nae her golden ringlets bright Her lips, like roses, wat wi' dew Her heaving bosom, lily white— It was her e'en she bonnie blue.

Dr. Currie, the Editor of Burns's, informs us that "the Heroine of this song was Miss J. of Lochmabar. This Lady now Mrs R. after residing some time in Liverpool is settled with her husband in New York, North America."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, has published a very brilliant and complete edition of the works of Robert Burns, a poet, the rays of whose fancy have shed new light and lustre upon Scotland, the land of learning. This valuable edition of the works of an original bard, is enriched with much sound criticism, and, above all, with the biography of Burns. We understand that to the good taste and judgment of Mr. Dobson, bookseller, of this city, we shall shortly be indebted for a handsome American edition of these delightful volumes. On their appearance, the writer of this article, will cheerfully attempt to "speak somewhat more largely," concerning the genius and works of a favourite author. The Ploughman of Ayrshire was one of that favoured choir, upon whom, in the impassioned words of my Lord Bolingbroke, "the God of Nature has been pleased to bestow a larger portion of the ethereal spirit, than is given to the majority of mankind."

A very late English writer observes that the cumbrous volumes of Voltaire and Wieland are greedily fought, and printed with all the meretricious decorations of engraving, hot press and wire woven paper and that the "Grape-shot of Literature" is spreading havoc all around in the light essays of a Godwin, in the deleterious novels of a Holcroft, and in the licentious plays and crazy tales of Diablerie and Witcherie, now pouring from Germany throughout Europe.

It is well remarked by an observer that the world is overwhelmed by the daily influx of modern publications, pouring in, on all sides, from the ocean of Literature.

The first and most important reform, and which loudly calls for the immediate and serious attention of every Philosopher, statesman and divine is the restoration of the respectability of the Press.—To prevent it from being degraded into a bad ministring angel of Deism, a pander to the vice or the folly of the vulgar, a vehicle of bombastic nonsense, and canting and lying Patriotism, or a kennel, through which every French, and every German impurity may pass, and "Sink in the nostrils of the People."

The Committees appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives, on the subject of the disagreement of the two Houses respecting the bill, entitled, "An act to direct, on behalf of this state, the manner of appointing the Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States," have had several meetings since Friday last, without adjusting the difference between them;—it is said that another effort was to have been made yesterday morning, and if the opinions of the committees did not then harmonize, they would report their disagreement to their respective Houses.

The following are the names of the members of the two Committees:— From the Senate—Messrs. Gurney, Ewing, McClellan, Johnson, and Barton. From the House of Representatives.—Messrs. Whitehill, Boileau, Logan, Penrose, and Snyder.

IMPORTANT.

Last evening arrived in this city from Lancaster, Tenche Coxe, Esqr. with face, nearly as long, and heart, as heavy, as his own compositions. Totally defeated in the Country, he now tempts the Town, but, alas! the race of Jacobinism is nearly over, and the friends of the would-be secretary hint that his "much speaking" and much writing had better at present be spared.

The Jacobin Members of the New-York Legislature, have held a caucus, at which they have resolved to support G. CLINTON, the father-in-law of GENET, the French Jacobin, as Governor of that State.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. the light-house on Brandt Point, (Nantucket,) was blown down.

The ship Swiftsure, from Liverpool, for and belonging to New-York, was chased into Newport, on Friday the 7th instant, by a British privateer brig of 14 guns, and 40 men, from Halifax.—The Swiftsure left Liverpool, on the 4th of October.

An infamous publication has lately appeared in this city, entitled the "Sixth Number of the Rubb Light," and ascribed to Cobbett. Any man of common sense who reads the work, and is acquainted with the style of its pretended author, will at once perceive that it is an abandoned fabrication, probably written in Philadelphia, and calculated and intended to produce an effect on the election for President. It is not even stated to have been printed in England, and the first person who is known to have sold it, is one Rawole, an avowed and notorious democrat. A Forgery so evident and abominable has seldom issued even from a Jacobin Press, and it is hoped that the people of this country with all their culpability, are too well informed to be made the dupes of a stratagem as weak as it is villainous.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

The next Sabbath will be observed in the Churches of different denominations in this city, as a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer for the Mercy of God experienced by us during the Seasons of this year.

Inhabitants of Philadelphia!

You are called to the discharge of a solemn, and necessary, and transporting duty. Will you pierce Heaven with your cries in the time of trouble and affliction, and will you refuse your gratitude and acknowledgments to your God when he sends you prosperity? Frequently has the Lord frowned upon you in his just displeasure; and frequently has his blow of justice followed your crimes; But again have you turned unto folly. Again have you laughed at Divine Indignation, and trampled under foot the awful blood of redemption. Let not your conduct be again chargeable with his ingratitude. Forget not that Providence who hath manifested a forbearance towards you far beyond your merits—who hath not during the last Summer and Autumn permitted his Pestilence to visit you, to glut the grave with his prey, and to render this metropolis the scene of desolation and mourning. Let all the Houses of God then be filled at the ensuing Sabbath by his grateful People.—Let his Ministers proclaim how great are his Mercies; and let the offerings of pious joy be united with praise, repentance, and humility.

