POETRY.

SONNET.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

ILLUSTRIOUS Chief! the *column of thy Fame*,
Like towering Atlas shall eternal stand,
Round its firm base, fee faction rage in vain—
Its guard a nation's love, its *prop*, Jove's mighty hand!

What though relentless Envy dart her sting,
To blast thy glory and thy peace destroy?
What though from hell a thousand furies spring,
Hail'd by fell *Anarch's* foes with yells of savage joy?

How weak their force! for o'er thy dauntless breast,
Divine *Minerva* throws her radiant shield—
And PATRIOT millions rush at thy beheft,
For THEE and thy COLUMBIA, conquering arms to wield.

Yes, matchless chief! The column of thy fame,
Shall Faction rage around, and Hell assail in vain!

PHILOPATRIE.

INFLEXIBLE VIRTUE.

IN the year 1726, James Lynch Fitz Stephen, merchant, being elected Mayor of Galaway, in Ireland, sent his only Son commander of one of his ships to Bilboa in Spain for a cargo of wine. Former dealings at this place were the means of recommending the father's credit, which young Lynch took advantage of, to secret the money for his own use, which his father entrusted him with for the purchase of the cargo. The Spaniard, who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland, to receive the debt, and establish a further correspondence. The young men, who were much of an age, failed together with that seeming satisfaction which congenial situations generally create among mankind. Open and generous, the Spaniard anticipated the pleasures which he should enjoy with such a friend, in a place as remarkable for qualities which we are now no longer to look for, but in the narrative of other times. The ship proceeded on her voyage, and as every day must bring them nearer the place of destination, and discovery of the fraud intended by Lynch, he conceived the diabolical resolution of throwing his friend overboard. After founding the sentiments of the hands on board, he brought the major part of them over to his purpose, by promise of reward, and the rest by fear. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was violently seized in his bed, and thrown overboard. A few days more brought them to port; his father and friends received him with joy, and in a short time bestowed a sufficient capital to set him up in business—Security had lulled every sense of danger; and he proposed a beautiful girl, the daughter of a neighbour, in marriage. His terms were accepted, and the day appointed, which was to crown his yet successful villainy, when one of the sailors, who had been with him on his voyage to Spain, was taken ill, and finding himself at the point of death, sent for the father, and communicated a full relation of the horrid deed his son had committed on the high seas. The father, though struck speechless with astonishment and grief at length shook off all the feelings which inclined the parent to natural partiality.

"Justice shall take its course," said the indignant Magistrate; and he, within a few minutes had his Son seized with the rest of the crew, and threw them into prison—they all confessed the crime; a criminal process was made out against them, and in a few days a small town in the west of Ireland beheld a sight paralleled by a very few instances in the history of mankind; a father sitting in judgment, like another Lucius Junius Brutus, on his son! and like him too condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! if the Almighty looks down with pleasure on the virtues of mankind, here was an action worthy of approbation; a father consigning his son to an ignominious death, and tearing away all the bonds of paternal affection, where the laws of nature were violated, and justice demanded the blow; "Were any other but your wretched father your judge (said the inflexible magistrate) I might have dropt a tear over my child's misfortunes, and solicited for his life, though stained with murder; but you must die! There are the last drops that shall quench the sparks of nature; and if you dare hope, implore that heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow creature."

He was led back to prison, and a short time appointed for his execution. Amazement fat on the face of every one within the little community, which at most did not consist of more than three thousand people. The relations of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by all the solicitude of nature and compassion, to spare his son. His wretched mother, whole name was Blake, flew in distraction to the heads of her own family, and at length prevailed on them for the honour of their house to rescue her from the ignominy his death must bring on her name. They armed to deliver him from prison; when his father, being informed of their intention, had him conveyed to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice. He made the executioner fasten the rope to his neck: "You have little time to live, my son, said he, let the care of your soul employ the few moments; take the last embrace of your unhappy father."

He ordered the rope to be well secured to a window, and compelled the constables to throw the body out; a few minutes put an end to his existence; under the window in Lombard street to this day, a skull and bones, carved in black marble, is to be seen which the father put as a memento mori. Succeeding times looked upon an act with astonishment, which the production of the arts in every country should perpetuate with statues.

