

Never were more traitorous sentiments uttered or a more daring, insulting and hostile with expressed, yet these men tell you they are "friends to the people" but they should add being in slavery to France, for this is declared to be their intention, and they hope Buonapartes success may continue till all his enemies are reduced to that degrading situation. There is one way, and only one for Americans to prevent their wishes being realized, and that is, by keeping out of office all those characters who, under pretence of being "Friends to the People" are advocating a foreign government, and exultingly proclaim the wish at your enemy's victories may not cease till you are "hid prostrate at their feet and become humble supplicants for mercy."

From the (Boston) Commercial Gazette.

THE CHARACTER OF General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Considered and Vindicated.

[Continuation.]

It has been asserted, with as much boldness and effrontery, as if it had the semblance of truth, that General Hamilton is a friend to monarchy, and some have carried this political figure of speech to so ridiculous an extent, as to contend that he aimed to establish royalty in his own person. So long as this absurd calumny was confined to Jacobins, it was suffered to pass unnoticed, with the charges of the same nature, exhibited and so often repeated against Washington, Adams, and all the other strenuous supporters of government. But when writers in so respectable a paper as the Commercial Gazette, assume the allegations and calumnies of Jacobins, as *verba*, when they assert as proved, charges which are notoriously false, it becomes important to check the dangerous torrent, and to prevent the pollution of the few pure streams of public information. What evidence exists, or what shadow of evidence has ever been adduced to prove, that General Hamilton is averse to a republican government and attached to a monarchial one. Has he ever expressed an opinion of this kind in any of his numerous public writings, or ever in the more retired moments of confidential conversation? If he has, let his enemies declare; for he has enemies enough who are sufficiently embittered to whom were the declarations made, on what occasion, and what their import? I pass by, as undeserving notice the allegations of Junius Americanus and others, of speeches made by Gen. Hamilton, for they are notoriously false, and even the anonymous scribblers are ashamed to avow the baseness of their origin. But the defence of such a man as Hamilton, need not be reposed on the feebleness of his enemies—his character does not seek shelter under a negative defence; he has given to the world, noble, unequivocal evidence of his love of liberty, and of republican government; proofs more durable than the malicious flanders of his opposers. In our revolutionary war, he fought the battles of freedom—he bared his breast to the bayonets of an enemy, whom some of his calumniators dare not face. After the peace, he partook of the labours of government in the Congress of the United States. In the convention of 1787, which framed the present federal constitution, and which his enemies affect to admire, he was a distinguished, powerful and important member.

Whatever there is of freedom, of stability, of wisdom in that fabric, Hamilton has his full share of the merit of it.—He was the only member from the important state of New-York, who signed the constitution after its adoption, he wrote in conjunction with Gov. Jay and Mr. Madison, (who has since apostatized) those most excellent essays under the title of the Federalist and the signature of Publius—a work, confessedly, the first ever published in America, for profoundness, for perspicuity and elegance. His fellow labourers have had the generosity to confess that it is principally the work of Alexander Hamilton.—And is it credible that a man who so largely and powerfully contributed to produce our excellent constitution, is hostile to its principles. From whom does the charge come? From the very men, who opposed the constitution, although it has been supported lately by some who have acted, and still think more correctly. Would not Gen. Hamilton have prevented the proposition of so excellent a constitution, would he not have attempted to increase the confusions and disasters of the country, instead of attempting to alleviate them, if he had really wished a government of more force and less freedom? Did he take the measures which tyrants have always successfully pursued, to produce civil wars and infurrections, in order that they may ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm? No.—The whole life of General Hamilton, has been devoted most disinterestedly, to protect, secure and maintain the liberties of the people, on the only solid foundation, that of law and regular organized government. Many men in their closets may have written, but no man has done more for the preservation of liberty order and good government.

Another charge of similar complexion in point both of malignity and falsehood which has been bestowed upon Gen. Hamilton, is that he is a partizan of Great Britain, that he is one of a British faction. Jefferson in his letter to Mazzei, makes this same charge against President Washington, Vice President Adams, and a majority of the Senate. The Chronicle, Aurora, and Argus, have re-founded with these charges, but all honest men knew that

