From the Gazette of the United States.

We have perused with high satisfaction a pamphlet, lately published in New-Jersey, entitled SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS *addressed to the* ELECTORS OF NEW-JERSEY, *concerning the choice of members of the legislature for the ensuing year.* The present narrow limits of our paper will preclude the possibility of presenting the whole of this address to our readers.—So much of it as relates to the general state of politics in this country may be applied with equal force to every citizen of the union, as to the electors of New-Jersey. To that part of the address we now invite the reader's attention.

Perhaps this address should stop here---as it might seem hopeless to expect that the federal cause would, at the next election, derive any aid but from federal republicans.

Yet there is reason to believe that many who were drawn away, beigin to see the deceptions and dangers of a democratic spirit, and how certainly it must, in the end, bear down the best men and institutions of our country.

Fellow-citizens, you who only desire private security under regular government, and have no views to the power or emoluments of office, be entreated *to review the ground you have trodden, and the prospect before you.*

If a candid survey of your leaders, and their measures, shall convince you, that they tend to disappointment and public confusion, then return to you former habits and opinions, to your former friendships and political connexions. It is ever more honorable to retract than to persist in error.

Do not imagine that *promises* are going to be made to engage your good will and suffrages. FEDERAL REPUBLICANS laid the foundations of *social liberty*, in their free constitutions, and have, until this time, upheld the fabric of freedom.

They never promised impossibilities.—They knew that the great affairs of a nation demanded taxation, and the support of a competent magistracy. They never held out the doctrine of *equality*, in knowledge, in goodness, and in wealth. Inequality of property, and difference of condition, they knew must ever exist, while unequal wisdom and virtue, unequal industry and temperance, and unequal health and success, incessantly change the relations and conditions of man, operating to make some poor, and some rich.

These no human institutions can controul, no laws ever attempt to regulate, without destroying the order of Providence, and the just possessions of man.—Such notions of abstract equality hang on the lips of deceivers, or float in the imagination of enthusiasts and fools.

No, fellow-citizens---federal patriots promise nothing but EQUAL RIGHTS and EQUAL LAWS. Every man is *equally* free to acquire property, fame and office, by his industry, services and talents—and government so constituted as to protect and secure every lawful acquirement—to defend every man's person from unjust violence—and his conscience from religious restraints.

But these great and essential objects were not to be obtained by paper resolutions, and abstract propositions about the rights of man, engendered in the brains of fraud or folly, adopted by democratic meetings, and published in hot and lying newspapers. We should, indeed, grope in the dark, were we to resort to such securities when our persons were violated, or our property plundered.

No—the attainment of political freedom required a broad, strong, written constitution; a wise code of laws and regulations; a great fabric of civil institutions and constituted authorities; the work of ages and the perfection of experience. This is the POLITICAL SECUITY we now possess; and it is this, which ignorance and mischief would pull down; to replace with crazy notions and never-ending projects of speculative equality; projects, which would soon be followed with the exile or murder of your best men, and all the evils which march in the train of anarchy.

Such have been the conduct and opinions of those early patriots and sages, who planned our republican governments, and of their successors, until these times of promised *reform* and complete *emancipation!*

And why has all this commotion been suddenly excited in our once peaceful, prosperous and well-regulated state? Why has the constitution been broken; the governorship vacated; the high courts of equity and errors shut up; associated bodies of men confederated in every county; and a declaration issued, that we are under "a religious and civil tyranny," and must be "emancipated."

Until the fall of 1801, whatever differences prevailed in regard to congressional measures, the state government was conducted with harmony and ability. The laws were revised and improved with care, and executed with skill and impartiality. The civil liberties of every man, as far as human institutions could go, were effectually guarded.

Let each man, laying aside the tales and calumnies of a faction, put it to himself, whether any laws were made in this state which interfered with the liberty of conscience or of speech; which deprived him of the means or rewards of industry, or infringed on any of his rights. Were not all subject to the same burthens of taxation according to property, and partakers of the same benefits in proportion to exertion and success?

We all know this was the fact. From the peace of 1783, and, particularly, during the twelve years of what is called the federal administration, our state afforded one delightful scene of progressive prosperity. The laborer and mechanic---the husbandman and trader---every profession in society, was gladdened with the rich returns of industry and protected against fraud and force, by a respectable magistracy, executing known and equal laws.