Books and Stationary.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received from New-York, and now selling, (neatly opposite the court house) a large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—among which are the following, viz.

Large and Small Bibles, without without Plates.
Divine Breathings,
Edwards on the Affections.
Hervey's Beauties,
Price's Sermons,
Confession of Faith,
Life of Christ,
Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols.
Dodd's Reflections,
Goldsmith's Essays,
Milton's Works,
Sermons to Children,
Moffish,
Purves on Revelation, 2 vols.
Do. Attempts,
Do. Arguments,
Stiles' Judges,
Bunyan's Holy War,
Do. Pilgrim's Progress,
Hervey's Meditations,
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Life of Watts, and Doddridge,
Cullen's Practice, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers,
Chesfelden's Anatomy,
Bellom the Venereal,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Do. Treatise,
Medical Pocket Book,
Morse's Universal Geography,
Do. Abridg'd,
Lavater's Physiognomy,
Muir's Trials,
Rowan's, do.
Gerrald's, do.
Watt and Downie, do.
Cook's Voyages,
Valentine & Orson,
Death of Abel,
Do. Cain,
Hogan Rocus,
Defeats of C.
Triumphs of Love,
Country Dances,
Book of Knowledge,
Lock's Essays,
Hume's do.
Beauties of Blair,
Do. Fielding,
Berkshire Lectures,
Harrel's Orphan, 2 vols.
Religious Courtship,
Tour to Morocco,
Howard's Life,
Kent's Sketches,
Franklin's Works,
Reynald's History of the Indies, 6 vols.
Littleton's Hist. of England,
Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary,
William's History of Vermont,
Condorcet's, do.
Letters to a Wife,
Akin's Letters,
Junio's, do.
Farmer's, do.
Priestly's Lectures,
Hire,
Baron Trenck,
Jeff Buck,
Fool of Quality, 5 vols.
Gentleman and Ladies Monitor,
Friend of Youth,
Town Officer,
Ladies Pocket Library,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vols.
Evelina, 2 vols.
Mourt's Journal through France,
Citizen of the World
Looking Glass for the Mind,
Life of Joseph,
Boyle's Voyages,
Yorick Journal,
Natural History,
Haunted Priory,
Account of Algiers,
Forsters,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Female Jacky Club,
Beauties of Sterne,
Rochefoucault's maxims,
Raffelas & Dieashas,
Federal ready Reckoner,
Gessp's Fables,
Sorrows of Werter,
Memoirs of the Queen of France,
Man of Feeling,
Pamela,
Charlotte,
Paine's Age of Reason,
Rural Walks,
Chronicles of the Kings,
Robinson Crusoe,
Zimmerman on Solitude,
Roderick Random,
Royal Captives,
Spectator, 8 vols.
Arabian Nights, 4 vols.
Moral Sentiments,
Brother's Prophecies,
Haunted Tower,
Benilfed Maid 2 vols.
Fanny,
Victim of Passion,
Contrast,
Sanford & Merton,
Plays,
The Rebel,
The Wonder,
Suspicious Husband,
Cleone,
Committee,
All for Love,
Recruiting Officer,
Cholotte Lenox,
Good Natured Man,
Clandestine Marriage,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Campbell on Miracles,
French Revolution, 2 vols.
American, do. 2 vols.
Mr. Jay's Treaty, &c.
Washington's Letters, 2 vols.

STATIONARY.

English Paper, Medium,
Thickpoft, Foolscap,
Gilt and Plain Letter and Marble Paper,
Blank Books,
Memorandum, do.
Invoice,
Holland Quills, and Ink Powder,
Black and Red,
Dutch Sealing Wax,
Red and Black,
Irish Wafers,
Sand, and Sand Boxes,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Dawson's Virgil,
Dancan's Cicero,
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Corderius,
Clark's Introduction
Latin Grammar,
Greek Lexicon,
Do. Testament,
Do. Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Do. Abridg'd,
Fisher's, do.
Bailey's Dictionary,
Perry's do.
Said Butler continues the business of Book Binding as usual.
Blank Books for Public Offices, made on the shortest notice—particular attention paid to all orders, which will be thankfully received.
N. B. Any of the above articles given in exchange for Raccoon or Tanned SHEEP SKINS. Wanted an APPRENTICE to the above business.
Northampton, 23d Dec. 1795.

