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BOSTON, November 5.

Saturday last being the birth day of the honorable JOHN ADAMS, late president of the *United States*, the same was celebrated at *Quincey*, by a large number of gentlemen of that and the neighbouring towns. A grateful remembrance of the important services rendered to his country by the late President, in the various scenes in which he has been called to act, particularly during his administration of the government of the *United States*, appeared to actuate every one present. The company assembled at an early hour, and waited upon Mr. ADAMS, with the following address.

TO THE

Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Esq.

Sir,

The return of this anniversary, cannot fail to awaken in our breasts the warmest sentiments of gratitude and esteem. It recalls to view the many important events of your public life, events intimately connected with those principles and proceedings which constitute the greatest glory of our country, and will form some of the most valuable pages in the history of nations.

We hope the liberty we have taken in personally waiting upon you on this occasion, will not be deemed an intrusion. And while we offer you our respectful congratulations we must beg you to be assured that this visit is the result of feeling, and not of ceremony.

The early and decided part which you took in support of the liberties of America—the series of patriotic and successful exertions which distinguished you the firm, unwavering and able friend of these states—the many stations of high responsibility which you filled to much to the advantage of your fellow-citizens throughout our revolution, gave you an honourable title to their veneration and love. But your services to your country did not end with the accomplishment of our independence. Since that period, it has required, and you have devoted to its cause all the energies of your mind. Your civil administration as President of the United States, at a crisis of peculiar difficulty and danger, warded off evils which seemed inevitable, and secured blessings that appeared unattainable. It vindicated the national honour, accommodated serious differences with two of the most powerful nations of *Europe*, and left the *United States* with the means of a speedy extinction of the public debt—a full treasury, and a flourishing commerce—to cultivate the arts of peace.

May these things be ever held in suitable remembrance. May no untoward circumstances wholly take away the fair prospect we have had of national prosperity and greatness. For you, Sir, we offer our supplications to the Sovereign of the Universe, that your invaluable life may be long preserved. In any critical conjuncture of affairs, may your countrymen yet have the benefit of that foresight, wisdom and experience, which have so often availed and supported them. And when you shall finally be called to bid adieu to this world, and its concerns, may the cheering words promised to the good and the faithful, hail you to the mansions of blessedness.

To which Mr. ADAMS *was pleased to reply.*

GENTLEMEN,

I should rejoice in the prolongation of my life for another year were it only for the pleasure of seeing and embracing so many of my friends.

As every gentleman here is at least as independent of me, as I can pretend to be of him; as there is no temptable motive of hope, apprehension, or any finitter or private interest, which could have prompted you to such a manifestation of your friendly sentiments, I am fully assured that this visit is the result of feeling, and not of ceremony.

The performance of the parts which were cast to me in the course of the revolution, though the scenes were in the secret conclave of a congress, without galleries, and with closed doors; or at a thousand leagues distance beyond seas and the few spectators or witnesses are almost all dead, I shall leave to the candor of the public, and the judgment of posterity, with such traditionary lights as they may possess.

After as careful a review as I am capable of taking of the civil administration, during the period when I was President of the *United States*, I see nothing of any consequence to repent or regret. Some measures were the effect of imperious necessity, much against my inclinations. Others were the measures of the legislature which, although approved when passed, were never previously proposed or recommended by me. Some of them left to my discretion, were never executed, because no necessity for them in any judgment of my counsellors. I shall say no more upon this subject at present, but this, we were emancipated from two burthensome yokes, the French treaty and consular convention, which were grievous to us, and would have been intolerable to our children. The nation, in future unshackled with positive stipulations, will have only to confine her duties to foreign powers by the law of nations, and to eliminate her interest by an honest and impartial policy.

Let me add one observation more. Under the continual provocations, breaking and pouring in upon me from unexpected as well as expected quarters, during the two last years of my administration, he must have been more of a modern epicurean philosopher than I ever was, or ever will be, to have borne them all without some incautious expressions at times of an unutterable indignation. I have no other apology to make to individuals or the public.

The prospect of national greatness is as sure and certain as that of national existence. The Union is our rock of safety, as well as our pledge of grandeur. And for this reason I hesitate not to recommend to you as a sentiment "A union of honest men."