It is unnecessary to describe, what every man has seen and felt, and what he cannot forget, that no people ever, so suddenly and so completely, attained every object of the social compact.

In the midst, however, of all these blessings, the federal administration was driven from confidence and power. A volume would not expose the infamous calumnies and means invented to poison the public mind and turn it against those very men and measures, which had thus led us to the pinnacle of national greatness and felicity.

A Virginia faction, headed by *Jefferson*, originated the diabolical plan, and aimed its first bolts against WASHINGTON himself! It has been promoted by imported patriots, and hordes of aliens—and by the misinformed and profligate in our country.

Fellow-citizens, these men promised something beyond happiness itself—but have never made good any of their professions and promises. Our federal rulers have, indeed, been removed; but is our condition changed for the better? Is it not rather become worse?

They promised that all who joined them should find their situations bettered; that *party* should cease, and no man suffer for his honest opinions. There is no occasion to repeat all the grievances that were alledged, and all the benefits which were promised—they were innumerable.

But have these things been realised? Let us not be content with assertions and boasting, but look to the facts.

The TAXES were said to be intolerable, and the *poor* particularly oppressed. Now, *has a single cent*, either under the state or federal government, *been remitted the poor?* On the contrary, *have not annual millions, raised on coaches and luxuries, and paid by the rich, been taken off—while the laborer, mechanic, and husbandman, yet pay the old taxes on the necessaries of life?*

SALARIES were loudly objected to. But the president still receives his TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum, with a splendid house, and *furniture besides!* The vice-president, secretaries, public ambassadors, members of congress, and every officer, civil and military, receives as much, and *many of them more*, than was paid under the federal government.

They promised that the *public offices* should be filled with more Capacity, Honesty and Industry. Is this the case? You are requested, fellow citizens, to look around, and actually compare the officers discharged with those who are come in their room, and you must allow this promise has been broken.

They exclaimed against the appointment of *Tories;* yet some of the *highest offices have been bestowed on the greatest Enemies of our Revolution.*

They promised more *moderation* in power, and that differences of sentiment should not affect the scale of equal justice. Is this verified? Or, on the contrary, has mankind ever witnessed a series of more malignant persecution and injustice? There is scarcely a village in the United States where you may not behold some *war-worn defender of his country*—some honest man, and faithful officer—or some helpless family, *depived of his subsistence*, because they exercised opinions of their *own*.

They promised *economy*—yet millions have been lavished on the most insignificant objects, and the Bank-Stock sold at an immense loss.

They promised to pay off the Public Debt, pretending that a national debt was a national curse; yet they have made a treaty, which adds to it fifteen millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and taxes every family in New-Jersey at least *twenty dollars*, and all this to assist *Bonaparte*, and buy a wilderness inhabited by savages, and wholly useless to New-Jersey.

They alledged the *Treasury* was *empty*, and that Federal Officers had embezzled millions of dollars; yet they found near *four millions* in the public chest, and not a single prosecution has ever lain against a dismissed officer. Gallatin has, indeed, sold the Bank-Stock, and is found delinquent *one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars!*

They pretended the *Finances* had been badly managed—yet they found the Revenue System so perfect and productive, as not to alter a letter of it---and even confess it yields more than is wanted.

Love for *farmers* was pretended; and plain men, as they were called, sent to congress, merely because they were farmers. This was very well; they said *aye* and *no*, as bidden by the Virginia Faction—got their six dollars a day and travelling expences; and came home as wise as they went. But what is the result? Is there a man who owns an acre of land, can say he is better off than when JOHN ADAMS went from office in 1801? The fact is otherwise; produce has sunk and lies on hand, and the colonization of Louisiana will ruin the agricultural prosperity of New-Jersey.

The poor received immense promises.—We all remember the little busy bodies, who could say nothing else, what prodigious calculations they made for the *poor*, and some how or other, the *poor* would certainly be made easy. Is this the case? What encouragement have they received from democrats? All who open their eyes must see, that when these promisers got into power they thought only on their *Poor-selves*—took the loaves and fishes—and taxes from fine sugar and coaches, and left the "mouth of labor," to subsist on federal patronage and employment.

They promised there should be less *party spirit*—more christian moralty and brotherly kindness—that "harmony should be restored to social intercourse." Is this proved? Have not all their actions tended more to divide the country—embitter party—and, if possible, extirpate Christianity itself?

