...rom the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE has recommenced his "*uſeful labors,*" and again addreſſed the citizens of the United States through the medium of the Aurora. In that paper of this morning we are favored with his "*Letter the Sixth*" to the citizens of the United States. This letter, like moſt of his other productions ſince his arrival in the country, is compoſed principally of encomiums upon himſelf and upon his projects for reforming the world, and abuſe of general Waſhington's adminiſtration. The only thing worthy of notice in this publication is a copy of the *whole* of Mr. Jefferſon's affectionate letter of invitation to Paine. We have marked in *italics* that part of it which was laſt ſummer publiſhed in this country, from European newſpapers, and which was made the theme of a ſeries of eſſays in this Gazette. Several things in this affectionate letter from the greateſt *philoſopher* to the greateſt *blaſphemer* in the world deſerve the ſerious attention of the people of the United States. As it will no longer be a queſtion with any one whether Mr. Jefferſon really wrote ſuch a letter to his table companion and boſom friend, we preſume the democrats, eſpecially thoſe of them who profeſs chriſtianity, will find much edification in peruſing this brotherly epiſtle. It will be noticed that Mr. Jefferſon became preſident of the United States on the 4th of March, 1801, and that he delayed no longer than till the 18th of the ſame month before he gave orders to one of the ſhips of the navy to "*receive and accommodate*" his friend and correſpondent. By the firſt ſentence of the letter it appears that theſe loving and congenial ſpirits had been previouſly in habits of uninterrupted correſpondence. No leſs than four kind epiſtles between the 1ſt and the 16th of October! By the part immediately ſubſequent, it is evident that they had been plotting ſome vaſt ſchemes of reform, which, inſtead of "*waſting the energies of the people,*" will probably contribute to the "*multiplication of the human race,*" and to the extinction of ſuperſtition and prieſt-craft throughout the world. But we keep the reader too long from the letter itſelf. Here it follows. We know not in what fit of intoxication the Blaſphemer was induced to make it public. His friend, the philoſopher, will not thank him for it.

Waſhington, March 18, 1801.

DEAR SIR,

Your letters of October 1ſt, 4th, 6th, 16th, came duly to hand, and the papers which they covered were, according to your permiſſion, publiſhed in the newſpapers and in a pamphlet, and under your own name. Theſe papers contain preciſely our principles, and I hope they will be generally recognized here. Determined as we are to avoid, if poſſible, waſting the energies of our people in war and deſtruction, we ſhall avoid implicating ourſelves with the powers of Europe, even in ſupport of principles which we mean to purſue ſo many other intereſts can enforce thoſe principles as to ourſelves by peaceable means, now that we are likely to have our public councils detached from foreign views. The return of our citizens from the phrenzy into which they had been wrought, partly by ill conduct in France, partly by artifices practiſed upon them, is almoſt extinct, and will, I believe, become quite ſo. But theſe details, too minute and long for a letter, will be better developed by Mr. Dawſon, the bearer of this, a member of the late congreſs, to whom I refer you for them. He goes in the Maryland ſloop of war, which will wait a few days at Havre to receive his letters to be written on his arrival at Paris. *You expreſſed a wiſh to get a paſſage to this country in a public veſſel. Mr. Dawſon is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back if you can be ready to depart at ſuch a ſhort warning.* Robert R. Livingſton is appointed miniſter plenipotentiary to the republic of France, but will not leave this, till we receive the ratification of the convention by Mr. Dawſon. *I am in hopes you will find us returned generally to ſentiments worthy of former times. In theſe it will be your glory to have ſteadily labored and with as much effect as any man living. That you may long live to continue your uſeful labors and to reap the reward in the thankfulneſs of nations, is my ſincere prayer. Accept aſſurances of my high eſteem and affectionate attachments.* THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To the above letter Paine ſubjoins the following remarks:

"This, citizens of the United States, is the letter about which the leaders and tools of the federal faction, without knowing its contents or the occaſion of writing it, have waſted ſo many malignant falſehoods. It is a letter, which on account of its wiſe economy and peaceable principles, and its forbearance to reproach, will be read by every good man and every good citizen with pleaſure, and the faction, mortified at its appearance, will have to regret that they forced it into publication. The leaſt atonement they can now offer is to make the letter as public as they have made their own infamy, and learn to lie no more."

