

FRIEND PLEASANTS.

Except a notice which I once wrote of a meeting of Friends to be held in Richmond, I do not recollect that ever I offered a single sentence of any kind or nature, for the public prints. Thou must not therefore expect a well dress'd performance from a plain unambitious man, like thy present correspondent. Nor can I promise thee friend Pleasants, that the remarks now offered to thee, will prove any ways instructive. Yet, it being strongly impressed upon my mind that I ought to say something respecting a performance which has occasioned some serious and deep reflections, it becomes my bounden duty to do so.

I had barely laid down thy paper which a neighbor lent me, and I now write without it, containing a piece under the signature of AN AGRICULTURIST, before some of the sayings of the wicked forced themselves upon my recollection, viz. "The greatest rogue often cries rogue first," the greatest "w—c generally throws the first stone." For tho' I am no politician, nor have ever concerned myself with any of the great questions which seem to have agitated very many of my neighbours, yet having a good deal to do with the busy world, I have been under the necessity of hearing many conversations, and many disputes on the political questions of the present day. And so far from ever discovering in those who are called the friends of government—and the admirers of George Washington, any thing of a perfecting, uncharitable, or triumphant disposition—they have really appeared to me, to be men of very different casts. And as to their being active in supporting their cause, I am astonished that any sober man like unto the AGRICULTURIST should assert it; that is, if the people within his acquaintance, are any thing like unto those in and about this city. The difference between the activity of the two parties hereabouts, is surely, friend the circumstances attending the great meeting in this city in April last. But I do not say which party was in the right. I only mean to express what layeth upon my mind: viz. that the AGRICULTURIST does not appear to be very accurate, or very candid. There is another thing which he stateth, that doth not appear to me, to be quite just, and I am sure, his conclusions, are neither generous, nor charitable. He says, the writer of a certain letter passed thro' Alexandria, Dumfries and Frederickburg to Richmond. This to be sure is true enough; but will any man believe that three fifths of the inhabitants of all those towns, are foreigners? But admit the assertion to be an undeniable fact, what sort of charity must that man possess, who can insinuate, that all foreigners are enemies to a republican government, even admitting that those of our own country, who are friendly to the government of the United States, and who are partial to the abilities and intentions of George Washington, can with truth and propriety be so stigmatized. In all the towns aforesaid, besides the vile English and Scotch, there are Irishmen, and I have always understood, that Irishmen, were considered as sound patriots, wherever they might sojourn, and that whenever a commotion was about to take place, they were sure to be found on the noisy, and popular side of the question. There are Frenchmen too; and I do not presume that any man will count the people of that nation among the Aristocrats, or the enemies to republicanism. And as to the Dutchmen, Spaniards, Jews and Italians, I can hardly suppose, that they will be thrown into the scale of Aristocracy. At least friend Pleasants, it would be as hard for me to believe all these strange things, as it would be to reconcile such contradictions as that of making the "flesh and the spirit unite; or to join an un sanctified brother of the wicked to a sanctified sister of the Godly ones." Nor will I believe, that the AGRICULTURIST intended to say so. But yet, if he does not; pray what did he intend? For it is impossible to believe, that he meant to say, that three fifths of the inhabitants of those towns were English and Scotch, men so notoriously attached to the British government, that they would throw the country to which they are now bound by the strongest of all ties, into anarchy and confusion rather than not have a chance of bringing us once more, under that government. Now this seemeth to me, to be a doctrine as strange and unaccountable, as it appeareth to be unreasonable, and uncharitable. But nevertheless it may be so—nothing being impossible with the Creator of all things.

The AGRICULTURIST next says—that he doth not believe friend Henry, ever used such a witticism as a "bob-tail'd politician." Is the AGRICULTURIST so apt to tell untruths himself, that he can so readily use the language of gross contradiction towards another? For my part, tho' I heard friend Henry deliver most of the sentiments in that letter, I did not hear him call any person by such names, yet I verily believe that he did; because, a certain person, as he returned from Congress thro' Richmond, was told that he had been so nick-named—not specially perhaps, but with the delegation generally. Notwithstanding, I am one of those who think that the letter-writer, was guilty of great impudence and indiscretion, for mentioning, and in such a way, the name of any person, to whom such an appellation had been given, but in mentioning the name of friend Henry, as coming forward denying things which had been said of him, I do not think it was wrong, or improper: because, when speaking in my presence, he seemed to feel as if he thought he had been extremely ill treated, in having been represented as the Author, or Patron, of principles and sentiments which he disapproved and despised. These things seemed to have lain long upon his mind, and it appeared to me that he took this public opportunity to discharge himself. But the AGRICULTURIST would insinuate that this odd experienced Statesman, and well tried Republican was,—besides having become a grumbling character, growing jealous of friend Giles.—Jealous of friend Giles! PATRICK HENRY! growing jealous of Billy Giles! I! well! that is saying a great deal to be sure; at least it is proving a wonderful extent of imagination and conception. But feeling a something rising in my mind, which might

tempt me to say unbecoming things, I will drop the subject.