We were assured the *navy* should be abolished, and *war* should be heard of no more. They accordingly sold the navy at half price; then went to war with Tripoli; have built new ships, and *been at war the whole time!*

They professed, that representatives of the people should have *no state secrets;* yet the most of last session was held with *closed doors*—the people barred out and their representatives laid under an obligation *not to tell.* To this moment no member dare tell his constituents what was done in those secret meetings. One act transpired—that of appropriating *two millions* of the public money—this was by a blunder of one of the democratic senators, and not designed.

They mained "that no monies should be drawn from the treasury, but by a previous law fixing the sum, and exactly *specifying* its object; yet Mr. Jefferson drew Callender's fine from the treasury, and repaid it to him, *without a law*—he made a present of *thirty-two thousand* dollars, to repair the French ship, Berceau, *without a law;* and, last winter, congress made a *private* law, whereby *two millions* of the public money was placed in his hands, without *specifying* how it should be applied—in other words to be disposed of *at his discretion.*

They pretended the greatest reverence for the *federal constitution*—yet, contrary to that instrument, Mr. Jefferson made vacancies in the recess of the senate—stopped public prosecutions, and drew money from the treasury; and congress, as if to prostrate it at a blow, removed the national judges, whom that instrument declares "*shall hold their offices during good behavior.*"

In short, fellow-citizens, all they promised has proved abortive—all they *condemned* in others, they have *imitated*—all their accusations, made *against truth*, they have, *in truth*, been guilty of themselves.

Let it put to the feelings and knowledge of each individual, whether he can point out one actual benefit which he has received from this mighthy change? Whether he now holds one civil or religious privilege, one scource of business or enjoyment, which he did not possess before these complainants got into power?

Is money plentier? Are the means of happiness easier? Do we perceive more virtue and justice—more peace and security, more enterprize and industry—more wealth and plenty—in short, who but a few office hunters, and clamorous partizans, have derived any thing *from all this confusion, but anxiety, fatigue and expence?*

What have the *great body of citizens gained, but disquiet and loss?*

Let these things be carefully weighed—and, reflecting on what was promised, and what has been performed, let the candid pronounce, whether *all* has been "vanity and vexation of spirit."

Never, in truth, did the world behold a greater imposition, than has been practised on us, for three years past, under the abused names of republicanism—Œconomy and equality.

These, *properly understood, are dear to us all.* There was *a time* when they were *less boasted of*, and *more practised than now.*—That *time is past*—and, instead of enjoying the *substance*, under a wise and solid government of laws, we are wearied and amused in the pursuit of *sounds and shadows*, for ever deceiving our hopes.

POPULAR INNOVATIONS, dressed up in specious colors by the artful and enthusiastic are gradually undermining the strong pillars of republican freedom.—Democracy, which is the government of a populace, and not of representatives, no longer wears a mask. It is openly avowed that the people (meaning the *associators*) must rule---and clubs and meetings began to denounce the government, and speak of revolution!

Though witnesses to these delusions, with all their dreadful consequences in France, we drink from the same cup of contagion, ank are far gone in the disease. Perhaps, however, it is best that the trial has been so far made on democratic principles. Happy if they can stop here, convinced at last of their danger and emptiness.

We have listened to names and professions till we are decoyed to the verge of anarchy. Our state is but one remove from it. It is yet in our power---it is indeed not difficult, to retrieve these errors. Let us get back to the ground we have forsaken, to our OUR TRIED INSTITUTIONS---to REPRESENTATIVES and MAGISTRATES, of character and knowledge---to REPUBLICANISM, as *written* on our *constitution*, and dispensed in our *laws*.

This is the STANDARD OF FEDERALISM---the test we go by, "Our LAWS and CUSTOMS as used and approved." The *democratic associators call these "A system of Religious and Civil Tyranny," and say we shall be "emancipated," from them. Here we rest the issue, and put ourselves on our country for trial.*

If the destroying spirit of democracy shall finally remove these land marks, our once happy country will but have shared the fate, which has consigned many free nation to tyranny and oblivion.

It would betray an extreme ignorance of the character of the leading innovators, to imagine that what has been said will cause in them the blush of shame, or purpose of amendment. The same professions so often belied, will be repeated—and the same falsehoods and slanders, so often refuted, be republished.