I wish you gentlemen, for the day and for your lives, all the honest joys and felicities, which you can possibly wish for yourselves.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincy, Oct. 30, 1802.

The company then returned to their room, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

One principal ground of complaint against the present administration originates in those removals from office, which followed the change of the executive. That this circumstance should occasion murmurs is not to be rated among objects of astonishment. It is no novel affair for men to exclaim against that conduct of which they have themselves set the example. While the advantage is *theirs* every thing feasible is also just. The question of expedience involves in its decision the question of right. Reverse the order of affairs—give their antagonists the ascendancy, and deal with them according to their own precedent. The same men who hesitated not to refuse every situation of trust, of honor or of profit, to those whose consciences would not subscribe to their political creed, now utter the loudest complaints against the partial retaliation of that treatment which they had practiced in the most unbounded extent.

Surely their own arguments should produce conviction on their minds. It in the one case it was necessary to confine subordinate offices to men on whose attachment to the administration reliance could be placed—the necessity certainly exists with equal force in the other. It is asserted that republicans were but in few instances *diminished* on account of their political sentiments, under the federal administration. The evasion is scarcely worthy of notice. The emergency of the moment did not render that measure necessary. Almost the whole list of offices was already in federal possession. To refort to an expedient unpopular in its nature was not therefore requisite. It was sufficient to fill the vacancies that did occur, with men whose opinions were decidedly federal. The plan thus acted on was the same. It went to deny a participation of office to all persons who were not considered thoroughly orthodox. Whether this was done by dismissal, or by the exclusive appointment of federal applicants, the effects were the same. In the former case the injury to individuals would be greater, but that must be a matter of minor importance. It is the general operation of the usage by which its propriety should be tested. It is not that Mr. A. or Mr. B. are inconvenienced; but that the practice denies to a large proportion of the people all share in the honors and emoluments of government.

This was the extent in which it was advocated by federal gentlemen. The republican party were considered as a faction who were to be crushed by the hardest methods. Their numbers, their respectability, their integrity and their talents, were of no avail. The terms of reful were considered unanswerable. You are not satisfied with the administration. You exclaim against its measures. How then can that administration repose a confidence in your services? How can it entrust the execution of its decrees to persons who consider their decrees impolitic and unjust. These arguments seemed incontestible to themselves; and appeared to warrant the engrossment of all the public situations.

Such principles were acted, and such conduct pursued, during the latter stages of federal superiority, would have justified the most extensive retaliation. What, on the contrary, has been the proceeding of the present administration? They found all the stations in their disposal filled with federal occupants. They felt in their duty to restore to the republicans the share that had been thus withheld from them. In the discharge of this act of justice they have drawn upon themselves a torrent of unmerited abuse. To judge from the clamor that have been raised, it would be supposed that every federalist had been dismissed without a single exception. A cool and impartial glance is cast upon the real situation of affairs, it will be found, that an over proportion of offices still remains in federal hands.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 17.

It is flatted in a paper of yesterday, that some discussion, nay, a discussion to serious as to leave far behind it any other question, had existed between this country and France, on the subject of the countenance given to the different branches of the Royal Family of France. The Duke of Orleans is said to have been the object of peculiar jealousy to the court of the Thuilleries. It is even asserted that it was considered a matter of importance by the French government, that the Duke of Orleans should have been for a short time at Brighton, a place so near France, and with the opportunity of so easy a communication with it. It is reported to be in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the French Government in seeing the Royal Family resident in the heart of England, and so near France, and with the facilities and disposition to carry on intrigues and cabals, that they have been called to Scotland. It is said that Bonaparte intimated the members of the House of Bourbon, now in England, to be sent out of the country, to a place in Russia, which, in concert with Alexandria I. he had pitched upon as their retreat. We do not vouch for the truth of these statements, or of the interest the subject possessed in any discussions between this country and France.