they were introduced to ward off an enquiry into French influence and French intrigue. Of late, certain zealots of another description have borrowed the flanders of Jacobins, uttered them with an impudence and boldness, which has astonished even the fabricators of the truth. But is not this tale manifestly as ill-founded as the other? In what one act, has Gen. Hamilton manifested a partiality for Great Britain? In the conduct of the distinguished man, nothing escapes remark, and nothing improper eludes severe censure. Yet his worst enemies have never dared to specify a charge, a single fact on this head. Will Federalists quarrel with the proclamation of neutrality, which Hamilton so ably supported in the cabinet against Jefferson, and the partizans of France so loudly condemned as a violation of our treaty with France? Will they assume the language of opposition and contend that we ought to have armed on the side of the French Republic? If not will they censure the eloquent and able author of Pacificus, who vindicated Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and who contributed so much to keep the nation out of the vortex of French revolutionary principles? If these are evidences of a partiality for Great Britain—if fighting by the side of Washington, when the Aulins of our Country were skulking in safety, and the Fellowes, were claiming the protection of Great Britain; if retaining the undiminished confidence of our greatest and first citizens till his death, are proofs of Gen. Hamilton's attachment to Great Britain, then stigmatize him as the leader of a British faction, I shall glory in being marked as one of such a fact on under such a leader. The last charge which the malicious industry of his enemies has conjured up against him, is that Gen. Hamilton is opposed to the reelection of President Adams.

This it is which has given all the bitterness which has communicated all the venom to the flanders against this distinguished patriot.—With the language of patriotism in their mouths, these calumniators have been governed wholly by the narrow considerations and feelings of personal resentment. The public, however, before they undertake to decide will consider coolly and calmly the truth, the nature and the merits of the charge. Is the charge true? What evidence have they furnished to the public that Gen. Hamilton is opposed to Mr. Adams? Facts would speak a different language.—President Adams appointed Gen. Hamilton to the elevated office which he now holds.—This is at once a proof of the improbability of their being at variance. Is Gen. Hamilton a candidate? No.—are any of his friends candidates? No what interest can he have in a change to that office? None.—If any, let his enemies declare it.—But if it were true, that Gen. Hamilton is of opinion that another man would be better fitted to fill that important office, is that a crime, which is to strip him of all his hard earned laurels? Is a man, to be abused and vilified because he does not agree with us in the qualifications and merit of our favourite candidate, though he has supported our principles through a long, arduous, and useful life? Is the constitution a dead letter, which provides for a peaceable and orderly rotation in office? and is that man republican, who censures another for exercising his rights in a peaceable orderly and constitutional manner? But it is said, that Gen. Hamilton tried to prevent the election of Mr. Adams at the last election—that this is a crime of deep dye, for which he ought to be abused as a Roy list and a partizan of Britain. I am glad, that it is said as a crime mentioned, because it will elucidate and justify, most fully, the conduct of Gen. Hamilton at the last and present election.

Upon the resignation of Gen. Washington, it was extremely doubtful who would be his successor. It was well known that deep and violent prejudices, inflamed and embittered, for the space of eight years existed against Mr. Adams in the Southern States. He had been abused as Hamilton now is as a royalist. His excellent defence on the American constitution, had been garbled, distorted, perverted and misrepresented as the speeches of Gen. Hamilton, now are, by Junius Americanus, and other Jacobinic writers, and he was generally, tho' falsely believed to be an advocate for titles and an hereditary aristocracy—his manners never were conciliatory to his enemies, nor very flattering to his friends.—He was conceived to have too much of *Cato* and *Cicero* in his composition to render him popular. All honest men, therefore, who were not personally attached to him, thought it the wisest policy to set up with him, a southern federalist, who might unite southern prejudices with federal principles in his favour, and thus effectually guard against the introduction of that worst of all calamities, a Jacobin President. It was also believed that this was the honest and fair practice upon the constitution, and that it was important to secure a federal Vice President, who would have all the powers in case of vacancy. That General Hamilton might patriotically have entertained these sentiments is very possible. The event showed the correctness and patriotism of this conduct; Massachusetts and Connecticut by departing from this system put at hazard the constitution and government. Mr. Adams had but one vote to spare, and yet he had one in Pennsylvania and one in Virginia, out of 34 in those states—if these two electors had not possessed the uncommon, unexpected fortitude to vote against all their colleagues, the election would have been lost; Jefferson would have been our President; France our mother country; Buonaparte our Chief Consul. Was not this a miraculous escape? Was it wise or prudent to play this desperate game? Was it not like a gambler who stakes his fortunes