[Phila. Gaz.]

No dispatches have been received by the Government of the United States, as stated in a Philadelphia paper; but from concurring advices there is the greatest probability that the account, taken from an English paper, that a treaty has been concluded between this Country and France, is true. We know this belief is entertained by the best informed men in Washington. Wall, pap.

A number of English and American shipwrecked seamen have been landed at Bermuda this fall, where they have been treated with the greatest humanity.

DIED, lately Mr. Wm. TUBBS, late Captain's Clerk on board the U. S. sloop of war Baltimore.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

LANCASTER, November 14.

Messrs. Boileau, Penrose, and Wilson, of the House of Representatives, waited on the Governor this day and presented the following answer to that body to his address.

To THOMAS M'KEAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

The House of Representatives impressed with the importance of the extraordinary occasion, on which you have convened the Legislature, take this early opportunity to express their approbation of so reasonable and patriotic an interposition of the executive authority.

While the motives by which you have been actuated, justly increase your claims upon the public confidence and esteem, we anxiously hope, that the honorable example of your conduct, will produce a cordial cooperation, in all the departments of the government, to rescue Pennsylvania from the stigma of neglecting the performance of an important constitutional duty, and endangering the energy and stability of the Union.

We concur, sir, in the general opinion which you have announced, that the appointment of the electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, by a general choice of the people, is the truest, safest, fairest exposition of the constitution; and we sincerely lament the necessity which even in a single instance, has imposed a departure from that rule; but as there is

no alternative except a Legislative appointment, or a dereliction of the right of election, the good sense of our constituents will discern the dangerous consequence of the latter course, and justify a resolution to pursue the former. Under this conviction, we have given a prompt attention to your address, and guided in the present instance by the precedent which our sister States have established—by the obvious spirit of the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, in similar cases—and by the very nature of the subject, we trust that whatever may be the issue of this interesting session, there will be no cause on our part, for self-reproach or public censure.

We shall receive your future communications, on the general state of the Commonwealth, with merited respect; and be assured, Sir, that all the means in our power will constantly be employed to preserve that liberal and harmonious intercourse between the departments of the government, which is essential to the advancement of our private happiness, as well as to the execution of our public trust.

To which the Governor returned the following reply:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. GENTLEMEN,

AS it is my constant study to merit the approbation of the Legislature in all my official proceedings, it affords me a sincere satisfaction to receive the present testimonial of confidence and esteem from the House of Representatives.

That the occasion of which you are convened is an important one, appears to be the unanimous opinion of every private citizen, as well as of every public officer. It involves the fulfilment of a solemn obligation to our sister States, and the discharge of an indispensable duty, which we owe to our constituents. Though therefore, it is no longer in your power to pursue the most eligible mode of appointing electors. I am happy to find, that you consider the appointments as an act, that must, at all events, be performed, in any mode that the constitution will allow. Convinced as I am, that the virtual secession of Pennsylvania, by refusing or neglecting to give her vote, in the organization of the Federal government, will be a vital stab to the Union, under which it may, perhaps, long languish, but from which it can never perfectly recover. I wait with inexpressible solicitude, the ultimate determination of the Legislature.

Yes, Gentlemen, I cannot allow myself to despair. If the voice of the people is at all regarded; if their welfare is contemplated if the honour of the Legislature, as a body, is consulted, if the blessings of a quiet conscience are to be preserved to its members, as individuals, and if the applause of all good men is an object of pursuit—Pennsylvania cannot fail to be rescued from the impending danger and disgrace. THOMAS M'KEAN.

The following is the answer reported by a Committee of the Senate, composed of Messrs. Gurney, Postlethwaite & Smith: REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

To THOMAS M'KEAN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Senate, sensible of the importance of your communication to both houses of the Legislature, have given it the most early attention.

The circumstance of no mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States being yet prescribed is a subject of general regret, but had a more early interposition of the executive authority been extended, it is probable there would not have been occasion for the regret at this late day.

We feel the influences of those occurrences which admonish us all to rally round the constitution of our country, and permit us to add the constitution of our particular state, we shall carefully advert to their respective provisions in all our deliberations on the important subject of choosing electors, and we confidently hope that the result will consist with the former without infringing the political balance of the latter.

The day of election being so near at hand as to preclude our constituents from an immediate participation in the choice of electors, we shall endeavor to devise such a mode as, that while it conforms to our constitutions, shall promise all the satisfaction to our fellow citizens that the emergency of present circumstances will possibly admit. Thus shall we become exonerated from responsibility as far as depends on the Senate of this important state to preserve its merited place in the great scale of the Union.



Gazette Marine List, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, arrival dates, and agents. Includes entries for Brig Mentor, Schr. Harmless, Polly Dear, Breakland, David, Sally, Sloop Astrea, Ship Criterion, Schr. Betley, Nancy, Sloop Eliza, and Charleston Richmond Norfolk New York Norfolk.