Fare thee well. OBEDIAH PRIM. Richmond, 19th 7th Month, 1796.

From the [New-York] Minerva.

Much has been said about the present principal officers of government, being "successors in form to their predecessors." A miserable, clumsy, but malicious writer, signing himself Paulding, has asserted, that the President himself has pronounced them such.

Of the men now in office nothing shall be said, except that those who charge them with want of talents, prove they are not acquainted with them—and for integrity, industry, candor and republican principles, they never had and never will have their superiors in office or any where else.

The enemies of the present administration are always attempting comparisons between the present and the first Secretary of State, with a view to exalt Mr. Jefferson. In this they are more industrious than successful. Mr. Jefferson's true character is well known, and he has all the praise he deserves, among his acquaintance, and more than he deserves among the less informed. His reputation as a man of science is respectable; but he is found deficient in accuracy and close reasoning.

He, has, at the same time, the reputation of many things not his own. His famous report on weights and measures was founded on ideas taken from a volume of the society of arts and agriculture, published in England many years ago, and now in possession of the writer. The idea of making the vibrations of the Pendulum the basis of weights and measures, was borrowed from that book, and the fluxional calculations in that report are the work of a professor in our college, and procured at the special request of Mr. Secretary Jefferson.

The labored controversy with the late Minister, Mr. Genet, and that

fact the letters which have been published, do not do most credit were only thrown out by the Secretary; the materials being furnished, in that as in other cases, by all the heads of departments, at the requisition of the President.

In his report on commerce, Mr. Jefferson committed some egregious blunders, which the merchants in Boston detected and exposed at the time the report was published.

"Render unto Cesar, the things that are Cesar's,"—and no more.

The celebrated author of the "precious confessions," ought to be the last man on earth to talk of "successors in form," to men of talents. His duties was a subject of derision throughout the United States—there are a thousand common barristers in the United States who are better qualified, either for Attorney-General, or Secretary of State.

The enemies of our government would do well not "to cast the first stone."

(Republished by request.)

AUGUSTA, July 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated June 7.

"Congress, after their long session, adjourned last week; and it is to be hoped the result of their deliberations, so far as relates to the British treaty, will be attended with consequences that cannot fail of ensuring general tranquillity to the United States.—The visionary evils, with which this instrument was said to abound, have now given way to the cool and temperate voice of Reason and Reflection; and nothing in my opinion bears a more honorable testimony of the American character, than the medium through which the treaty was viewed by the two branches of government, to whose decision it was first submitted.—By the newspapers, which we occasionally receive here from the southward, Georgia appears to be an established theatre of political anarchy.—The author of the drama, and indeed the principal actor, is said to be Jackson, formerly a member of Congress from that state.—That man a spoke of here, and in every part where I have been, in the most contemptible point of view.—He is said to have made up last year, by the means of bribery and corruption, an assembly of legislators, wholly subservient to his own will.—This was a kind of tribunal, which was entirely dictated by the whims of a factious leader—that he degraded, annihilated the faith, honor and dignity of the state, by ransacking its archives, and either annulling or destroying every species of public record, by which the interrelated wishes of his own party would have been in the least affected.—But of all other abuses, the burning of the records relative to the sale of lands made by a former Legislature, is the most shameful and unprecedented.—Before I go farther, let me observe to you, that this desire of yours has done more injury to your state, than all the devastation committed by the British during the late war—the people have held out your public acts, as a mere mockery—a burlesque of legislative faith—they think no trust is to be reposed in your government, much less in your individual—your character, as well as your landed property, has suffered a considerable diminution; and you must really work miracles, to regain your former standard, low as it had been.—If this multiplicity of evils, is to be attributed to one man, what punishment does he not deserve from his fellow-citizens?—It is also said, that he has placed in office, men totally unfit for their occupation—that the governor is an illiterate simpleton, scarcely able to sign his name—one of the solicitors-general, a man who had been a subaltern in the federal troops, and the other an itinerant preacher or school master (I forget which) who used to be strolling about the country—and all the rest of his appointments nearly of the same stamp.—In short, to give you a detail of all the charges exhibited against that political sinner, in this place, would exhaust your patience; I therefore forbear going farther.—But before I quit the subject, I cannot help regretting that the effects of your quarrels should operate upon us here—you, no doubt, have seen a correspondence between a Senator and a Representative from Georgia published