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

PASSION and prejudice are bad adviſers: men who have been elevated to power, by fraud and violence, are always cenſorious—they ſeek to divert the people from an attention to their ſiniſter deſigns, by unfounded attacks upon others: Sincere friends to their country diſdain the railings of impudent calumniators; they appeal to the hiſtory of paſt events, and deduce from the leſſons of experience, rules for their future conduct.

Memory and conſcience informs us, that by the imbecility of our government, prior to the eſtabliſhment of our preſent national conſtitution, we were poor and wretched: Even our liberties were unſafe. Soon after the Britiſh troops retired from the country, we were informed by the ſage Waſhington, (who never deceived us) that it depended on our future conduct whether the acquiſition of independence would prove a bleſſing or a curſe. His intuitive mind firſt indicated the dangers of party ſpirit and faction: he firſt inſtructed us to erect a fortreſs in defence of the rights of freemen, by forming a more efficient conſtitution, and eſtabliſhing wiſe and equal laws.

We all know the happy conſequences which followed: populous cities—flouriſhing villages—cultivated farms—extended ſettlements: the advancement of commerce, arts, manufactures, ſcience and civilization, alike prove the wiſdom of the ſyſtem of Waſhington, and confound the enemies of the public happineſs. Federaliſts, tho' lately perſecuted, are proud of theſe monuments of their patriotiſm: they ſtill retain their name: The anti-federaliſts have long ſince renounced theirs—they ſtrut in robes, which they have obtained by treachery and deluſion; and, not content with the poſſeſſion of power, they ſeek to brand with infamy the heroes and ſages of the revolution; the founders of our free and happy conſtitutions; the illuſtrious men, who but a few years ſince the people *delighted to honor.*

How fluctuating and uncertain is popularity? The life of Mr. Jay has been devoted to the ſervice of his country; from the dawn of our national exiſtence, till his retirement from the office of governor, he was a prominent agent in our public councils: he has executed the moſt important truſts: nothing but benefits have reſulted from the meaſures which he recommended: He now exiſts in a ſequeſtered retirement, ſolely employed in cultivating his farm—diſcharging his ſocial and domeſtic duties, and adoring his God: yet he is ſtill purſued with the moſt vindictive and implacable malice. The ſenate of the United States, refounded during the laſt winter with the moſt indecent invectives againſt his reputation: One of the ſenators of New-York, publicly exulted *that he had fallen like Lucifer, never to riſe again.*

My countrymen, I intreat you to reflect on the temper of mind which inſpired, and on the violence of paſſion which gave utterance to this ſentiment of deadly hoſtility. Are not the characters of men, who have ſerved you long and ſerved you faithfully, the moſt valuable property, belonging to the public? If your old friends, Jay and Hamilton, and Schuyler and Benſon and many others, who are conſtantly traduced, are really bad men and never deſerved your eſteem, have we no reaſon to tremble for the future fortunes of our country? Would it reflect honor on our republican inſtitutions, if the miſcreant Cheetham, could really demonſtrate, that our country has been hitherto governed by Clintons and Livingſtons, the idols of the preſent hour, are worthy of the confidence which is denied to their opponents? What council has been enlightened by their wiſdom, learning, or eloquence? What field of danger has been defended by their ſwords?

Let not the demagogues, who ſupport thoſe aſſaſſins of character, who, nurtured amidſt the vices, the crimes and misfortunes of Europe, have been ejected upon our unfortunate country, expect that their ill-gotten popularity will be permanent.—The time is faſt approaching when "even-handed juſtice" will return "the ingredients of their poiſoned chalice to their own lips." As Mr. Jefferſon has found, they will in turn find, that an aſſociation with exotic villains and outcaſts, is unſafe: they will reget, as he has done, that they condeſcended—

"To teach inſtructions,"
"Which being taught, return to plague the inventors."