The old dishes of popular delusion will be dressed up, in every form, and fitted to every palate—garnished, perhaps, by the same pen, which blasphemes the Savior of the World, and defames the Father of his Country!

The idle and the busy—the vain and ambitious---the deluded followers of promised blessings---and the whole corps of associators, will go forth to gather in the proselytes of democracy. The old catalogue of grievances will be run over, and *standing armies and stamp acts: excises and sedition laws: bribery and toryism: lawyers and aristocracy: liberty and equality: peace and economy: the virtues of the present and vices of the past rulers, will be set forth with all the gravity of impudence, and all the fluency of falsehood.*

But if misrepresentations so base, and epithets and aspersions so abusive, can yet *deceive* or *inflame* honest and enlighteded minds—then is *experience* lost, and *facts* speak in vain!

Is it, indeed, possible, fellow-citizens, that you, who are not associators, nor lost in the mists of democracy—is it possible that you can be deceived by such open defiances of truth and fact?

These measures, so condemned, were they not necessary at the time? Were they not useful? Did they not produce *peace*—preserve our trade—enrich our country—and maintain our independence? And did not WASHINGTON *approve of all these measures, and pronounce the administration of* Mr. ADAMS *wise and virtuous?*

Finally, let those who are not lifted to these pretended reformers, considerately reflect on these things, and be intreated to return from those slippery paths to the firm ground of FEDERAL REPUBLICANISM. *We have never changed; but are the same.* We anxiously wish, because we know its value, to retain our present SECURITY. It has been long tried and kept us free. And happy will it be for our common country, if we do not throw it away in reaching after the bubbles of delusive innovation.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, September 29.

A Kingston, (Jam.) paper of the 17th ult. says—"Thursday evening arrived at Port-Royal, the sloop Justice, captain Vincent, from Jeremie, with dispatches for the governor and admiral. The present rulers there, it appears, are anxions for a commercial intercourse with this island; they have lowered the republican colors, and hoisted a Blue and Red flag (horizontal,) under which the Justice entered Port-Royal harbour. It is now styled the *independent government of St. Domingo.*"

The committee of health report, that 7 deaths and 13 new cases of the prevailing fever occurred during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening. The deaths were those of

Nicholas Picherell, Swartwout's Bason.
Hannah Moorehouse, 51 Lombard stt.
Jacob Ashley, 47 Greenwich-street.
Martin Wright, Bellevue.
Catherine Campbell, 24 Stone-street.
Jane Alexander, 43 Cheapside-street.
Robert Newby, Greenwich-street.

By the committee,
GEO. A. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

The first consul arrived at Paris on the 11th of August, whose return was announced by the firing of cannon.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that prince Borghese is to marry the widow of general Le Clerc, sister to the first consul.

All the Swedish vessels taken by the English since the war, have been released.

Dumourier and Pichegru are in England, and, says report, are to bear commands under the British government. The report wants confirmation.

John M. Forbes, esq. the American consul at Hamburg, arrived in England the 17th of August; but, we have reason to believe, not on business of an official nature, as has been surmised.

The noted John Hatfield, the seducer of the "*Beauty of Buttermere*," has been found guilty of forgery, and was to be executed on the 3d of September.

Last Friday evening two barns, one the property of Mr. H. Dayton, and the other of Mrs. Vredenburgh, of Elizabeth-town, with their contents, were destroyed by fire. They were supposed to have been set on fire by a black, the property of gen. Williamson, who has since been apprehended and lodged in gaol.

Mr. Munro, our minister to the court of Great-Britain, was introduced to the king at the levee, on the 17th of August, and delivered his letters of credence.

The Portuguese have at length gained an advantage by sea over the Algerines.—The Vosee de Gama, a Portuguese ship of the line, cruising before Algiers, was attacked by three large xebecs and a forty-gun frigate, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The Algerines attacked with their usual fury and desperation, but the Portuguese captain made so good a defence, that after a fight, which lasted three hours, he sunk two of the xebecs, and captured the third, in which he had the happiness to find 200 prisoners, whom he set at liberty. The frigate, however, contrived to make her escape.

Cleared, brig Lapwing, Bourne, Curracoa.