For Sale,

By the PRINTER hereof—price 6d

GRANT to the GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, the CONSTITUTION thereof; extracts relative to the situation, soil, climate, and navigation of the WESTERN TERRITORY of the State of Georgia; and particularly of that part thereof in which the company's lands are situated. Dec. 9. 1795.

The co-partnership of GOODMAN and MERRILL, is this day mutually dissolved,—all persons indebted, or having demands on said firm, are desired to call on Wm. Arms, and Asa Merrill for a settlement, who have commenced the Mercantile business under the firm of

Arms and Merrill;

they have just received from Boston, a large and elegant assortment of European and India GOODS, which they are determined to sell on terms pleasing to the purchaser.
Likewise a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. which may be had as cheap as can be bought in the county. For which all kinds of country produce will be received in payment;—good attendance given, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.
They want any quantity of good housefASHES, and SALTS of LYE, for which the highest price will be given.—2d. per lb. given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS.

SIMEON GOODMAN,
Wm. ARMS,
ASA MERRILL.

N. B. Simeon Goodman requests all persons, who have open accounts with him previous to 2nd day of last June, to call and see him.
Charlemont, Nov. 17. 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership of *Bangs & Hayden* is by mutual consent dissolved, and the business will be carried on in future by *Andrew Bangs*, who has a good supply of English and West India GOODS, and ex ects in the course of next week, to receive an additional supply from Boston.—Said *Bangs* requests their former customers and others, to call at said store, and they may be supplied with almost every thing wanted, on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, or short approved credit.—They request all persons who have open accounts with them to call on said *Bangs* and settle the same, either by payment or note immediately—those whose contracts are expired in particular, are requested to settle payment. REUBEN BANGS.
Williamsburgh, Dec. 10. 1795.

Wanted immediately, as Apprentices to the Brothers business, two smart active LADS, about 14 or 15 years of age—good encouragement will be given to any two that will apply to JAMES INGOLS.
Northampton, Dec. 23. 1795.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber informs his friends & customers, that he has closed business in the Mercantile Line; therefore requests all persons indebted to him on Note of hand or Book account, to settle the same by the twentieth of January next, as their notes and accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to be collected without further notice. ELIJAH LAMB.
Charlemont, Dec. 22. 1795.

Taken up in Oct. last, a red HEIFER, marked with a crop in the near ear, and a half penny in the end of the tame—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN CLAPP.
Southampton, Dec. 18, 1795.

Patrick, Prisoner at Large,
Bald Stroke for a Wife,
Love in a Village,
Douglas,
Children in the Woods,
Wild Oats,
Battle of Hexham.

Drugs and Medicines.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a large and extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he offers for sale to his old customers and others for cash, or six months credit. Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Turlington's Balsam of Life, British Oil, Effence of Peppermint, Steer's Opodeldoc, Hooper's, Anderson's & Lockyer's Pills, Balsam of Honey, &c.—ALSO, Surgeons pocket Instruments, Crooked Needles, Crowns and country Lancets, Ball Metal and Glass Mortars, Cupping Glasses, Ladies Smelling Bottles, grainscales & Weights, Cephalic Snuff, Vials of all sorts, by the gross or single doz.—Glauber's and Epsom's Salts and Flour of Sulphur, by the quantity,—*Apothecaries* may be supplied with most of the articles of Medicine, &c. as low as can be purchased on the continent.

Painter's Colours, &c.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Spruce Yellow, patent and Stone Yellow, Prussian Blue, Umber, Shallack, Indian Red, Emmery, Vermillion, boxes of Cake Colours, Gold Size, Blue Smalt, Books of Gold, Silver, Tin, & Brass Leaf, Sand Papers, Sponge, Litharge of Gold, Verdigreafe, and white Vitriol.—Has also for sale, Logwood, Fustic, Allum, and Copperas per cwt. Blue Vitriol, Brimstone, Oil of Turpentine per Gallon, Arsenic, English and American Glue, &c.—W. I. & N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines, Brown and Loaf Sugars, Bohea and Souchong Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 19. 1795.