The federaliſts are not the only ſufferers. Mr. Burr, the vice-preſident, is a conſpicuous inſtance of the inſtability of popularity. His talents are undiſputed by all parties, and he acquired his preſent ſituation with leſs *perſonal oppoſition*, than has uſually attended high political advancement. It is well known, that the preſent ruling party owe their ſucceſs at the laſt general and ſtate elections, more to the influence of colonel Burr, than to any other perſon. The charges againſt him are, that he ſuppreſſed a baſe and vile publication of ſtale calumnies, the patronage of which would have diſgraced his party: that he was oppoſed in ſentiment to certain meaſures, of Mr. Jefferſon, which all men of ſenſe know, will occaſion his overthrow; and that he is embarraſſed in his pecuniary affairs. It has been indeed alledged, that Mr. Burr intrigued with the federaliſts, to obtain the office of preſident. Nothing however is more certain, than that the federaliſts as a party in congreſs, never authorized, nor even knew, of any overture to Mr. Burr. Moreover, all parties now agree, that the clumſy calumnies, and imprudent aſſertions of Cheetham, in reſpect to a ſuppoſed coalition with certain individuals of the federaliſts, are diſproved by poſitive and undiſputed teſtimony.

But let it be ſuppoſed that Mr. Burr was willing to be preſident, though even this fact has never been proved, are his oppoſers ſo pure and innocent that it becomes *them* to caſt the firſt ſtone? Has Mr. Jefferſon had no agency in encouraging or ſuppreſſing party publications?—Has he never intrigued to obtain the office of preſident? Cannot Mr. Edward Livingſton, if depoſed, unfold a tale which would freeze the blood of the republicans? Whence ariſes the influence which enables Duane to declare with impunity, "*that Mr. Jefferſon dare not affront him?*" Is it a ſin to be in debt? If ſo, ought the Livingſton's be the accuſers of col. Burr? Beſides, did not theſe debts exiſt when he received an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferſon?

Such are the reflections of thouſands, who are not perſonal friends of Mr. Burr, nor advocates for his political principles. They perceive that according to the ſyſtem which has been purſued, no character of any party can be ſafe, and that almoſt every benefit which formerly attended public diſcuſſions is loſt the community. A general indignation is riſing againſt the monſtrous ſlanders of Cheetham and Duane, the cauſe which they defend muſt be intrinſically vicious, and its ſupporters will ſink under the accumulated ſcorn of a people, whoſe unſuſpecting confidence, has been betrayed and inſulted.

A CALM OBSERVER.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

An Addreſs to the inhabitants of Montgomery county, Maryland, by their fellow-citizen,

Charles W. H. Wharton.

No. IV.

