

NEW JERSEY

FEDERAL MEETING.

THE Honorable the Legislature of New-Jersey having, on the seventh day of this instant, enacted a law whereby, on the 23d and 24th days of December next, an election is to take place throughout the State for choosing five persons as Representatives in the seventh Congress of the United States, to commence on the 4th day of March next ensuing; and it being deemed of the highest importance, at this time, to the support of the Federal Government, that such characters should be proposed, as may, by their talents, integrity, and principles, secure the combined suffrage of the friends of government throughout the State--For this purpose, a large and respectable meeting of persons, from every county in the State, was holden at the State-House in Trenton, on this day, who having proceeded to appoint the Hon. ISAAC SMITH, as chairman, and General JOHN BEATTY, secretary of the meeting, did, after the maturest consideration, come to the following resolves:

1st. That, in the opinion of this meeting, it will be most conducive to the interest of the Federal Government, and the real good of the people of New-Jersey, to promote the election of Aaron Ogden, William Coxe, junr, James H. Inlay, Franklin Davenport, and Peter D. Vroom, as their representatives in the next Congress.

2d. That, in coming to this resolution, the members of this meeting have acted upon the most disinterested principles, relinquished all local and private preferences, and, proceeding upon a large and extensive view of the situation of the State and its relative political aspects, have recommended those characters as most likely to combine the efforts of the friends of order and justice, and to ensure Representatives, respectable for their talents and integrity.

3d. That, as essential to the success of the federal ticket, this meeting earnestly recommends to their fellow-citizens activity and zeal; and feeling that there is but one common interest, and relinquishing private and local considerations, they would unite in one common effort to secure, at this important crisis, a representation, in the next Congress, truly attached to those measures of the General Government, which have hitherto preserved the peace of the country, its prosperity and glory.

4th. That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the above intentions, this meeting further recommends to the several counties, to take early measures for the support of the federal ticket, by conveying information, and taking the necessary steps to counteract such false and fraudulent impositions, as the enemies of the federal government practised at the late election for members of the State Legislature, but happily without success.

5th. That John Outwater, of Bergen; Eliha Boudinot, of Essex; John Neilson, of Middlesex; John Lloyd, of Monmouth; Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Somerset; Geo. Anderson, of Burlington; Thomas Heflon, of Gloucester; William Wallace, of Salem; Samuel Ogden, of Cumberland; Parsons Leaming, of Cape May; Isaac Smith, of Hunterdon; William Campfield, of Morris; and, Peter Sharps, of Sussex; be requested to prepare and publish an address to the citizens of New-Jersey, recommending to their attention these resolutions, and suggesting such reasons as they may think calculated to impress on their minds the necessity of supporting the objects of this meeting.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, be published in all the newspapers of this State.

ISAAC SMITH, Chairman. JOHN BEATTY, Secretary. November 13, 1800.

ADDRESS

Federal Republicans

OF THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,

RECOMMENDING THE CHOICE OF AARON OGDEN, WILLIAM COXE, junr, JAMES H. IMLAY, FRANKLIN DAVENPORT, AND PETER D. VROOM, Esquires.

REPRESENTATIVES

IN THE Seventh Congress of the United States.

BY A COMMITTEE, Appointed at the State House in Trenton, on the 13th of November, 1800.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

IT is manifest to all, that, from the very commencement of the Federal Government, in March, 1789, to this moment, a party has existed, incessantly opposed to its operations, and indecent in their treatment of the constituted authorities.

This party was at first limited; consisting chiefly, of those characters, in the larger States, who were dissatisfied with the balance given by the constitution to the smaller members of the confederacy by an equal representation in the Senate.

This they could never forgive; and, failing to prevent its adoption, they wished to justify their unfavorable predilections, by obstructing the measures of government.

And, it is not to be doubted, they will seize on the first opportunity, which presents itself, either to annihilate the Senate, the

anchor of our union, or mould it to the views of the more powerful States.

Yet the evident benefits, immediately resulting from the new Constitution, under the Federal Administration, soon stopped the clamour, if it did not quite extinguish the spirit, of dissimulation.

United councils; firm government; equal law; just and temperate liberty--those great objects of the revolution, and the promised rewards of so much toil and blood--were, for a time, the result of this great Federal Charter.