New Goods,

LATELY received from Boston & New-York, as general & valuable assortment of GOODS as is to be found in most of the stores in the country—which are offered for sale, on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short approved credit.—Gentlemen and Ladies, who wish to supply themselves with dry Goods and Groceries, are requested to call at their store, a few rods east of the meeting house in Conway, and see if they cannot be as well accommodated, as at any of the stores in the country,—payment made easy to the purchaser, as much every article of produce will be received in payment;—among other articles, Hides, that are clean combed and free from filth, will be taken in payment, at 1/4 per pound.

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, on book, which have been due five months, are requested to pay their several balances, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect to comply with this request, will do well to be attended, if they should immediately after that time, be called upon by some gentleman who will have a right to expect a fee for his time and visit. Produce of most kinds, and good housefASHES, will be received in payment, from those to pay them soon.

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.
Dec. 14. 1795.

Robert Breck and Son,

HAVE received an additional assortment of Goods, Rich Satins & Satinets, Ladies Kinds Poplins, Irish Linnens, Medias and Sattins, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Rich Poplin, Crape; Coatings, Baizes, &c. Crockery Ware of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Room Paper, with a variety of other articles, which make a large assortment; which will be sold on advantageous terms, for cash or approved credit.

ALL Persons indebted, by Book or Note, are desired to make payment according to contract.
Northampton, Dec. 27. 1795.

To be Sold.

A VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, on the main street, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—it is a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a large barn, and other convenient houses; the situation is pleasant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Husbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Possession will be given, if desired, the first week in May next.

For terms, apply to JOSEPH LYMAN.
Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795. 16w.

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N. B. He has a few TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, Fourth Class, for sale.
Northampton, Dec. 19. 1795.

To be Sold.

VALUABLE Home LOT in Hatfield, half a mile north of the meeting house, upon main street, and adjoining to Connecticut River. It contains three acres, with a good orchard—it is a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a large barn, and other convenient houses; the situation is pleasant, and well accommodated for the reception of an Husbandman, Trader or Mechanic.—Possession will be given, if desired, the first week in May next.

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JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by bond or on book, which have been due five months, are requested to pay their several balances, previous to the first day of February next—those who neglect to comply with this request, will do well not to be offended, if they should immediately after that time, be called upon by some gentleman who will have a right to expect a fee for his trouble and visit. Produce of most kinds, and good housefASHES, will be received in payment, from all those who choose to pay them soon—by

JOHN WILLIAMS, & Co.
Dec. 14. 1795.

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SIMEON GOODMAN,
Wm. ARMS,
ASA MERRILL.

N. B. Simeon Goodman requests all persons, who have open accounts with him previous to 2nd day of last June, to call and see him.
Charlemont, Nov. 17. 1795.

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For terms, apply to JOSEPH LYMAN.
Hatfield, Dec. 30. 1795. 16w.

For Sale.

A SMALL HOMESTEAD in Northampton, about two thirds of a mile from the meeting house, lying on the stage road, with a good house, and three quarters of an acre of land, and an orchard that will make 12 barrels of cyder yearly. Said Homestead may be had on reasonable terms.—For particulars, enquire of

RUFUS PHELPS.

N. B. He also continues to carry on as usual the business of Cutting and Engraving STONE.
December 30. 1795.

DEEP BLUE, SCARLET & CRIMSON DYE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has set up the Blue, Scarlet, and Crimson DYE, at his Clothier Works, about half a mile north of the meeting house, on the stage road that leads from Boston to Northampton, where he hopes to please every body that will favor him with their custom.

AMOS MASON.
Belchertown, Dec. 7. 1795.

The subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of guardian to *Timothy Merrill*, of Hadley, hereby forbids all persons trusting him from the 25th day of August 1795, forward. WARHAM SMITH.
Hadley, December 22. 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL Persons who wish to employ the subscriber as a *Malster* this season, are desired to bring their Barley to him soon, it being a proper time now for the business, to continue until forward.

HENRY WILKEN.
Hatfield, Dec. 15. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1796. [—No. 489.—]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24.