The next objectionable feature of the exiſting adminiſtration, is the appointment of Mr. Gallatin. To this appointment a variety of objections preſent themſelves, but to avoid prolixity, I will confine myſelf to two. Firſt, Mr. Gallatin is a foreigner, as ſuch, will it be contended that he has as great a claim to participate in the firſt offices of our government, as the natives themſelves? This claim can be founded only upon the ignorance or incapacity of the natives themſelves. If, among the large majority of democrats which the leaders of that faction ſo proudly boaſt of, no native could be found capable of filling that office which a foreigner now holds; if ſuch be the mean and degraded ſtate of democratic intellect, or of what they call the Sovereign People, then the appointment can be juſtified on the ground of neceſſity; and then it will become the intereſt of the United States to offer her moſt lucrative offices to foreigners, to encourage the importation of Genevan and Iriſh Patriots. But is there a genuine American who will admit this to be the caſe? Is there a genuine American who will acknowledge his countrymen to be a pack of blockheads? Impoſſible! And yet, how can the appointment be advocated, except on the above aſſumed ground? I know it has been ſaid, that ſound policy dictates to us to encourage as much as poſſible, the emigration of foreigners into our country. I know that this opinion has received the ſanction of ſome very illuſtrious names; but with due deference, I muſt confeſs I think the opinion fallacious. Who are the foreigners that generally ſettle among us? The very outcaſts from Europe—Reptiles eſcaped from the gallows—convicted Irish—and the revolutionizing Frenchman. I mean not to caſt a reflection upon the national character of either people; nor would I have it inferred that the portrait implies without many exceptions. There are foreigners whom I reſpect; foreigners who have rendered ſervices to this country, and deſerve the thanks of the American people: but the fact is undeniably true, that the great bulk of emigrants who come over to this country, are ſo removed from civilization—ſo aſtoniſhingly ſavage in their deportment, that one is really led to regard them as a ſpecies, below even the Hottentots—nay, ſometimes almoſt to doubt whether they are a branch of the human family. Now, from the introduction of characters like theſe, what benefit, I aſk, is to reſult to the nation? Point it out, and my argugument falls to the ground. It had been anticipated that theſe men would have been ſerviceable in cultivating our lands; in clearing our uninhabitable foreſts—and in draining our ſwamps. But has this been the caſe? Do we find that the vaſt hordes of united Iriſhmen and others who are continually flocking in upon us, betake themſelves to agricultural purſuits? No, my friends, they concern not with theſe things. They infeſt our towns—our ſeaports ſwarm with them; and the morals of our people become corrupted. Scarcely emerged from a ſtate of ignorance, inferior to that of the ſavage of our wilds, they no ſooner ſet their foot upon American ground than they begin an attack upon our government. Neitheir talents nor virtue afford a ſhield of protection, againſt their foul calumny and invective. With hands ſtill warm, and wreeking with the blood of their beſt citizens, they dare to make ſacrifices at the temple of liberty; and ſet up a claim to the exerciſe of every privilege which government guarantees to its own citizens. Reſtleſs and factious at home, they can bear no reſtraint upon their conduct, but with unparalleled impudence dare to dictate to the councils of our nation. Ever foremoſt in intrigue, it is on the ground of an election that you ſee the foreigner in his native ſhape. No man is ſo buſy as himſelf—none ſo ready to find fault—none ſo ſolicitous in the ſucceſs of his candidate as he is—and none I may venture to aſſert ſo eager, to make black appear white to you, as this illuſtrious ſon of ſome enſlaved or ſavage people! What impudence! And yet it is from theſe foreigners—theſe precious runaways from the gallows—theſe oppreſſed ſons of humanity, as Mr. Jefferſon emphatically calls them, that the politics of our country are to obtain their complexion—our legiſlatures are to be dictated to—and we to receive with humility the maxims of polity and government. Such characters may indeed teach us that governments are only unneceſſary reſtraints upon the conduct of mankind—that rebellion againſt them is therefore juſt—that each one having a claim upon the good things of this life, robbery is no crime, and that adultery, which crafty prieſts have hitherto taught us to condemn, is but a neceſſary "exertion of the energies of population." Theſe, my countrymen, are ſome of the advantages which we ſhall experience from the introduction of foreigners; but what others we ſhall be likely to derive from this motley crew, I have really yet to learn.