and his life upon a single throw? If Pinckney had been supported, we should not have incurred this hazard—we would have had several votes to spare, and President Adams would have been Vice-President. Thus we should have excluded Jefferson and combined the talents and virtues of two distinguished northern and southern federalists; although from our personal acquaintance and local attachment, we may greatly prefer Mr. Adams, can any candid man deny that this would have been the safer, most honest, and most prudent part? Suppose Jefferson who had only two votes less than Adams, had succeeded, what would the southern federalists have said to us? "They might have charged us with defecting the cause to secure the election of a northern man. If you had joined us, the federal constitution would have been safe; now it is in the hands of the Mazzean philosopher who is resolved to break its *Li-tupian ties*" But tho' these might have been Hamilton's ideas, it is notoriously untrue, that he opposed Mr. Adams. If he had any influence any where it was in New-York, and yet all the federal voters in New-York were for Adams at the last choice; and it is well known that Col. M—n, an able and virtuous federalist in New-York assured his relation in this town and a friend of the President's, that Hamilton exerted his influence for the New-York list of Electors who voted for Adams.

If such were the dangers to which a division exposed the federalists at the last election, what must be their situation at the ensuing one if a like division should take place. Then we had 12 votes from New-York, and succeeded by a majority of one only; now we shall lose all the votes of that state, and no man without a spirit of divination can tell where we shall acquire any accession.

Is Gen. Hamilton then to be stigmatized as the enemy of Mr. Adams, the friend of royalty, a partizan of Britain, an ambitious intriguer, because he would honestly support two federal candidates, Adams and Pinckney? a mode by which, if the confidence in the President is not diminished, we shall gain his election, and secure that important point of a federal Vice-President.

I shall consider Gen. Hamilton's great and distinguished service hereafter.

"NO JEALOUS RIVAL"

From the Connecticut Courant.

TWILIGHT MUSINGS.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

AT length I've reach'd my custom'd walk,
How still!
Save when the evening breeze, in passing lights
Make sacred murmurs in these mountain tops,
Curling the stream below! Thou nameless rill,
Roll on thy unseen wave, till thou art lost
In the salt mists of waters! Tho' the spring,
With dewy fingers, decks thy fiery brink,
With nodding violets, and the lonely rose;
Tho' oft, on willows bending, o'er thy stream,
As they would see their images below,
The solitary bird, and the thrush,
Slow swinging to the breeze, in wild accord,
Disburthen their full souls of sweetest song—
Thou' nameless rill, and to the world unknown,
Perhaps some wandering, melancholy man,
Sung with the memory of a grievous wrong,
Will fit upon thy bank, and hold his eyes
Fast fix upon thy stream, that flows away
Without a murmur. Or, perhaps, some swain
Of tender years, that loves the woods to rove,
Sighing and musing, as he wends along
Or gains, with reeling foot, the mountain top,
And, while he heats, on all the scene below,
A wishful look, feels, in his labouring breast,
The budding germ of thought, yet immature,
And oft attempts the inexpressive strain
Of future song—will muse along thy bank,
And feel his soul touch'd by the goodly lights,
And mellow sounds, that cheer thy lonely course.
How like thine unseen life, O BAYON, nature's
lovely child!
Even in thy prime, she drew her veil aside,
And sweetly smil'd upon thy ardent gaze;
Taught thee her language; bade thee tune thy
lyre
To notes of wildest melody. But soon,
Like that frail flower thy youthful hand had rear'd
And taught to creep, in many a winding bout,
Thick o'er thy intricate cot, thy bloom decay'd,
Yet, ere the hand of death had cut thee down,
Thou' sung! like dying swains, thine own farewell
Sleep on, blest Bard! The long last night will end,
And morn will come, in Heaven's own splendid
dress,
Sleep on, blest Bard! The village swains shall
come,
That ere did listen to thy melting strains,
And cheer thy lonely grave, with earliest flowers;
Shall paint the stranger here; and, pensive, say,
"OUR MINSTREL SLEEPS BENEATH THIS RANK-
LING GRASS!"

* Michael Bruce, a Caledonian of high poetic powers, who died of a consumption, at the age of twenty one.
† He wrote a poem in expectation of his own death
‡ See an Extract from the poem, in the Mirror No. 36.

Federal Meeting.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, held pursuant to public notice, at Mr. Duwaddy's Tavern, on the 25th of August instant.
Henry Pratt was appointed Chairman, and James Milnor Secretary.