Authentic accounts from Charleston South Carolina, inform us that John Rutledge, late Chief Justice, is so much deranged in his mind, as to require constant watching to prevent his committing violence on himself.

Abstract of Mr. Randolph's Vindication.

As the pamphlet, which Mr. Randolph has published is secured by law to the printer and cannot be republished but by his consent, and as that pamphlet cannot be purchased by one tenth of the citizens of America, we deem it a duty we owe to the public to give a brief and impartial statement of his vindication.

The letter of Mr. Fauchet was put into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wolcott, July 28, 1795, by Mr. Hammond, the British minister, who received it from Lord Grenville. The President was at that time at Mount Vernon—On his return to Philadelphia Mr. Wolcott laid before him Mr. Fauchet's letter; this was August 11th. The President, surprized at such an incident, replied, like a man of great discretion, and warm friendship for the Secretary of State, "I cannot hastily withdraw my confidence from Mr. Randolph," and told he would take the letter into his consideration.

He continued to treat Mr. Randolph with his usual politeness and invited him to his table. In the mean time, the President was about to ratify the treaty; as Mr. Hammond, who was to be the bearer of the treaty to Great Britain, was waiting only for the President's determination and conclusion of the business.

On the 19th of August when Mr. Randolph was going to visit the President, as usual, at 9 o'clock, he was met by the steward, with a request from the President that he would postpone his visit till half after ten. In the mean time the President had a conversation with Mr. Wolcott and Col. Pickering.

At ten o'clock, he went to the President's and soon after entering the room, the President presented him Mr. Fauchet's letter, requesting him to read it and make such explanations as he chose.—Mr. Randolph read the letter. He then remarked that he could at that time recollect very little which could throw light on the subject—He however said that he could assure the President of two things, first that he had never made any improper communication to Mr. Fauchet—the second, that no money had ever been received from Mr. Fauchet by Mr. Randolph, nor any overture made to him for that purpose. He mentioned however that he had some idea that Mr. Fauchet had told him of British machinations against the French Republic; Gov. Clinton and himself, had thought it possible, that No. 6 might refer to that business. Mr. Randolph he prefer of the President retired to another room—when he returned, some conversation took place—He then went home and wrote the following letter.

Philadelphia, August 19, 1795.

SIR,

Immediately upon leaving your house this morning, I went to the office for the department of state, where I directed the room in which I usually sat to be locked up the key to remain with the messenger. My object in this was to let all the papers rest as they stood.

Upon my return home, I reflected calmly and maturely upon the proceedings of this morning.—Two facts immediately presented themselves, one of which was that my usual hour of calling upon the President had not only been postponed for the opportunity of consulting *others* upon a letter of a foreign minister highly interesting to my honour, before the faulest intimation to me; but that I seemed also to be perfectly acquainted with its contents, and were requested to ask questions for their satisfaction; The other was, that I was desired to retire into another room, until you should converse with them, upon what I had said.

Your confidence in me, has been unlimited; and, I can truly affirm, unabused; My feelings then cannot be concealed, when I find that confidence so immediately withdrawn without a word or distant hint being previously dropped to me! This, Sir, as I mentioned in your room, is a situation, in which I cannot hold my present office, and therefore I hereby resign it.

It will not, however, be concluded from hence, that I mean to relinquish the enquiry. No, Sir; far from it. I will also meet any inquiry, and to prepare for it, if I learn this morning, that there is a chance of overtaking Mr. Fauchet before he sails, I will go to him immediately.

I have to beg the favor of you to permit me to be furnished with a copy of the letter; and I will prepare an answer to it; which I perceive that I cannot do, as I wish, merely upon the few, hasty memoranda which I took with my pencil.

I am satisfied, Sir, that you will acknowledge a great deal of justice due on this occasion; and that until an enquiry can be made, the affair should continue in secrecy under your injunction, and pledging myself for a more specific investigation of all these suggestions. For I here most solemnly declare, that any overture ever came from me, which was to produce money to me, or any others for me, and that in any manner directly or indirectly, was a shilling ever received by me; nor was it ever contemplated by me, that one shilling should be applied by Mr. Fauchet to any purpose, relative to the insurrection.