I return from this digreſſion. I have been imperceptibly let into it to a greater length than I expected, in order to refute the opinion ſo very generally received, that it is the ſound policy of this country to encourage (or promote) the introduction of foreigners into it. I maintain that ſound policy dictates a ſtep directly the reverſe: and whilſt this rage for inviting them hither continues, America is taking to her boſom reptiles, which, invigorated by the genial rays of freedom, will dart the venemous poiſon into that very boſom which warmed and nouriſhed them. I truſt I have proven the impolicy of appointing Mr. Gallatin, on the ground of his being a foreigner: but from the preceding remarks I would not have it inferred that I am oppoſed to foreigners under *any circumſtances whatever*, participating in the offices of our government. Far from it. Selfiſh indeed muſt be that heart, and narrow and contracted the powers of that mind which would harbor a ſentiment like this. When foreigners have reſided ſome time among us—when they have given ſtrong ſubſtantial evidences of their attachment to our conſtitution, and moreover, acquired ſome property among us—when they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves from their uncivilized countrymen who generally infeſt our ſhores, by their orderly conduct—their obedience to the laws—and when neceſſary, their ready aid in compelling the execution of them—then, and then only, have they claim to participate in the offices of our government. But in Mr. Gallatin's character do we diſcover any traits like theſe? Is he not openly charged in the public prints with having promoted the weſtern inſurrection? Was he not the ſecretary of a committee whoſe intemperate conduct *certainly* tended to kindle the flame of rebellion in that part of our country—of a committee that entered into a reſolution that they would neither eat nor drink, nor hold fellowſhip with men who advocated the exciſe law; that they would regard the officers appointed to collect taxes on diſtillation, as their moſt inveterate enimies, and would ſpurn them with contempt from their doors? Did he not avail himſelf of the amneſty act? In a word, what ſervices had he rendered to this country! What patriotic act had ever performed to entitle him to that diſtinguiſhed preference above all others, which Mr. Jefferſon has ſhewn him by his appointment? What an inſult to [illegible] qualified to fill the office which has been beſtowed upon a foreigner openly charged with fomenting an inſurrection in the very country whoſe executive now rewards him with one of her moſt honorable and important poſts! Where was Mr. Nicholas? A gentleman whoſe underſtanding as much exceeds Mr. Gallatin's, as the huge elephant ſurpaſſes in ſize the little mouſe. But even ſuppoſe for argument's ſake, that Mr. Nicholas would not accept this office, (and I really believe, under exiſting circumſtances he would refuſe it) was it abſolutely neceſſary on this account that it ſhould be beſtowed on Mr. Gallatin? I do not ſuppoſe Mr. Jefferſon would have appointed a federaliſt. When two and two make five, and a part is greater than the whole—when the laws of nature themſelves ſhall be reverſed and vicious principles ſhall be neceſſary to the production of virtuous actions, then and then only, may we expect Mr. Jefferſon will forget his antipathies, and endeavor to be what he now certainly is not; a wiſe ſtateſman! But I aſk, was it prudent that Mr. Gallatin ſhould be appointed? Was it prudent that the ſuſpected inſurgent—the man who but the other day raiſed the banner of revolt in our country—who had unfurled the flag of rebellion, and invited our peaceable citizens under its bloody colors—was it prudent, I ſay, that a man ſuſpected of all theſe, ſhould be the firſt to experience executive patronage in its moſt bounteous, its moſt extenſive form? The characters of our officers ſhould be above ſuſpicion. They ſhould be free from defect—they ſhould be unſullied with a bluſh. The public tranquility demands it. The public intereſt ſhould therefore be imperative on our preſident in making his appointments. But whether in this appointment he has conſulted that tranquility, you, my countrymen, are able to judge. You will judge; and from a perfect knowledge of your principles, I pronounce judgment for you. You condemn this part of Mr. Jefferſon's adminiſtration. Need I add any thing more? Need I enter into an examination of the pretended conſtitutionality of the repeal of the judiciary, or the propriety of aboliſhing the internal taxes? This would extend my addreſs to a greater length than I have leiſure to carry or you diſpoſition to read it. Theſe ſubjects have already been ably diſcuſſed. And after the light reflected on them by the intrepid and logical Bayard, preſumptuous indeed would it be in ſo young a perſon as myſelf to expect to offer any arguments for your conſideration which the prolific mind of this luminous ſtateſman has not already ſuggeſted. I feel my inſufficiency to treat this important ſubject in a manner that it deſerves, and I will therefore draw to a concluſion an addreſs which has been written, not to obtain popularity, but to aſſign thoſe reaſons which have induced me to ſubſcribe myſelf to the public, a decided Federaliſt—Reaſons which to the virtuous and independent mind will, I truſt, appear correct.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Arrived, brig Aſſiſtance, Sweetzer, Charleſton, 14 days; ſchooner Jolly, Bacchus, Thompſon, Jamaica, 32; Maria, Parts, do. 20; Sally, Dickey, Richmond, 6; Amity, Trefethen, Portſmouth, N. H. 16; Mars, Ranſom, North-Carolina, 10; Favorite, ——, New-York; Favorite, Cottrell, do 5; ſloop Comet, Johnſon, Richmond, 8.

Cleared, ſchooner Ann and Mary, Coulter, St. Thomas.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Schooner Meſſenger, Burrows, Aux-Cayes, 32 days; Edward and Edmund, Veacock, Port Republican.