That the French Government should be desirous of removing the principal members of the House of Bourbon, is a scene where they could carry on cabals and cherish plots against its quiet and stability, is extremely probable. Bonaparte has the example of this country in perfect security, that it is well known that in consequence of the complaints of the British minister at Paris, the Pretender, Charles Edward, in the year 1748, was seized in the opera-house at Paris, sent prisoner to the Castle of Vincennes, and then banished to Avignon. We are very far from approving the wanton and unnecessary rigour exerted by the ministry of that time, through the feeble complaisance of the French ministry, against an unfortunate Prince. We hope that the French Government would not disgrace itself by following up the principle of so bad an example; and that this government would be far from treating with indignity a family whose cause it openly espoused, on whom it rather entroled than bestowed protection. While the Princes of the House of Bourbon continue to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the interests of this country, that protection ought by no means to be withdrawn. At the same time it is not only just, but it is a duty imposed by the faith of treaties, that we should abstain from giving any facility to those who would disturb the government of France; nay, we are bound to prevent the French Princes, were they so inclined, from attempting any hostile project, even in the protection of what they deem their rights. Their asylum here extends only to protection. They are amenable to the police and the regulations of this country, while they reside in it, and no more than any subjects of his Majesty can they, without a flagrant violation of the treaty of peace, be permitted to excite disturbance, or levy war against the existing Government of France. If they entertain hostile views, and attempt hostile projects, as it would not be surprising or unnatural, or perhaps blameable in them, they could no longer receive the protection of this country, because that would be to embark this nation in a war for their cause, which we have abandoned. The French Government, therefore, have as undoubted right to require from us, that we shall prohibit the French Princes from doing any thing to disturb the tranquillity of France, while they continue to live under the protection of England.

We are not very much inclined to think, however, that the Princes of the House of Bourbon are at this moment carrying on any conspiracies, or meditating any attack on their fortunate rival. Whatever hopes they may entertain, we apprehend they must be hopes rather founded on general reasonings and vague probabilities, than upon events, the chances of which are nicely calculated, and operations, the results of which are clearly foreseen. The course of things, indeed, may produce strange revolutions. Mr. Pitt, perhaps, with a real desire to restore the House of Bourbon, was its most efficient enemy; and Bonaparte, with a finesse with to obstruct the return of the Bourbons, may in the opinion of many be now pursuing measures the most proper to promote their cause. But we must not carry this speculation farther.

Neither do we see why Bonaparte should consider the Duke of Orleans the most formidable member of the Bourbon family. There might have been a state of things in which the Duke of Orleans would, indeed, have been a dangerous rival to any Consuls or directors in France. That would have been in a situation of things, when all wise and moderate men would have turned their eyes to a Constitutional King and a free Constitution, as better suited to secure the peace and liberty of France, than any anomalous Government. It would have been, if they could have fixed upon one who, with some title, would have had no claim, and who would have had no revenge and re-action in his train. It would have been, if they could have fixed upon a man who was not fettered and overborne by a crowd of nobles and priests, whose rights, or whose demands could never compromise with a Revolutionary Government, and whose prejudices could never suffer a reconciliation, or even a mutual oblivion with the legislators, the generals, the armies that have figured for ten years—But the Duke of Orleans, having made his peace with the Chiefs of the House of Bourbon, could never be looked to as the fittest person to be made Constitutional King, because in accepting it he would be tarnished with all kinds of apostacies and treacheries.

The great obstacle to the return of the Bourbons, in any circumstances that may be calculated, is the impossibility of making any compromise between them and the nation. Their simple unconstitutional return, would be attended with great confusion, and a scene of revolutionary injustice. It would be attended with proscriptions, confiscations, persecutions, and diffensions. But the French never again will submit to the old regime. The reluctation of the Royal Family, without an entire oblivion of many crimes and errors, without a confirmation of past injustice, that could not now be redressed but by fresh injustice, without limitation to its authority, and security for general freedom, would, ere long, lead to another, and perhaps the last revolution. To talk of the revolution being finished, as the grave jesters and poetic buffoons of the Thuilleries now do, is a *persiflage*. But how it really will end is what scarcely any wise man will venture to predict.

LONDON, September 22.