I presume, Sir, that the paper, No. 6, to which he refers, is not in your possession. Otherwise you would have shewn it to me. If I am mistaken, I cannot doubt, that you will suffer me to have a copy of it.

I shall pass my accounts at the Auditor's and Comptroller's office; and transmit to you a copy.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with due respect, Your most obedient servant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The President of the U. S.

To the preceding letter he received this answer.

To Edmund Randolph, Esq.

SIR,

Your resignation of the office of State is received.

Candour induces me to give you, in a few words, the following narrative of facts. The letter from Mr. Fauchet, with the contents of which you were made acquainted yesterday, was, as you supposed, an intercepted one.——It was sent by Lord Grenville to Mr. Hammond:—by him put into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury;—by him given to the Secretary of War and the Attorney General; and a translation thereof was made by the former, for me.—

At the time Mr. Hammond delivered the letter, he requested of Mr. Wolcott an attested copy, which was accordingly made by Mr. Thornton, his late Secretary; and which is understood to remain at perfect with Mr. Bond.——Whether it is known to others, I am unable to decide.

While you are in pursuit of means to remove the strong suspicions arising from this letter, no disclosure of its contents will be made by me; and I will enjoin the same on the public officers who are acquainted with the purport of it; unless something shall appear to render an explanation necessary on the part of Government;—of which I will be the Judge.—

A copy of Mr. Fauchet's letter shall be sent to you.——No. 6, referred to therein I have never seen.——

Philadelphia, 20th August, 1795.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Abstract of Mr. Randolph's Vindication.

(Continued.)

Mr. Randolph on the 20th of August set out for Newport, to procure from Mr. Fauchet, who had gone there to embark for France, such papers as would vindicate him from the charges or suspicions raised by the letter of that Minister. He states that he was detained on the road by a "disappointment in some necessary papers and other unavoidable causes," so that he did not arrive until the 31st August. He immediately waited on Mr. Fauchet—shewed him his letter of Oct. 5th, 1794, was intercepted and in the President's hands—and requested an explanation of some points, and a certificate; all which he wished might be confident with Justice and Truth. Mr. Fauchet appointed 8 o'clock the next morning to deliver the certificate—Mr. Randolph went to his lodgings, but was informed the certificate could not be ready till 12 o'clock. Mr. Randolph meant to have put some questions to him before Mr. Merchant and Mr. Malbone; but a favourable opportunity presenting for the Mediafa to sail, the frigate got under way, bearing Mr. Fauchet away before he could finish the certificate.

Mr. Randolph dispatched a swift sailing vessel to overtake the frigate, but without success. He has procured certificates from the marshal of the district and from the pilot, to prove that he made every effort to overtake the frigate, and that Mr. Fauchet was hurried about, and continued writing while aboard, until he had finished the papers or certificate.

The certificate was finally prepared, and enclosed to Mr. Adet, the prefect minister, and fent up to Newport by the pilot, Caleb Gardner. It is as follows:

Mr. FAUCHET'S CERTIFICATE.

Mr. Randolph requests me to examine a Dispatch No. 10, addressed to the Commissary of exterior relations; which has been transmitted to the President of the United States. I believe that I am bound to my conscience upon any communications to my Government; when they are obtained by dark means of which I am ignorant; are commended upon without doubt and mutilated according to the passions of those who use means so noble and so generous. But I owe to Mr. Randolph full and entire justice. I will render it to him with pleasure. Every thing which could be interpreted to his disadvantage will not leave, I hope, after the explanation which I shall give, any doubt upon the mind even of those who have transmitted the letter to the President. The means which I shall employ will be very simple. This will be to cite the Dispatches to which I refer in my No. 10. Some preliminary reflections are necessary to explain them.