This fair prospect, however, was of short duration: The wars, which broke out in Europe, and which, for ten years past, have ravaged and desolated its finest regions, became the sources of infinite mischief to this rising empire.

The French Revolutionists, distracted, with diplomatic intrigues, our public councils; their philosophers, with impious systems of infidelity, poisoned the public morals; and their agents and partizans, profiting by the resentments which yet survived in the breasts of many Americans against Great-Britain, infused, every where, a spirit adverse to the public tranquility.

To the French Faction, were soon united, another class of aliens, equally disposed to force the government to war, and eager to avail themselves of the contingencies which that event, combined with a French connection, might present as favorable to their criminal designs.

These were emigrants from the English dominions, who, flying from punishment, or penury, gladly sought an asylum in a land, which held forth impunity to their crimes, and an easy supply to their wants.

With all these, were associated, the discontented--the ambitious--the unprincipled; and the disappointed, of our own countrymen; and although the three denominations differed in their national original, and in some respects, pursued different ends, yet, all united in one common and formidable opposition to the Federal Government; because it equally thwarted their grand revolutionary projects.

This Government was conducted by men of the first talents and the highest political integrity; their objects were Independence--Peace--Public Faith--Stability--Law--Practical Civil Liberty.

They proceeded on the maxims of experience--revised the efforts of clubs and associations, formed to control or destroy the lawful authorities:--they rejected the wild theories of democratic enthusiasts, and the insidious suggestions of pretended patriots; and, persevering, amidst threats from abroad and factions at home, they steadily pursued a course of dignified neutrality and constitutional energy--"maintaining union--establishing justice--insuring domestic tranquility--providing for the common defence--promoting the general welfare, and securing to themselves and posterity the blessings of liberty."

The intelligent and the virtuous have, at all times, been on the side of government: To their union, and their efforts, we owe it that, amidst the wreck of States and Kingdoms, and the extinction of religion and law, WE are yet FREE and HAPPY!

Fellow Citizens, if we look back, and survey the dangers we have passed, and the immense store of blessings, which have been secured under the Federal Government, where can we find cause for complaint, or how express the extent of our gratitude!

And yet this government, so free in its principles--so gentle in its restraints--so just in its laws--so prudent in its measures--so profuse in its benefits--the source and surety of our political liberty, our civil immunities, and religious freedom--has been the constant subject of reproach; and those, who have conducted it, the victims of calumny and persecution!

Those factions have never ceased to obstruct government, and to embitter society. Tro' trodden down, they are not destroyed--though foiled in successive attempts to disorganize, and to crush the systems of Washington and Adams, they rise with new vigor to the charge, proud of their very defeats, and meditating greater mischief.

The very measures necessary to guard the country against their destructive projects of revolution and anarchy, become the subjects of accusation, and are set-down as fresh items in their catalogue of grievances!

If by their countenancing or provoking foreign nations to outrage upon our rights and commerce, the government has been forced to protect them by military and naval armaments--then is the cry of flaming armies, and expensive navies, resounded in every quarter; and tyranny, and taxation, held up to alarm and disgust the people.

When, by fomenting discontents among the ignorant, they have stirred up resistance to the laws, and rebellions ensued--if Government represses the insurrection by force of arms, then is it accused of too much vigor in the means used for its protection, and charged with extravagance in the expenses attending the public service.

When, by continued torrents of calumny, they would destroy public confidence, and bring into contempt the representatives of the people--if laws are found necessary to curb sedition and slander, then is the liberty of the press the theme of their praifes, and its infringement the topic of virulent declamation against the government.

If the government resents foreign insults then it is charged with provoking war; if it submits to them, then it is upbraided with pusillanimity.

French depredations, tho' continued for years, and sanctioned by their government, are palliated, and can never justify resistance; but a British impressment, or capture, unauthorized by the sovereign, and chargeable only to individual violence or ignorance, is at once admitted, and even urged, as a sufficient cause for national war.

If the government will not protect commerce, then the revenue fails; foreign goods become dear, and home productions cheapen to a drug; the taxes must be laid upon the farmer, and industry finds no reward; This is, at once, decried as wretched policy. If to avoid this, the government permits the merchant to arm, and equips a navy to protect the revenue, the capital of the merchant, and the agriculture of the country--then are the people alarmed with tales of naval establishments, and increasing debt.

