

Celebrated New Work.

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD, No. 41, in Chestnut Street, (four volumes in two, neatly bound and lettered, price 2 dollars and 50 cents.)

THE LOOKER-ON,

A PERIODICAL PAPER.

By the Rev. SIMON OLIVE-BRANCH, A. M. Orator, medicus Pallentes radere Moros, Doctus, et ingenio culpam deliquit ludos.

My business in this State Made me a Looker-on here in Vienna; Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble, Till it o'er run the stew; laws for all faults; But faults so countenanced, that the strong statutes Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop, As much in mock as mark.

Measure for Measure.

It appears from the dedication, that the editor of this publication is the Rev. William Roberts, A. M., B. R. S. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and from the title number, that the labor, and consequently the merit of these papers, have rested with the editor, excepting only a few contributions particularly mentioned. The editor's design has been, as he himself represents it, "to substitute the forsaken topics of morality, life, nature, an &c. in the room of shallow politics and news-paper philosophy, and to betray men, under the mask of amusement, into serious and manly thoughts. This design was laudable, and the execution was meritorious. As literary productions, these periodical papers are entitled to distinction; but their highest praise is, that they are throughout calculated to promote virtue and good manners."

Analytical Review.

Lately Published by J. Ormrod,

Condorcet on the progress of the human mind, 7/6; Miss Williams' Letters from France, 4/8; Visit from the Week, 1/2; Brown on the natural equality of men, 4/8; Life of God in the Soul of Man, 3/6; Aikin's Letters to his Son, 9/4 1-2; Homer's Iliad by Pope, 7/6; Hayley's Triumph of Temper, with plates, 7/6; M'Ewen on the Types, 3/7 1-2; Select Psalms and Hymns for Youth, 1/4 1-2; Burke's celebrated Letter to the Duke of Bedford, 1/10 1-2; Wharton's Answer to Priestley, 1/10 1-2; Watson's Answer to Paine, 3/6 1-2; Watson's Answer to Gibbon: 1/10 1-2; Cullen's Practice, 2 vols, 3/6; Bayley on the Dock Peter of New-York, 7/6; Webster's Collection on the Yellow Fever, 7/6; Chaptal's Chemistry, 3 vols. in 1, 22/6; President's Address, 11d; Poem on do. 5d. 1-2; British, Algerine and Spanish Treaties, ratified, 3/4 1-2; Travels of Cyrus, French and English, 2 vols. 15/; Win erbotham's History of China, 2 vols. 15/; Winterbotham's History of China, 2 vols. 22/6 &c. &c.

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To be sold on Saturday evening the 5th of November, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Merchants' Coffee House.

TWO three story brick houses with convenient kitchens north side of Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, each with the privilege of an alley is 16 1-2 feet front; the lot is 150 in depth.

One two story brick house in Zane-street, commonly called Sugar alley. The house is 16 1-2 feet front, on said alley, with a good kitchen; the lot is 90 feet in depth.

One vacant lot, adjoining the said house, in Zane-street, 16 1-2 feet front, and 90 feet deep; at the end of 90 feet the said lot widens 33 feet, and runs back of the Market street lots 17 1/2 feet, 33 feet wide.

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45 acres of excellent meadow land in Greenwich, which will be sold either by small parcels or 12 acre lots; 30 tons of excellent upland hay. Enquire of

HENRY SECKEL, GEORGE COOPER, HENRY SHEAFF, ABRAHAM WILT, or EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

October 29.

For Sale,

This day Landing from on board the ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Amsterdam,

Gin, in pipes

Empty Gin Cases

Hook in cases of 4 doz.

Glass Tumblers in chests

Sweet Oil in cases

Parte Graffe Cheese in boxes, &c.

Also Landing by the Louisa, Capt. Bell, from Lisbon,

60 Quarter-casks Lisbon Wine.

Or Hand,

A quantity of Brandy, Hazle-Nuts in sacks, &c.

Peter Blight, Auctioneer.

October 17.

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Imported per the ships Glasgow, from Dublin, Liberty from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfast,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Assorted from 11d. to 4s. sterling—Also 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worked Hosiery.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.

Diapers and Table-Cloths

A few boxes Tickens and Checks

A few halves Flannels

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25 Boxes Window Glass, 6 by 8,

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The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be disposed of by the package on reasonable terms.

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No. 6, N. Front-street.

10th mo. 19th.

Just Landing,

At South street-wharf, from on board the ship Sedgely, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,

The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.

Do. Sheetings do.

Do. Diaper do.

Do. Huckaback do.

Do. Crabs do.

Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.

Do. White Candle Tallow.

Do. White Soap in small boxes.