in the papers of this place, in March last. By this it appears a challenge was sent by the former to the latter, which, however, had not been accepted; that the representative threw himself on the mercy of the House, related the circumstance in due form, and appealed to the members, whether it was not an infringement of their privileges, to have him thus interrupted in his legislative capacity.—By this timely and cautious proceeding, he considered himself secure for the time! But no sooner Congress adjourned, and seeing no farther security could be granted by that body, than he went before Chief Justice M'Kean, and for fear of any after-claps, had the Senator bound over to the peace—a prosecution is also instituted, the trial of which is to come on in August or September next.—This step of Mr. Baldwin has been thought rather harsh, even by some of his own intimates here, because General Gunn wanted to go to Georgia, to settle some private affairs, as well as to vindicate his conduct in his public capacity, if it had been required; which he cannot now do, and be back time enough for his trial. Now, Sir, setting this business on constitutional grounds, I should be glad to know, who has committed the greatest breach of legislative privilege, General Gunn, in rendering Mr. Baldwin unfit to deliver a speech against the British treaty; or Mr. Baldwin, in preventing General Gunn's returning to his state, in order to give his constituents an account of his political transactions since his departure from them."

DOVER, (N. H.) July 19.

DIED, on the 13th day of July inst. at Portsmouth, John Hale Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 34th year of his age.

Perhaps the grave seldom closes over a victim, more highly recommended by the virtues that adorn the man, and the citizen than the one now before us.—With a large and comprehensive understanding, his heart was noble, generous and humane. Educated in the law by an eminent practitioner, his professional conduct was such as secured him the respect and esteem even of those, whose interests, his duties of advocacy compelled him to oppose. Known in the Legislature of New Hampshire for his sagacity to discern, and his integrity and firmness to pursue her best interest, he stood a candidate for her highest honors; and attached to the principles of Government, and the constitution of his country he distinguished himself the guardian and zealous defender of both. But, arrested in his ardent career, in the bloom of life, the cold hand of death has laid him prostrate, and entombed with him the fairest expectations of his fellow citizens.—The hope of aged parents travelling down the vale of life is gone—their stay and their staff is taken away.—The fond, the generous, the affectionate brother is departed.—The delight and ornament of the bar, the cheerful and agreeable companion, the faithful and disinterested friend has left us, and the places which knew him shall know him no more.

The heroic fortitude and almost unpareled firmness discovered in his last moments, while struggling with acute disease—the steady tranquil eye with which he met the king of terrors, the calm resignation to his fate, transmit him to posterity in the amiable light of a real philosopher.

O! who imports it, to add a day, A little day, to the short transient life Of one poor mortal? by th' eternal powers In their exalted sphere our days are number'd Let us, without retreat, or dread, pursue Where leads their strong, unerring destiny. The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate Our understanding, puzzled in mazes, Traces them in vain.

[Translated for the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.] From Hamburg papers. WARSAW, May 4.

Authentic intelligence is received here, that the Russian troops under command of General Valerian Subost continue their military operations with the best success, against the Persian robbers. They have already taken the important commercial town and fortress Derbent, situated in the Northern part of the Persian Province Sirwan, on the Caspian sea. That fortress is entirely surrounded with lofty mountains, and the only pass, thro' which an army can approach Persia. In the year 1722, it surrendered to the Russian army under Peter the Great, but was restored to Persia, in 1734.

From a Hamburg paper of May 13. Letter of the American Consul at Algiers, to the American Consul at Marseilles.

Algiers, April 5. After many difficulties and anxiety, I have succeeded this day, to establish and to renew our treaty with the Regency of Algiers, this long time I had almost despaired of effecting it. More particulars in my next.

PARIS, May 6. The Executive Directory of France, have caused a beautiful white horse to be presented to Gen. Buonaparte.

MADRID, April 16. Last Saturday died here, the celebrated Duke de Crillon. Next Sunday the French Ambassador Gen. Perignon, is to have his audience at the Court, at Aranjuez. The people of this capital on his arrival gave striking proofs of cordiality and attachment to the Nation he represented.

Translated for the MINERVA. PARIS, May 18. Head-Quarters at Angers, 25 Floreal.

The Commander in Chief of the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS, The movements of the Troops of the Republic, in this country, have had the success you expected. Siepeaux and the Chouans whom he commands, submit to our laws and lay down their arms.