The committee appointed at a former meeting, to correspond with the friends of the Federal Government in Delaware County, on the subject of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Senator, for the District, composed of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware, produced an extract from the proceedings of a meeting held at the Black Horse Tavern, in Middletown Township, on the 9th instant, by which it appears that they have determined to support Nathaniel Newlin, as a Candidate, for said office.
Whereupon resolved unanimously, that this meeting do approve of the nomination of

Mr. Newlin, and that we will unite our exertions, in promoting his election.

The following Gentlemen, were appointed a Committee, to correspond with our federal friends, and to pursue such other measures, as may be found advisable, to promote the federal interest, at the ensuing election.

- William Rawle,
- Levi Hollingsworth,
- John Inskip,
- Robert Wharton,
- Joseph Hopkinson,
- John Hollowell, and
- Thomas Fitzimmons.

Resolved, that the following tickets agreed upon at former meetings, be republished in the proceedings, and under the sanction, and approbation of this meeting.

Congress,

- Francis Gurnsey,
- Assembly,
- William Hall,
- George Fox,
- Godfrey Haga,
- Samuel W. Fisher,
- John Bleakley,
- D. K. Helmuth,

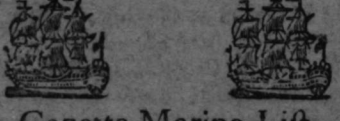
Select Council,

- Henry Pratt,
- James Read,
- Thomas Morris, (Jun.)
- Andrew Bayard,
- William Dawson, (brewer)

Common Council,

- Robert Ralston,
- William Poyntell,
- William Young, (bookfeller)
- John Morrell,
- Edward Garrigus,
- Jacob Lawerlywyler,
- George Krebs,
- Jonathan W. Condy,
- Nathan Sellers,
- Jeremiah Boone,
- Robert Evans,
- Charles W. Hare,
- Isaac Snowden, (Jun.)
- Peter Thomson,
- George Dougherty,
- John Carroll,
- John Wall,
- Thomas P. Cope,
- Timothy Paxson,
- James Milnor.

HENRY PRATT Chairman.
JAMES MILNOR Sec'y.



Gazette Marine List, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived,
Ship Four Friends, Hathaway.
Isle of May 42
Salt—J. & R. Wa'n
Gonaiv's
Brig Polly, Palmer,
Coffee & Cotton—Summel Brown
Sloop Friendship, Lummas Richmond 10
Coal.

Arrived at the Fort.
Brig Franklin, Morris, Havanna—left it 10th August—Sugar and segars.
Captain Hathaway of the Ship Four Friends, left at the Isle of May the brig Lydia of Salem, and spoke on the 21st inst. in latitude 37, 3 North, longitude 71, the brig Clarissa, Nichols, from Philadelphia to Curacao, out 2 days all well.
Ship Swift Packet and brig Enterprize, of Philadelphia, were left at Surinam the 20th July—time of sailing uncertain.
An inward bound ship and brig are below, names unknown.

BOSTON, August 22.
Arrived, Schr. Mary Young, Annapolis, [14 days
Brig Montreal, Ritchie; Winsor, 14 days
Schr. Vaughan, Matthew, St. Johns, 12.
Capt. Farley, 26 days from St. Kitts; and 22 from Thomas, interms. That the U. S. Schr. Enterprize, Lieu. Shaw, of 12 guns, brought two French privateers, of 10 guns each, and 100 men, into St. Kitts after a considerable resistance and in one of which were 35 killed and wounded. The Enterprize lost only one man.

NFW-YORK, August 27.
ARRIVED—NONE.
CLEARED, Schr. Den Gode Henficht Smith, St. Croix.
Ship Good Friends of Philadelphia has arrived at New-Orleans, from Madira, in distress, having lost the greatest part of her crew by the Yellow Fever.
Ship Cleopatra, was spoke the 26th of July, off the Mananzas 58 days from New-York, bound from New Orleans all well.
Schr. William, Stoddert, has arrived at Port Republican from this port.
The Francis, Nixon, from New York.
The brig Eliza and Mary, arrived in the Mississippi from New York 25th July, 49 days passage.
The Favorite, Brown, from Jamaica the 27th.
The Evelina, Crowdfell, from Alexandria, the 28th.

THE CARGO Of the Ship Criterion, B Wickes, sen. com- mander, from Bengal, CONSISTING OF

A complete assortment of
BENGAL GOODS,
SUGARS of the first quality,
BLACK PEPPER do.
FOR SALE BY
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
No. 21, Penn street.
May 5.

City Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Aug. 6th, 1800.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May, 1797,

PROPOSALS,

(to writing)
Will be received by the City Commissioners, until the thirtieth day of September next, for letting on lease, for one year, to commence on the first day of January next, the following public property of the city, viz:
1. The Wharf and Landing on Vine Street.
2. Ditto on S. S. Street do.
3. Ditto on Mulberry do.
4. The Wharves and Landings on High and Chestnut streets.
5. Ditto on Walnut street, the Drawing, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets, including the Fish House.
6. The Cellar under the City Hall.
Applications may be left with either of the Commissioners, or with their clerk, at No. 63, Cherry Street, on or before August 30th.

ON MONDAY NEXT, (i. e. September)

WILL BE SOLD,
At the Merchants' Coffee House, at 1 o'clock,
THE SHIP

LAVINIA,

a well known good vessel,
Now layg at South street wharf, upwards of 200 tons, ready to take in a cargo, and may be lent to sea with very little expence, being full of stores and is well armed.
JOHN CONELLY, dtM
August 28

The Frenchman

WHO refused to give up a STOLEN POINTER DOG when demanded of him on Wednesday morning last about seven o'clock, by the servant of the owner, at the corner of Arch and Sixth streets, is desired to send him to the office of this Gazette, or diligent search will be made after him, and he will be prosecuted as the thief.—The Dog is white, excepting a yellow spot on his back, one yellow ear, and two or three yellow spots on his forehead—the other ear is speckled—he is very poor and hip shot. A handsome reward will be given for the dog, and Five Dollars on conviction of the thief. The Frenchman is a tall thin man, of a complexion very dark, and dressed in black clothes (excepting a striped blue and white gingham cravat)—he was seen with the dog in company with a short fat man, in Race near Seventh Street, on Sunday afternoon last.
August 28 dtM

For Sale,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The following property belonging to the Trustees of the Aggregate Fund, provided for the payment of certain creditors of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf,

On Monday the 6th October inst. PART of the property of said fund, in the City of Washington, that now is rendered clear of every incumbrance, will be exposed at Public Auction at Tansill's Tavern, amongst which are the following valuable situations, viz. 11 Lots in square No. 973, 2 lots in square 974, 15 lots in square No. 995, 1 lot in square 1001, 1 lot in square 1002, 1 lot in square 1003, 4 lots in square 1004, 3 lots in square 1045, 3 lots in square 1046, 9 lots in square 1047, 12 lots in square 1048, with sun-dry others, advantageously situated in various parts of the city. Also a story frame house now occupied by Mr. Debois, beautifully situated (with an extensive view of several miles down the Potomac) on the fourth east corner of square 973, fronting 42 feet on 21 street east, and 45 feet on south G street; a commodious Kitchen with an oven, &c. adjoining the fourth front. A large frame stable, carriage house, and hay loft 50 feet by 25, and a pump of excellent water near the back door of the kitchen, the lot extending 91 feet on 21 street, and 119 feet on G street, comprising lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and part of 22, in the registered division of the square.
The sales will commence at the said tavern at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The terms on fourth cash, one fourth in six months, when a deed will be given, the remaining moiety in two years, payment to be secured by bond and mortgage. But the creditors in the above fund, may in lieu of mortgage secure payment of their bonds by deposit of certificates of the trustees at the rate of five dollars in the pound, to the amount secured and with a dividend the place before the expiration of the two years, it will be set off against the bond, and the certificates returned in the same proportion.
Henry Pratt
Thomas W. Francis } Trustees.
John Miller, jun. }
John Ashley }
Jacob Baker }
THOMAS TINGEY, Agent.
August 4. 3 law 10

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOUSE,

With an excellent Orchard, Barn, Pump, &c. &c. The whole containing 17 acres, situate on the Wifachion road, between the third and fourth mile stone—May be purchased on reasonable terms.—Two thirds of the purchase money may remain (secured on the premises and on interest) during three years.
Enquire of BONSAL & SHOEMAKER, No. 124, South Fourth Street, the Subscriber, at Mount-Pleasant, adjoining the premises, or at No. 45, Walnut Street.
JON. WILLIAMS.
June 13. mwf tf.

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete,
Old Lead Printer,
Small Pie on pie body (new and old
Pie, do.
English, (two small founts)
16 Line Pica, &c.
Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office
Furniture, &c.
Iron work of a printing-press,
They will be sold cheap or cash—Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

To Printers.

WANTED—in Exchange,
A FOUNT of Long Prim, weighing 6 or 700 lb. or upwards, and a FOUNT of Bvier weighing 400 lb. or upwards.