It is thus these tormentors weave around the constituted powers the web of destruction. If passive, the government sinks into annihilation--if active in repelling the foe, it is branded as the instrument of oppression!

Nor have the shafts of malice fallen only upon the heads of the public functionaries: Their constituents--that great and respectable class of the community, which, composing the majority of the people, have approved the measures of government--these, too, have been stigmatized with epithets the most reproachful, and deluged the most infamous.

These majorities of the American people, are sometimes depicted as a British faction, contriving to restore the British empire; and sometimes as willing to create a monarch of their own!

Sometimes they are aristocrats, because they adhere to the constitutional departments; then they are Tories, because they will not revolutionize their own government.

At one time they are priest-ridden, because they respect religion, and believe it essential to public as well as private happiness.

At another, the lawyers have too much influence, because they are attached to settled government; and stand forth the able defenders of its cause.

Such is the use which these constant libellers make of names and descriptions to inflame the violent, or mislead the unwary!

And whilst they multiply epithets, the most approbrious, upon the friends of administration, they assume, for themselves, titles of the most distinguished merit--They are the republicans, because they distrust and insult the government--They are friends of the people, because they preach up anarchy under the name of equality--They are reformers, because they wish to overturn--They are economists, because they are seeking after places of profit--They are modest because they are climbing after power.

Their censures are confined within no bounds, nor admit of any exceptions? Every law is condemned as useless or oppressive; the acts of every department, whether executive or judicial, are misrepresented; every public character is traduced; every friend to government threatened or derided; even the ordinary and necessary attendants of every government are held up as superfluous or oppressive.

Taxes, raised to pay the debts, defray the public charges, and execute the vast political and civil operations of the confederacy, are proved to be grievances; and the people invited to dispense with them.

Salaries, the stipulated compensations of those who engage in the arduous and thankless duties of public office, receive appropriate names of pensions and sinecures; or are hypocritically pretended to be enormous and unmerited.

Public Officers are treated as public nuisances; and the people persuaded, that they are multiplied beyond the necessities of the nation.

Incidents, the most insignificant, and mistakes the most innocent, are tortured into forms, monstrous and alarming!

The delinquency of a petty officer becomes an offence in the government; and the accidental preference of an unworthy candidate for a subaltern appointment, is charged against it as a premeditated wrong!

A casual conversation, half told--a confidential letter, half in jest, are exhibited as proofs of treason, or confessions of corruption!

This, fellow-citizens, is but a faint portrait of the violence, the injustice, and the arts of the factions, uniting their wiles and their means to disorganize the republic; and, upon the ruins of religion, morality and law, to establish the reign of terror and the sword of despotism.

Such have been the circumstances of the government, and such, for twelve years, the discouragements under which it had been conducted!

Still, however, the wise and the virtuous have prevailed:--The great body of real Americans, too enlightened to be deceived, and too independent to be awed, have approved the systems, begun by Washington, continued by Adams and supported by their representatives.

Six times have the American people, in their elections, returned majorities, friendly to those principles which characterize the conduct of the Federalists.

The SEVENTH CONGRESS is now to be chosen, and the great question again submitted to us--whether to continue our government in the hands of men opposed to untried theories and dangerous innovations, and attached to the existing order of things--or whether we will abandon it to the direction of those, whose conduct, whose writings, whose views, are revolutionary! to men who plainly tell us, "that they mean to change the entire face of things in this country!"

Arrived at this awful crisis, and compelled to a choice, it becomes us all, fellow-citizens, to think seriously and to act decisively.

The line seems distinctly drawn.--It is no longer a dispute about this or the other particular measure, as has been artfully pretended; but the opposition is general--it arraigns every federal character, and every federal measure--and aims at the overthrow of our national establishments.

These men do not conceal the extent of their designs--Every gazette--every hand-bill--every address they publish, speaks the language of disaffection, and announces the approach of Revolution!

The treaty with Great-Britain--the Public debt--the National Bank--the Navy--the Judiciary--the Senate--the Departments--the Finances--the Trade of the country--are all singled out, either as objects of destruction or subjects for radical reform.