The Paris Journals received yesterday to the 14th inclusive, confirm the observation which we had occasion to make respecting the ultimate decision of the extraordinary deputation of the empire on the question of the indemnities. It has terminated exactly as we have predicted, in sanctioning, to the fullest extent, the plan of distribution and appropriation of territory proposed in the memorable declaration of France and Russia. The Aulic Referipts—the Bohemian fulminations of Cobenzel—the flute papers of the petty princes, insservient to Austria—all the subterfuges, tricks and intrigues of the cabinet of Vienna, have vanished into thin air before the irresistible influence of the two mediating powers. The only consolation left to the emperor is, that he may receive, either for himself, or the grand duke of Tuscany, some relief in those modifications and changes which are still left to their discretion, and that of the extraordinary deputation. This "*spes altera regni*," is, however, a very precarious consideration; and, to feel that he is obliged to throw himself upon their mercy and indulgence, must be to him a pang which no future consolations can alleviate, no alterations can remove.

The *Old* Germanic system is now completely at an end, and the emperor is but the nominal head of the empire. New interests, new connexions, new alliances, must now take place; and the great object of Austria will be more to strengthen her hereditary dominions than to cultivate the friendship of states which may be terrified into submission by the full movements of a French or Prussian army. In these consists her chief power, both in financial resources and effective force; and she will always draw from whatever remain sufficient to counteract the ambition of the House of Brandenburgh, should it be unsupported by France or Russia.

The incorporation of Piedmont with the French Republic is at length officially announced by an organic *senatus consultum*. It is now divided into six departments, which are to send seventeen deputies to the legislative body.—Without inquiring into the justice of this measure, we may venture to affirm, that it is more calculated for the benefit and tranquility of the Piedmontese people, than if they had been replaced under the dominion of their former sovereigns. Attached as they are to France, they have more security from foreign invasion, to which their country has been so often exposed, than they had in any past period. Forming an integral part of the French Republic, it becomes the interest of the government to treat them with attention and kindness; and, though they may be less favoured than the departments nearest to the metropolis, they may always rely on protection and encouragement from a power to whose strength they must administer, and to whose necessities they are thus bound to contribute.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The Revolution in Helvetia is daily assuming more consistency. The influence of the French party is already greatly diminished; and is likely, by some recent events, to be entirely destroyed. The Cantons of Glaris and Appenzel, the two districts of Rhodon, a part of the Grisons, and even Zurich, as far as the presence of a battalion of troops of the line permits, have followed the example of the three primitive Cantons. The troops of the Gaulo-Helvetic government amount only to 2800 men; and they have not money enough to raise or support more. By accounts of the 12th September, the spirit of insurrection has extended to the Canton of Zurich. The existing central government, as it is called, having sent a battalion of troops of another Canton, having opposite opinions, to take possession of the town of Zurich, the inhabitants refused them admission. Upon their refusal, General Andermatt ordered that it should be occupied by several companies of troops of the line. The unexpected arrival of this force produced great agitation among the inhabitants; they collected very tumultuously, and as the effervescence seemed to be carried to a very high degree, the Municipality, not choosing to take upon themselves all the responsibility, tho't proper to call to their assistance six persons of the greatest influence in the town. After the deliberation it was resolved to guard against all surprize by refusing admission to the troops. The municipality of Zurich wrote to the Helvetic Commandant, that the citizens would guard their own walls, and wished to be no more foreign troops among them; that notwithstanding he would be permitted to enter, on condition that his soldiers should be lodged in barracks guarded by the citizens. Immediately afterwards, citizens Wolf and Schinta left Zurich to have an explanation with the Central government. That took place on Tuesday.

General Andermatt, informed of these movements, left Lucerne on the 12th, with all the troops and all his artillery in the place. He arrived at night before Zurich at half past two in the morning caused the town to be summoned, by the sound of trumpet, to open its gates. The commandant of Zurich replied, that he would send his request to the Municipality, and would wait their orders. Upon which General Andermatt began to bombard the town with shells; he fired 160, besides some four and six pounds balls. But his ammunition was so expended, and he had no more than 2000 men. He offered, at nine o'clock, to suspend hostilities, provided a part of the town was put into his hands, until he could receive superior orders from his government. In effect, an armistice was agreed upon till Saturday, at six o'clock in the evening; but the citizens, enraged at the attack made upon them, and encouraged by the bad success of the morning attack, (the 8 were none killed or wounded and the five occasioned by the shells was soon extinguished) refused all other arrangement. Their friends from the country were coming every hour to the succour of Zurich; particularly old General Steiner, who, at eighty years of age, entered the