Captain V. ſailed from thence on the 4th of April, and left there the following veſſels, namely: ſhip Fanny, Tremels, of and for Philadelphia, to ſail in 8 days. Brig Eliza, Meyers, (ſold). Thomas Pinckney, of New-York; Dove, of do. ſchooner Ann, Robinſon, of Portland, for Philadelphia, to ſail in 5 days. Capt. V. ſpoke no veſſels on his paſſage.

NEWARK, (N. J.) April 26.

Federaliſm Reviving.

Even in the county of Morris, we find that the friends of the federal conſtitution, and of the departed Waſhington, have already been awakened from their deluſive ſlumbers by the ambitious and all-deſtroying views of an unprincipled and democratic faction. At the late town-meeting elections, the townſhips of Mendham and Roxbury actually returned federal majorities—a thing as unexpected as it is pleaſing and beneficial.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

The exertions of the federaliſts yeſterday has given cauſe of congratulation. From pretty accurate calculations at the cloſe of the polls laſt evening, there was a decided majority for the federal ticket.

From the reſult of a recent comparative analyſis of alum, made at Paris, it appears that alum brought from Rome and the Levant, is preferable for the purpoſe of giving a brilliancy to colors in dying, and that the Engliſh alum cannot be ſubſtituted for thoſe delicate uſes, whilſt it is employed to advantage in the dreſſing of ſkins.

Twenty-five perſons, of whom 13 were adults and 12 children, died in this city during the week ending on the 24th inſt. as reported by the city clerk, viz. Of conſumption 2, pleuriſy 1, ſyphilus 1, ſevere cold 1, whooping cough 1, and 1, of diſeaſes not mentioned.

Arrived yeſterday, the French brig L'Eſpoir, captain Levaſſeur, from Rouen via Bordeaux. The brig was bound to Charleſton; but put in here for water.—She will proceed.

Same day, within the Hook, the Engliſh brig Recovery, Dickſon, in 47 days from Greenock. She ſailed the 10th of March—of courſe, ſhe can bring nothing later than heretofore received.

Same day, within the Hook, the brig Anna, from an Eaſtern port—and a ſchr. whoſe name to us is unknown.

The brig Dove, Bunker, arrived at Port-Republican in 15 days from this port.

Cleared, ſhips Martha, Waddle, London; Hope, Bray, Falmouth and a market; ſchooner Wealthy, Ingham, Cape-Francois.

BILL of MORTALITY.

With ſome pains we have prepared a general bill of mortality from the firſt of November, 1801, when the reports were firſt commenced, until the laſt of December, 1802, a period of fourteen months. Of the diſorders with which helpleſs infancy is afflicted, FITS appear to be more fatal than even the SMALL-POX, the ravages of which, thank Heaven, will ſhortly be eraſed from the direful catalogue of human maladies. Among the caſualties, DROWNING, in conſequence of our inſular ſituation, is very frequent; twenty-ſeven inſtances occur within the period of twelve months. Within the ſame term NINE inſtances of the awful crime of SUICIDE are enumerated! In the table of diſeaſes CONSUMPTION uſurps a frightful pre-eminence. The caſes of mortality, under this head, amount to nearly ONE FOURTH of the total number of deaths. It is only our province to preſent this gloomy proſpectus of "the evils which fleſh is heir to." To the phyſician belongs the more important duty to contemplate the ſubject, to endeavor to counteract the baleful effects of our variable climate, and to check, by ſalutary advice, the pernicious conſequences of implicitly following the follies and faſhions of DRESS, not even judiciouſly adapted to the more temperate meridians of London and Paris.

This aggregate view will evince the utility of theſe reports. The public mind, accuſtomed to weekly returns, becomes leſs agitated and alarmed at the ſound of death. Medical profeſſors, informed of the endemical diſeaſes of our climate, can more effectually deviſe an antidote. The progreſs of increaſe and population can be eſtimated by theſe tables, which to be rendered more complete, ought to be accompanied by thoſe of births & marriages. The melancholy back ground of mortality, ought to be relieved by the more cheering & enlivening ſcenes of nuptials & chriſtenings. The folio of *profit and loſs*, in the records of human exiſtence, cannot be fairly balanced without theſe tables, for a faithful report of which, no proviſion is as yet