Schooner Virginia, Weston, from hence arrived at Charleston in 6 days. Brig Beaver, Elliot, from Havana, is below, as also another brig. The following vessels went to sea on Friday last: viz: Ship Voltaire, Bowen, Hamburg; Ship Sufanna, Donohue, Amsterdam; Sealow, Tatum, St. Croix; Juno, Aberie, Bremen; Amiable Adelci, Patten, Liverpool; Dolly, Webb, Oms; Schr. Farmer, Richards, Cape Francis; T. & B. Brothers, Hays, Barbadoes; Hannah, Fullerton, Jamaica; M. Stenger, Stiles, Cape Francis. Letter Bags of the ships Thomas Wilson, Smith, for Amsterdam and Pennsylvania, York, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Coffee House to-morrow morning.

SALEM, Nov. 15.

Entered—Schooner Harriot, Very, from Genoa, and 43 days from Malaga. The ship American Hero, Lindsay, of Salem, was spoke in lat. 45. long. 35, 24 days from Alexandria bound to Amstredam. Arrived at Newport, a brig from St. Ubes, who had been brought too and boarded in the Sound, by a privateer. The schooner Ebenezer, Evans, from Marblehead for Bilbao, was spoke October 13, lat. 43, 45, long. 57. NEW YORK, November 15. ARRIVED, days. Schr. Nancy, Laboyteaux, Montego-Bay 50 Delaware, Hall, Wilmington 9. Saturday arrived schooner Hetty, Dorgan, 9 days from Wilmington, N. C. Nov. 12, spoke schooner Betley, Thompkin, 16 days from Turks Island, for Norfolk. Same day, schooner Two Sisters, Hall, 30 days from St. Bartholomews. Left there the Brig Tig. R. Bartlett, of and for Baltimore. Same day, schooner Nancy, Laboyteaux, 50 days from Jamaica. Same day, ship Orpha, Driggs, 25 days from Havana. Left there, schooner Fanoy, Nixon, and schooner Little John of this port, together with a number of other American vessels. Brig Little George, Jackaday, has arrived at the Havanna.

CHARLESTON, October 31.

The ship Maria, Ingles, from London, five brigs, and a lugger, were off the bar last evening.

NOTICE.

Bank of the United States, NOVEMBER 17, 1800. THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are informed, that according to the Statute of Incorporation, a General Election for twenty five Directors, will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. And pursuant to the eleventh section of the by-laws, the stockholders of the said Bank are also notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, at six o'clock in the evening.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second Fundamental Article. Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next ensuing year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected. 155

John Whitesides, BREWERY, (late William Dawson's) No. 50, north Sixth street—where they may be supplied with Porter, ale, Table and other Beers. N. B. A quantity of excellent old Porter on hand fit for immediate use. November 18 d1m

Saw Manufactory. FRANCIS MASON, No. 10, south Fifth street, MANUFACTURES mill, cross-cut and pit saws, equal in quality, appearance and shape to any ever imported; which he sells wholesale at the following prices—6 inch mill saws 5 1-2 dollar each; cross-cut do. 50 cents per foot; pit do. 60 cents per foot. Wood-Cutters cast steel saws, and every other kind, made to any particular direction. November 18 d1m

New-Theatre. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 19, Will be presented, a celebrated TRAGEDY, called THE Law of Lombardy. Written by Robert Jephson, Esq.—Author of the Count of Narbonne, Braganza, &c.—And performed at the Theatre in Drury Lane, London, with universal applause. With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

King of Lombardy, Mr Warren; Bireno, Mr Wignell; Paladore, Mr Cooper; Afranio, Mr Wood; Rinaldo, Mr Bailey; Lucio, Mr Cain; Senator, Mr Prigmore; 1st Forester, Mr Blissett; 2d Forester, Mr Usher; Old Shepherd, Mr Morris; Squire, Mr Hopkins; Officer, Mr Durang. Sophie (Princess of Lombardy) Mrs Merry; Alinda, Miss E. Westray. Attention!—Miss Arnold, Mrs Stuart, Mrs Doctor, Mrs Warren, Miss Solomons, &c. &c. In act 5th, a Procession and Dead March. To which will be added (for the second time in America) a new Musical Entertainment.

St. David's Day; CALLED

The Honest Welshman. (Now performing at the Theatre, Covent Garden, with unbounded applause.) Old Townly, Mr Warren; William Townly, Mr J. Darley; Owen, Mr Prigmore; Peter Plimlimmon, Mr Bernard; Dick, Mr Francis; Watkin, Mr Hopkins. Ellen, Miss E. Westray; Tabine, Mrs Oldmixon; Gwyneth, Mrs Salmon; Welch Girl, Miss Agnold. Welch Lads and Lasses, Messrs Durang, Beily—Mrs Doctor, Mrs Warren, Mrs Stuart, Mrs Solomons, &c. &c.