Do. Cordage of fine yarn.

Ravens Ducks.

Winglafs, 1st and 2nd sort.

Horse Hair untwined.

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Do. Hoop Iron.

Do. Nail Rods.

10 Tons Oakum and Junk.

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For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XVI.

THE votaries of Mr. Jefferson vainly endeavored to vindicate his conduct respecting his connection with the editor of the National Gazette and his opposition to the measures of government, while Secretary of State.

In respect to the first they said, "that Mr. Freneau was recommended by several of his fellow legislators, men of high reputation and who were interested in his welfare"; and that, to entitle him to the office which Mr. Jefferson bestowed on him, it was merely necessary that he should be a citizen of the United States, and irreproachable in point of morality and in other respects well qualified to discharge its duties. "It is at once seen that, such an apology, to an enlightened public, is as insulting as was the conduct which it was designed to gloss over. As well might Mr. Jefferson, should he be elected president, and pension a printer to support his measures, attempt hereafter to varnish over such an act by a like vindication.

As to the second point, these votaries, whose devotion for their idol kindled at every form, in which he presented himself, even deduced matter of panegyric from his opposition to the measures of the government. "It was according to them, the sublimest pitch of virtue in him, not only to have extra-officially embarrassed plans, originating with his colleagues, in the course of their progress, but to have continued his opposition to them, after they had been considered and enacted by the legislature, with such modifications as had appeared to them proper, and had been approved by the chief magistrate. Such conduct, in their opinion, marked a firm and virtuous independence of spirit."

If any proof were wanting of that strange perversion of all ideas of decorum and order, which has long characterized a certain party, this making a theme of encomium of what was truly a demonstration of a caballing, self-sufficient, and refractory temper, would afford it.

I shall endeavour to state what course a firm and virtuous independence of character, guided by a just and necessary sense of decorum, should have dictated to an officer in Mr. Jefferson's station.

I do not hesitate to reprobate the position, that a man, who had accepted an office in the executive department, should be held to throw the weight of his character into the scale, to support a measure, which in his conscience he disapproved, and in his station had opposed—or that the members of the administration should form together a close and secret combination, into whose measures the profane eye of the public should not pry. But there is a very obvious medium between acting or countenancing, and intriguing and machinating against a measure; between opposing it in the discharge of an official duty or volunteering an opposition to it in the discharge of no duty, between entering into a close and secret combination with the other members of the administration, and being the active leader of an opposition to its measures.

The true line of propriety appears to be the following:—A member of the administration in one department ought only to aid those measures of another, which he approves.—Where he disapproves, if called upon to do officially, he ought to manifest his disapprobation, and avow his opposition; but, out of an official line, he ought not to interfere, "as long as he thinks fit to continue a PART OF THE ADMINISTRATION."

When the measure in question has become a law of the land, especially with a direct sanction of the chief magistrate, it is his peculiar duty to acquiesce. A contrary conduct is inconsistent with his relations as an officer of the government, and with a due respect as such for the decisions of the legislature and of the head of the executive department.

The success of every government, its capacity to combine the exertion of public strength with the preservation of personal right and private security, must always depend on the energy of the executive.

This energy, again, must materially depend on the union and mutual deference, which subsist between the members of that department, and the conformity of their conduct with the views of the executive chief.

Difference of opinion between men engaged in any common pursuit, is a natural appendage of human nature. When only exerted in the discharge of a duty, with delicacy and temper, among liberal and sensible men, it can create no animosity; but when it produces officious interferences, dictated by no call of duty; when it volunteers a display of itself in a quarter where there is no responsibility, it must inevitably beget ill-humour and discord.

Applied to the members of the executive administration of any government, and more particularly a republican government, it must necessarily tend to occasion, more or less, distracted councils, to foster factions in the community, and particularly to weaken the government.

Moreover, the heads of the several executive departments, are to be viewed as auxiliaries to the executive chief. Opposition to any measure of his, by either of those heads, except in the shape of frank, firm and independent advice to himself, is evidently contrary to the relations, which subsist between the parties. And a measure becomes his, so as to involve this duty of acquiescence, as well by its having received his sanction in the form of a law, as by its having previously received his approbation.

One of the powers entrusted to our chief magistrate is, that of objecting to bills which have passed the two houses of congress. This supposes the duty of objecting, when he is of opinion that the object of any bill is either unconstitutional or pernicious. The approbation of a bill implies, that he does not think it either the one or the other; and it makes him responsible to the community for this opinion. The measure becomes his by adoption; nor could he escape a portion of the blame, which would finally attach itself to a bad measure, to which he had given his consent.