A new President--new councils--new representatives--new officers--nay, we are told, that principles must be regenerated--and that a new spirit must animate the American people--that something, which they miscall Republicanism, must take the place of those temporary affections, which have heretofore united us to a just and efficient plan of constitutional liberty.

And, fellow citizens are you prepared to assent, or submit, to projects so bold--to changes so dangerous, if not ruinous!

Is it not enough that we have encountered years and years of revolution, and are now enjoying that very repose and civil security, which were the price of its toils and dangers?

Why is it, that having established our independence, and progressed to a state of unexampled felicity, we are to throw away the prize--never, perhaps, to be regained--or, only, after unexampled sufferings?

Why are we reminded of seventy-six--and why would the opposers of government revive the spirit and the circumstances of that period?

It was right, and it was necessary, to resist an enemy, and to break the yoke of an oppressor; and it was both natural and useful to discountenance and punish his adherents; but to nourish opposition to the government of our own choice, and to enkindle resentments against its supporters, by allusions to the revolutionary war, are equally cruel and criminal.

Those men, who avail themselves of such means to move the violent to desperation, or the weak to discontentment, can have no claim to our confidence or respect; they are either depraved or ignorant.

Viewing the characters and the conduct of the leading opposers of the Federal Government, have we no all reason, fellow-citizens, to be alarmed for our country?--and are we not called to repair to the post of duty?

To reflecting men--to those who have watched the progress of popular discontents, and the causes which conspire to overturn republican institutions--to such minds, these unceasing clamours against government, these rejected schemes of innovation, under the flattering names of economy, and reform, convey the certain prelates of some diabolical crisis!

But our safety is yet in our own hands. The great body of the American people are the Friends of Order, and the Supporters of their Government:--It is only by indifference--by false security--by unmanly timidity, that we shall lose it.

It is impracticable for us, on this occasion to discuss the Measures of Government: The prescribed bounds of our address will not permit it.

Nor do we deem it necessary: They have undergone a full examination; and by your suffrages, at the late Election you have pronounced yourselves SATISFIED!

In so doing, you have fulfilled the duties you owed to society; and we trust, given a pledge for your future exertions.

This government, which has hitherto received our support, and repaid us with its protection--what is its history, but one continued course of prudent legislation?--what does it present, but one wide, extended, picture of national prosperity and individual happiness!

What expectations have been disappointed; nay, what wishes have been left unsatisfied?

Did we look for the Consolidation and Extension of the Confederacy?--and has not our Union been maintained and the States augmented?

If we expected from it, as a State, more Rank and Protection, is not New-Jersey both exalted and secured?

If we trusted to it, as the Guardian of our Independence, and the Defender of our Public Rights is not America, at this moment, free, powerful, and respected?

If we flattered ourselves with increasing Wealth, in what period of the world--in what nation, can a parallel be found?--The Merchant; the Husbandman; the Artizan; the Laborer; every Class of the Community, bear testimony on the side of Government.

If we sought from it the blessings of Peace; of Domestic Security; of Private Property; of unviolated Conscience; of Personal Liberty; have not all these flowed from its administration?

What reasonable man, not actuated by ambitious designs, or urged to unlawful pursuits, can deny to the American Government the tribute of praise and gratitude. What prudent man is there, who will not, with his advice and his vote, endeavor to preserve it as it is?

But to guard it from its enemies, and to preserve it as it is, we must, we ought, fellow-citizens, to confide its management to those who, like ourselves, approve and respect it.

If from indolence, or untimely concessions, the public councils are transferred to other hands, there is an end of our security--perhaps an end of the government itself!

It is on our public elections that every thing depends.

If we are careful to select men of right principles, and unite in supporting them with our suffrages, we may fear no danger, but rise up and lie down in security.

And, of all the public agents, those should be selected with the greatest care, who are to represent the people in the National Legislature.

Impressed with this consideration, and feeling the importance of union and exertion, at this crisis, a great number of citizens from every part of the State, responsible for their integrity and their talents, have recommended to our choice the gentlemen named by them in the prefixed resolutions.

And we were requested to address to our fellow-citizens such reasons, as might tend to concentrate their opinions and efforts in favor of that ticket!

With this view, we have laid before you the preceding remarks: And conceiving it as a duty we owe to ourselves; to our families; to our country, and post-erity, to maintain the government, through the peaceable medium of private suffrage, we invite you, by these common obligations, to partake in this necessary, this lawful, and honorable privilege.