(Signed) HOUCHE. Gen. Houché further announces, that the subdivision of Loire Inferior has defeated the Chouans and taken their chief, Langlais; that all the communes from Nantes to Ancenis have so rendered their arms—Jbr. Debrae, Vallois, Jousfalon and Fayet, sub-chiefs of the Vendéans, have submitted

to the Republic; as also Fleuriot, Stuehl, Dabruy, Brothers, and ten or twelve others—that Savin, chief of division, Sanglan, chief of Cavalry, Grand Sabre Barillon and Truchet have been arrested in arms, and are to be tried by the military council—in short that the city of Nantes would be declared out of siege the 18th Floreal, and that Vendée was tranquil.

The Representatives of the Province of Utrecht in Holland have issued a Proclamation to prove the necessity of a forced loan, and the impossibility without that measure, of putting the sea and land forces upon a respectable footing.

The Dey of Algiers has ordered his cruisers to take all Danish vessels. Six ships belonging to the Danes, in the harbor, he had ordered to be dismantled.

F R A N C E. ARMY OF THE ALPS. The Commander in Chief of the army of the Alps, to the Executive Directory.

Citizen Presidents, I rejoice with all good citizens, and the brave defenders of the Republic, who compose the army of the Alps, at the new victory which the Executive Directory has gained over the factions which would annihilate the government and the legislature. We all see with the most lively satisfaction, that the Directory knows equally well how to discern the infernal plots of our internal enemies, and to secure triumph abroad to the armies of the Republic. They may rely on the devotion of the troops whom I command, as well as on that of the General.

Health and Respect, (Signed) KELLERMAN.

On the first Prairial, a body of 14 men, a part of the 60th half-brigade, entered Lyons, and uttered violent imprecations against the inhabitants, calling them chouans. They declared they had come from the neighbourhood of Doy, where they did not spare the Mulcadians. At that moment they saw citizen Rollet, with a white button in his hat. They pierced with bayonets this father of a family, and he fell. A thousand cries of indignation were raised against the detachment of assassins, and they fell upon the citizens and plunged their bayonets in their breasts.—The citizens hurled stones at them, and compelled them to take shelter in hotel communal.

The commander, Montchoisy, arrived and quelled the tumult; but the multitude pressed round him demanding justice, which he promised. The men were arrested and disarmed. Just as the people were dispersing, a drum was beat—and 200 men from the barracks of Colliettes arrived. The alarm became general; but on the promise of the people to wait in tranquillity for the execution of justice, the 200 men were sent to their quarters. At that moment another body of 200 men from another battalion appeared and revived the alarm, which was augmented by the sight of some volunteers who had loaded their arms, without orders, and declared they would re-establish the sans-culottes. But other volunteers having wounded two or three young men, there was a prospect of a horrible massacre. The General hastened to the place, and ordered one of the young men from their hands and ordered the detachments into their quarters.

A provisory agent of police, Seriziat, was slain, as also one named Roubas. These men ought to have attempted to make their crimes forgotten, but they invited their fate, one by discharging his pistol at the citizens, the other by wounding a young man with a poniard.

Tranquillity is restored. Full confidence is placed in General Montchoisy by the citizens; he is called the friend of humanity and the savior of Lyons.

[Journal of Lyons.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 18. Capt. Glad, of the Fair American, arrived last evening from Nantes, in 40 days. He informs that the last accounts received at Nantes, were, that an action had taken place on the Rhine, in which the French were successful. Capt. G. has brought papers which are promised to be furnished to you this day. [D. Advertiser.]

Latest from France. Late last evening the ship Fair American, Capt. Glad, was wasted into port from Nantes, which place she left the 19th ult. She brings intelligence of TWO BATTLES ON THE RHINE, the first of which the French appeared to have given way, but being reinforced renewed the combat with republican heroism, and totally routed the Austrian army, with immense slaughter. (Argus.)

Capt. Downs, from Gibraltar, informs, that he brought letters from Mr. Humphreys to the Executive of the United States; and that the Plattsburgh was very much at Algiers. From the latest Paris Papers.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser. COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED. Presidency of Citizen Grassons. Sitting of 23d Floreal, May 12.

Message of the Executive Directory, 25th Floreal, May 14, 4th year of the French Republic, and indivisible.

Citizen Legislators, To inform the nation of the Conspiracy which has been discovered, we transmit to you a copy of two of the most important pieces found among the papers of Babœuf.

By the Executive Directory, Secretary General Lagard. The 34th piece of the 18th bundle of papers found upon Babœuf, acknowledged by him with his mark on them: To kill the five hundred. The seven members. The commandant at the time and his major. To take possession of the hall of the Ancients, and of the Five Hundred.