Solid as are these principles, the public ear has, notwithstanding, been frequently assailed with com-

\* See the American Daily Advertiser, by Dunlap, of the 13th October, 1792.

† See the same, of 10th Oct., '93.

mon place topics, and plausible flourishes and declamations against them. However such flourishes may be dexterously related by the traffickers in popular prejudice, these principles, founded on political truth, may, with confidence, be submitted to the deliberate opinion of an enlightened and sober people.

It may be asked—What? is a man to sacrifice his confidence and his judgment to an office? Is he to be a dumb spectator of measures which he deems to be a violation of the rights and interests of his fellow-citizens? Is he to pollute the frivolous rules of a false complaisance, or the arbitrary dictates of a tyrannical decorum, the higher duty which he owes to his community? I answer, no! he is to do none of these things. If he cannot coalesce with those, with whom he is associated, as far as the rules of official decorum, propriety, and obligation may require, without abandoning what he conceives to be the true interest of the community, let him place himself in a situation, in which he will experience no collision of opposite duties. Let him not cling to the honour or emoluments of an office, and content himself with defending the injured rights of the people, by obscure or indirect means. Let him renounce a situation which is a clog upon his patriotism; tell the people that he could no longer continue in it without forfeiting his duty to them, and that he he had quitted it to be more at liberty to afford them his best services.

Such is the course would have been indicated by a firm and virtuous independence of character, that would have been pursued by a man attentive to unite the sense of delicacy with the sense of duty—in earnest about the pernicious tendency of public measures, and more solicitous to act the disinterested friend of the people, than the interested, ambitious, and intriguing head of a party.

But Mr. Jefferson clung for four years to the honours and emoluments of office, under an administration, whose measures he greatly disapproved, and perseveringly opposed, till a more perplexed state of affairs, and the alarming prospect of approaching war, dictated his relinquishment of a station, too pregnant with anxieties to continue an object of desire.

PHOCION.

From the VIRGINIA HERALD.

As containing sound, federal, republican principles, we publish the following extract from an address to Ralph Wormeley, Esq. a candidate for the office of elector in Virginia.

1st. Is a candidate for an electorship warranted, under the constitution, in declaring publicly the names of the persons for whom he shall vote?

2d. Can those, who have a legal right to vote for an elector, demand with constitutional propriety, any declaration of this sort?

I am inclined to decide in the negative. The mode of voting by ballot is the direct antithesis of the mode of voting viva voce. The constitution expressly prefers the former to the latter. But you and your fellow candidates have superseded the former by introducing the latter, and have thus departed from the constitution, but without intending it, I dare say. What avails the balloting for a President and Vice-President, when every body knows before the tickets are put into the box, and even before the electors are chosen, for what persons each elector will vote. Is it not an idle form? a ridiculous ceremony? an unconstitutional sacrifice of substance to form? Is it not to all intents and purposes a viva voce mode of balloting? In the election of two such important officers as the President and Vice-President of the United States, it was necessary to be foreseen that personal enmities would be engendered, party animosities excited, and violent contentions provoked, which might alternately terminate in civil commotions, and therefore, the vote by ballot was preferred in order to guard as much as possible against those evils. Who that recollects the turbulent and sometimes bloody scenes that were once exhibited in the Polish Diets, but must admire the prudence of those who formed the constitution, in endeavouring to prevent an exhibition of similar scenes in this country? Who that admires this prudence, but must regret that the constitution has been evaded and defeated in this respect? But the people, it is said, are in fault; they have required the candidates to be explicit. The people who, to indulge personal pre-possessions of any kind, can request a candidate to act unconstitutionally, and the candidate who from popular views, can prevail with himself to grant such a request, are both equally and woefully deficient in some of those attributes which are most essential, under free governments, to the characters of pure citizens. If the people claim as rights those things to which they have no rights, not only wrong but wrongs must follow. Nor let it be imagined, as designing knaves and fools, who are always the tools of knaves, would have us believe, that a demand for what is wrong, because it is made by the many, is therefore right.

That which it is wise and just to resist in a single individual, it is, a fortiori, more wise and more just to resist in many individuals. This principle is admitted, in the moral system of all unadulterated republics, as a fundamental truth. Sooner or later I hope it will be engraven on the heart of every American. Until this be done, every little faction will be formidable—When it is, every great one will be contemptible. The people is the wonder-working phrase with which the demagogues and jacobins of the day attempt to effect all their pernicious schemes—but you have too good an understanding to be duped by it. You know that the people, in their sense of the phrase, is not the people.—The constitution has taught us, who the people are.—We must know no other, and this puts its decisive veto upon the questions I have stated.