The ship Ontario, Weeks, from Liverpool, in lat. 45, long. 23, spoke ship Commerce, from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, out nine weeks, the captain of which informed that he was taken in the channel by the English frigate Deborah, and detained 6 weeks: the frigate took out of the Commerce goods to the value of 7000l. sterling, and then permitted her to proceed.

In lat. 46, long. 23, was boarded by a privateer schooner from London. In lat. [illegible], long. 31, was boarded by an English privateer brig and schooner, and treated politely. September 14th, in lat. 43, long. 57, spoke the Bristol Packet, Phillips, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, out 29 days. Same day, spoke brig ——, Chase, from Liverpool for Wilmington, North-Carolina, out 29 days. 24th, off Long-Island, was boarded by the English frigate Mentor, and had two seamen and the steward pressed.

From Lloyd's List, August 16.

Arrived at Cowes, Diana, Mingle, from Philadelphia. At Liverpool, Manby; Cole, from New-Orleans; Comet, ——, Gorgia; Alexander, King, Virginia.---At Newcastle, Medway, Parker, from Virginia. At Dublin, Ranger, Burrows, Virginia.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Fair American, Flower, 38 days from London.

Ship Ohio, Hall, 39 days from Belfast. Left there, ship Eagle, Riker, to sail in 10 days for New-York; and brig Lady Washington, to sail 10th September for Charleston.

Schooner Peggy, Mines, 18 days from Crooked-Island, (Bahamas.) September 26th, spoke schooner Lucy, from Charleston for this port, with passengers.

Schooner Governor White, ——, 20 days from St. Mary's.

Signals up last evening, for 1 ship, 1 brig, and a schooner.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS,
Received at the office of the Daily Advertiser, per ship Liberty.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, August 12.

At half after three o'clock his majesty having taken his seat on throne, the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was desired to require the attendance of the speaker attended accordingly, and read the following address:

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"Your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, have at length completed the supplies granted to your majesty for the service of the present year—a period memorable for the events which it has produced, and awful for those which may be yet to come.

"In granting those supplies, your majesty's faithful commons have considered that a crisis, without example, demanded unexampled efforts; and by resolving to raise, annually, a large proportion of the supplies for the current year, so long the war endures, they have given to the world a solemn pledge of their inflexible determination to render the public credit unassailable.

"They have also proceeded to revise the system of your majesty's permanent revenue. By consolidating the duties in each of its principal branches, they have simplified its operations, and at the same time they have endeavored to render its pressure less burthensome by regulating its mode of collection.

"The commercial interests of this country, to which our attention was called by your majesty's gracious commands at the commencement of the present session, have been maturely considered; and measures have been taken for affording material accommodations and facilities to mercantile transactions, by rendering our principal ports free for all nations to import, deposit, and re-export their merchandise, without toll or tax, unless voluntarily brought into our own market for home consumption.

"Nor have we forgotten to bestow our earnest and serious thoughts upon the safety and efficacy of our church establishment in every part of the united kingdom. Upon this subject, as comprehending all that consecrates our rational hopes, morals, and policy, we have deliberated with peculiar care and anxiety; and we presume to believe, that the important laws which have been passed in aid of our church-establishment, will materially strengthen and gradually extend its influence through succeeding ages.

"But, sire, these were cares and objects belonging to times of peace. Wise, politic, and desirable, as they might be, nevertheless, called upon now by your majesty's commands, we have without hesitation turned all our thoughts and efforts to meet the renewal of war, persuaded that your majesty's paternal care preserved to us the blessings of peace so long as they retained with safety and honor, and confident that since they have been openly attacked, and the justice of our cause has been made manifest to the world, our appeal to arms will not be in vain.

"This war we see and know to be a war of no ordinary character. We feel that our religion, laws and liberties, and existence as a nation are put to the issue, and we have prepared for the contest accordingly. Besides the supplies of money, we have augmented beyond, all former example, every species of military force known in this country; we have met rebellion with prompt and necessary laws; and for the defence of a sovereign endeared to us by long experience of his royal virtues, and commanding not an allegiance alone, but our hearts and affections, the whole nation has risen in arms.

"May then the God of our fathers go forth with us to battle, and bless our cause, and establish with victory that throne which we revere as the bulwark of our liberties; and so shall other nations at length learn, that a free, valiant, and united people is unconquerable, and able to set lasting