On my arrival on this continent the President gave the most positive assurance, that he was the friend of the French cause. Mr. Randolph often repeated to me the same intimacies. It was impossible for me not to give faith to it, (in spite of some public events relative to France which gave me some inquietude) especially when the Secretary of State continually took pains to convince me of the sentiments of good will of his Government for my Republic. It was doubtless according to this opinion that he communicated to me, without authority as I suppose, the part of Mr. Jay's instructions which forbade him to do any thing which should derogate from the engagements of the United States with France. My error, which was dear to me, was prolonged only by the continual efforts of Mr. Randolph to calm the fears both upon the treaty with England and upon the effect which it might produce in France. He was therefore far from confiding to me any act, any intention of Government by virtue of any concert with me, or in consequence of any emolument received by him, or for the expectation or hope of any recompence promised, or with any other view than to maintain a good harmony between France and the United States. As to the communications which he has made to me at different times, they were only of opinions, the greater part, if not the whole of which, I have heard circulated as opinions. I also recollect that on one occasion, at least which turned upon public measures, he offered to me that he could not enter into details upon some of them, because by doing so he should violate the duties of his office. From whence I have concluded and believe that he never communicated to me what his duty would reprove. I will observe here that none of his conversations with the concluded without his giving me the idea that the President was a man of integrity, and a sincere friend to France. "This explains in part what I meant by the terms "his precious confessions." I proceed to other details relative thereto. I could allude only to explanations on his part upon matters which had caused to me some inquietude: And I have never insinuated, nor could I insinuate in that letter, that I suspected on his part even the most distant corruption, these explanations had equally for their object my different conversations upon Western affairs, as may be seen in the sequel of this declaration.

When I speak in this same paragraph in these words, "Besides, the precious confessions of Mr. "Randolph alone call upon all which happens a "satisfactory light," I have still in view only the explanations of which I have spoken above; and I must confess that very often I have taken for confessions what he might have to communicate to me by virtue of a secret authority. And many things, which in the first instant I had considered as confessions were the subject of simple conversations. I will say more. I will say, that I have had more than suspicions that certain confidences which have been made to me were only to sound my private opinion, and the intentions of the French Republic; and I must appeal to the testimony of him, who this day claims innocence. He must know if I ever endeavoured to meddle in the interior affairs of America, or even to influence by any means whatsoever, the sentiments of men whose talents had called them to the head of affairs.

All this is read from these words, "I proceed then, &c." to these "The first preparing, &c." is to be considered only as my own reflections arising from private information or from any communications of Mr. Randolph.

I have spoken of a conversation which Citizen Le Blanc and myself had with Mr. Randolph, and which I had communicated in my No. 3. It is easy for me that I confirm the conclusions which I draw from it, as pure and simple conjectures, as I express myself. This is an extract from that dispatch which I declare to be true. When I relate conversations of Mr. Randolph, I can easily suppose that as he spoke sometimes in English, mostly commonly in French, and I spoke always French, he might not have understood one another perfectly. And when I have not quoted Mr. Randolph expressly in the whole course of any observations, it is not under his authority that I speak.

As my dispatch, No. 3, treats of different subjects at the same time, I shall extract from it only what concerns him, with the help of my own memory and in consequence of his questions.

The conversation which I cite took place in April 1794. We were speaking of some political divisions which manifested themselves in different parts of the United States, and of which the public papers gave sufficient proofs. Mr. Randolph ascribed to these divisions the rise of a violent conflict between the parties. He hoped to prevent it by the influence which he hoped to acquire with the President, who he said generally consulted him, and to whom he told truths which probably others concealed from him. I had heard mentioned, and I frequently mentioned to him myself the suspicions which were spread abroad, of the artifices of some influential men in the government, who were desirous of seeing the French cause ruined, and of uniting America more closely with Great Britain than with France. He replied to me upon this: "The President is the mortal enemy of England, for the outrages which the heaps upon the United States, and the injustice and perfidy which the shews in her conduct towards them; and the declared friend of France. I can affirm it upon my honour. He may, like other men who do not mix generally with the world, be circumvented by foreigners, perverted to surprise his judgment; and without doubt if he suffers himself to be taken in by any manœuvres, his popularity would be affected by it. *He* desires to give the Government stability; others, under the pretext of giving energy to it, would favour the chief of the Executive with powers in the opinion that he communicated to me, without authority as I suppose, the part of Mr. Jay's instructions which forbade him to do any thing which should derogate from the engagements of the United States with France. My error, which was dear to me, was prolonged only by the continual efforts of Mr. Randolph to calm the fears both upon the treaty with England and upon the effect which it might produce in France. He was therefore far from confiding to me any act, any in-