It is necessary, and at all times laudable, that we render this service to ourselves and country; but never more necessary than on this occasion.

Such is the state of the nation; such has been the progress of events, that the choice of Federal Representatives in this State, may save the country from divided councils; or, form a barrier against the encroachments of a too successful faction.

The propriety, fellow citizens, of uniting not only in our exertions, but our choice, is evident. The opposers of the federal government, though defeated in the late attempt to bring in Mr. Jefferson as President, will now endeavor to repair their miscarriage.

They will pursue their constant maxims of calumniating the government; of disparaging its measures; of deriding its friends; of crying up their republicanism, and flitting the people with professions of purity, and promises of reform: But, above all, they will unite.

Fellow-citizens, in this one thing it will be for our interest and honor to imitate them.

After the high recommendation, contained in the resolutions of the meeting at the State-House on the 13th instant, it is the less necessary for us to speak of the candidates proposed for the federal ticket.

Most of them have borne a part in the establishment of our independence; all of them have passed through the most important public offices; and all of them stand deservedly high in the confidence of their countrymen.

They are truly attached to the federal government; and possess talents fitted to maintain the dignity and interest of the State they may represent.

We trust that, with these qualifications, and carrying with them the favorable sentiments of so many respectable men, they will be acceptable to the friends of government in every part of the State.

But should it happen that any of our fellow-citizens, from defect of information in regard to the characters who compose it, or some preference for others, might hesitate to support this ticket, we beg them to consider, that, in a case of this kind, it is not possible to reconcile every local partiality, and conform to every individual inclination; to reflect, also, that, by dividing our suffrages, or dropping any of these candidates, we must inevitably fail in the great object of a full federal representation.

To these observations, dictated from a sense of duty, and under the most solemn conviction that the times require the union and the exertions of every friend to his country, we add our earnest exhortation, to every individual citizen, to act as if the success of the federal ticket depended on his own vote--equally interested in the common welfare, it is but just, that we should lend our aid to the common means, for ensuring its continuance. And if from indolence, indifference, or some trifling obstruction, we take no part in the choice of our public agents, we shall be justly chargeable for the calamities, which may follow from the omission.

John Outwater, William Wallace, Samuel Ogden, John Neilson, Parsons Leaming, John Lloyd, Isaac Smith, Frederick Frelinghuysen, William Campfield, George Anderson, Peter Sharps, Thomas Heflon.

December 8, 1800.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 6. Yesterday arrived sch'r Eagle, Rulphord, 22 days from St. Bartholomews. Left there brig ---, Bartlett, of Baltimore, & sch'r Sea Flower, Fairly, of Newburyport. Capt. R. informs that the brig Debby, Topps, belonging to Baltimore, from the Guinea coast, with 60 slaves on board, was seized there and condemned by the governor.

Same day, brig Little George, Jackaways, 23 days from Havannah. Left there the brig Blleguibo Packet, just arrived from this port; sch'r Maria, of do. to sail in a few days.

Same day, sch'r Fanny, Nixon, 29 days from Havannah.

Same day, sch'r Eliza, Little, 33 days from Exuma.

Same day, sch'r Peter & Ann, Waddleton, 8 days from Halifax.

Same day, sch'r President, Pearson, 7 days from Virginia. Dec. 2, spoke ship Dolphin, R. binton, 51 days from Hamburg, bound to Philadelphia.

MR. FRANCIS'S First Subscription Ball.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs his Scholars and those Gentlemen who have already honored the Subscription with their names, that the first Ball will be on Saturday the 6th of December.

Subscription tickets will be ready for delivery on Thursday the 4th instant.

Days of tuition (for the future) Mondays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for young Ladies only. Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 o'clock for gentlemen, and on the Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock for those of a more advanced age.

December 1. d6t

For Liverpool, To return an early Spring ship to Philadelphia.

THE SHIP ROSE, of Philadelphia, SILAS JONES, master, Burchen 280 tons. Is intended to be speedily dispatched. For freight or passage apply to JOHN ENGLISH, No. 147, Water Street, or to JAMES CLIBBORN & ENGLISH, Philadelphia.

New-York, Dec. 2d. 1800.