Principles, not men, should govern us upon all, but especially upon public occasions. As you have expressed yourself generally to this effect; as you have, in a manner that does you credit, pronounced a well deserved panegyric upon the wise and patriotic system of administration adopted by our federal executive, and formed with so much unshaken firmness and conscious virtue, during a perilous and trying crisis; as I know you to be a friend to peace, order and good government, and to be honest, independent and federal; you shall have the vote of

ARGUS FEDERALIST.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, Nov. 3.

I send you the names of the Electors for the state of New Jersey, this day chosen by the Legislature by a very great majority, men of the first character and all good and true Federalists.

Col. Aaron Ogden, Elizabeth-Town.  
Col. John Neilson, Brunswick.  
Gen. Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth county.  
Caleb Newbold, Burlington county.  
Col. Jonathan Rhea, Trenton.  
John Blackwood, Gloucester county.  
Capt. William Colefax, Bergen county.

Mr. AMES has declined being elected a member of the House of Representatives in the fifth Congress. J. C. JONES, and H. G. OTIS, both Federalists, and friends to the Government of their own country are in nomination as candidates.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. CLAYPOOLE,

The right of voting at Elections being one of the most important privileges of free citizens, ought to be guarded from abuse with the most scrupulous jealousy; and as the acts of naturalization are not generally known, it may be of use to publish the following opinions on the subject, given by gentlemen of the highest legal abilities, for the information of your fellow citizens.

WE are clearly of opinion, that no foreigner having come into this country since the declaration of independence, is entitled to a vote at a general election, whatever may have been his length of residence, unless he has been naturalized according to the existing laws of Pennsylvania.

That the proper evidence of his having been naturalized prior to the 26th of March, 1790, is a certificate from a magistrate, of his having taken the oath of affirmation of allegiance to the State, as prescribed by law.

And that the proper evidence of naturalization since the 26th of March, 1790, is, a certified copy of the record of the court where such person has been naturalized, conformable to the acts of Congress of the United States.

Signed, WILLIAM LEWIS,  
WILLIAM RAWLE.

Nov. 3, 1796.

I concur in the above opinion. I regret that I am called upon so suddenly, that I have not an opportunity to give the reasons of my opinion. I conceive that since the 26th of March, 1790, a State legislature cannot determine what shall constitute citizenship. I do not know of any act by which the legislature of Pennsylvania have undertaken to constitute citizenship: a proviso in an act of the 13th March, 1789, leaves the question to the constitution—with that constitution this clause ceased to operate.

It is not revived by the Schedule to the present constitution, because not a substantive act, and because inconsistent with the present constitution.

I have not time to explain myself farther, therefore concur generally, nor do I conceive that any reasonable doubt can be entertained upon the subject.

Signed, JARED INGERSOLL.

Nov. 3, 1796.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correspondent remarks that the re-publication at this juncture of the treaties of Pavia & Pillnitz, with a jesuitical emphasized preface, in Messieurs Brown's and Bache's papers, is an appropriate feature of the politics of those Gazettes, and of the whiffling character of the compiler of the article.

The bore on the public, in loading the columns of those papers with documents of that nature, has rent the flimsy veil of blank impartiality, and will at a future day, serve to exhibit in propria persona a certain cuddling proteus politician, who finds himself condemned to the Sisyphian task of rolling up hill a stone that will perpetually recoil upon him to the end of his pilgrimage.

Amongst the wicked and ridiculous tricks now playing off by the Jacobins, to ensure success to their ticket, they have the impudence to call theirs the republican ticket, and the federal ticket the monarchy ticket: Who that knows the characters of the candidates can forbear laughing at such folly? In looking over the names of ISRAEL WHELEN & THOMAS Mc. KEAN, which should we be most apt to consider as the plain simple republican or the laughably imperious monarchist? Is there any citizen so ignorant as to suspect Israel Whelen, and the other candidates on the federal ticket, of voting for a monarchy man? For shame, ye disorganizers—blush at such weak attempts to impose on the public—they are not to be duped by such tricks: All your calumnies will never persuade them that Israel Whelen and Co. will vote for a king. The people can read as well as yourselves, and can take care of their liberties without your assistance.

Do the Jacobins suppose that electioneering and publishing is to be all on one side? Who pays for the spies employed by them? Who began the attack? Who lent expelles all over the country with calumnies and falsehoods?

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I observe that the address of the Duties, recommending their ticket, is to be translated into French; but that appears unnecessary, for from the language and style, every plain man who reads it must be convinced that it was originally composed in the French language. I wish some of your French correspondents would inform me what these Duties mean by a taciturn, it is a foreign word we country people do not understand; we wish in future they would write in intelligible language.

A Plain American.