

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

To the Editor of the SUN, a paper printed at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

SIR,
As the Mission of Governor JAY to GREAT BRITAIN has been made the source of much calumny and misrepresentation, you are requested to publish the enclosed letter, that your readers may see how grossly the expenses of that Mission have been exaggerated, and how unmerited the envoy himself has been, and continues to be, slandered.
A Friend to Truth.

October 1st, 1800.

Dear Sir,
MR. BEERS, in compliance with your request has delivered to me an extract from the Albany Register, of the 15th of last month, which contains the following erroneous statement of the expenses incurred by the United States, for negotiating the Treaty with Great Britain :

"Mr. Jay for his outfit to make Dols. Gls. 18,000 00
For his passage to Europe, 3,708 52
To pay incidental expences, 10,000 00
To do. in negotiating the treaty 5,000 00
To get papers of Captures," 16,012 83

52,721 34

This statement is not a new one, it appeared in Greenleaf's paper in March '97. It is calculated, and was doubtless designed, to impress an opinion that the administration of President WASHINGTON, was too prodigal of the public money, in the negotiation with Great Britain, and that I derived extravagant emoluments from it.

Calumny, my dear Sir, has been an engine of party, in all countries, and particularly in Elective Government. It is an evil which, originating in the corruption of human nature, is without remedy, and consequently is to be borne patiently. The esteem of the wise and good is valuable, and to acquire and preserve it, is all that ambition ought to aim at.

As to the statement in question, you are desirous to know exactly how far it deviates from the truth; and to gratify this desire, I will give you a concise and accurate state of the facts.

Being at Philadelphia on official business, in May, 1794, President Washington desired me to go as Envoy to Great Britain. I earnestly endeavoured to fix his attention elsewhere; but he persevered, and I found it impossible to reconcile it with my duty to persist in declining the appointment. Circumstance as I was, and aware of the nature of the business, of the temper of the times, and of the union of certain interests against any amicable settlement with Great Britain, personal considerations opposed my undertaking the task. When I finally yielded to the President's request, I told him, that I declined any compensation for my services—that my necessary and actual expences only should be paid, but that my stated salary as Chief Justice must be continued.

A vessel in ballast was chartered to carry me to England, for you will recollect that an Embargo was then in operation, but in contracting or paying for this vessel I had no agency.

The Secretary of State gave me a Bill for 18,000 dollars towards the expences of the mission, and for which, I was to account.

All my expences of every kind as Envoy to Great Britain, including the salary of my Secretary, the expence of my passage home, and sixty-three pounds sterling paid in counsel fees, respecting capture-cases, amounted to the sum of 12,000 dollars and 36 cents, which being deducted from the before-mentioned 18,000 dollars, left in my hands a considerable balance due to the United States. This balance I accounted for and settled with the Treasury in the following manner, viz.

Dls. Gls.

By cash advanced to an American gentleman in the service of the United States, and whose account with the public was charged with it by the Treasury,

233 33

By amount of my order on the Banker, in favor of Mr. Pinckney who was the American Minister at London, towards a fund for expences respecting capture cases to be accounted for by him to the Treasury,

5,270 22

By cash paid by me to the treas.

495 9

5,999 64

12,000 36

18,000

These facts are verified by the Treasury Report, of the account between the United States and me, marked No. 7373, by the Auditor's Report, marked No. 3330, on which is indorsed the Comptroller's certificate, and by the Register's certificate of the final settlement of the account.

With sentiments of esteem and regard,
I am, &c.

JOHN JAY.

BOSTON October 8.

Vermont—There has not been a choice of Federal Representative, in the district in Vermont, now represented by the Hon. L. R. Morris, Esq. The candidates are nearly a dozen in number. The chief objection Mr. Morris is his having been second in the Champlain and Bayard duel. A federal editor concludes some remarks on the subject, by saying:—"The real federalist of Vermont is a Christian—a moral man—friend to man, to our constitution, to the

to the government, and to the law (among all other's which forbids dueling.) Should Gen. Morris fall a re-elect, we are confident a Federal man will be chosen.

Col. Tousard has visited and inspected Fort Pickering at Salem. The Colonel lost an arm in Rhode Island, in an action during our revolutionary war.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, is now on a visit to this town.

The following inimitable Portrait of that great and good man whose loss our country still deplores, is drawn by a celebrated European, who knew our faint Countryman only by his sublime virtues and glorious deeds.

[Boft. Cent.

From the British Mercury

By Mallet Du Pan.

In the same month (December 1799) and nearly of the same age, died three men very unlike in talents, character, public qualities, and reputation; but who in their dissimilar career, have excited the admiration or enlaged the attention of Europe. Two of them were victims of the French Revolution; and the third would also have fallen a sacrifice to it, had not his profound wisdom, the energy of the rational part of his countrymen, and local caucuses supported him against the intrigues, libels, and machinations of the Republic of Paris.

These words will immediately present to the reader's mind the name of Gen. Washington. On the 15th December the United States of America lost this great and virtuous Citizen, who died in the 68th year of his age at his house in Virginia, in consequence of a sudden disorder, which carried him off in twenty-four hours.

What rank will history assign to this character among the contemporaries whose names have borne the greatest lustre? It may be made a question whether Washington, as a General and Statesman, equalled a genius Prince Eugene, Frederick II or Chatham? But how is it possible with propriety to compare men who are placed in situations so wife analogous?

We are allowed to venture an opinion on this subject we would observe, that if Washington was inferior to some other illustrious men in extent and boldness of mind, he surpassed them by the union of qualities and talents the most rarely found together, and by a character almost faultless.

Constitution, soul, and intellect, were in him inconstant harmony, and perfectly adapted to his public career. It might be said that Providence had created him for the part he has sustained, for the people he governed, and for the circumstances in which his country stood. At Athens, his lot would have been that of Aristides or Phocion; in a Republic well constituted and long established, his services would not have been called forth; in a corrupt republic he would have chosen private station as the post of honour.

In his military and political life, wisdom was the prominent feature of his character. It is given to few men to possess that admirable moral temperament which marked all the actions of Washington. His courage and his talents for war would have been insufficient, and perhaps hurtful, without the patience, coolness, and equality of spirits which he displayed in bad as well as good fortune.

At the head of the Republic, he preserved the same uprightness and the same spirit of conduct by which he had been guided in battle. He was indebted to the excellence of his judgment, as well as to the ascendancy of his public and private virtues, for the permanence of the reputation he enjoyed. His speeches, letters, actions, were always marked with the same reason, and that strong good sense which is the highest gift of nature to a public man, and his highest merit; that good sense which alone refutes the agitations of the foul, and corrects the wanderings of the understanding.

The habitual moderation of Washington, his firmness which was ever calm and well-timed, his prudence, which neither difficulty nor passion, neither hope nor fear could shake, his superiority to all artifice and intrigue, and his artless politics, dictated by a just estimation of times, men, and things, have never degenerated for a moment. Placed at the head of an infant Republic, he acquired all the dignity usually bestowed on high offices by the force of custom and of age; and he preserved it as if he had ruled America for a century: his administration was better supported by respect and confidence than by laws or armies.

He has not been charged with a vice or a weakness. No one has raised a doubt of his integrity or his disinterestedness. Free from ambition, he never would have sought superior rank, or have been anxious to make a figure: he was led to them by his services, the general esteem he attracted, and by circumstances. In him superiority was pardoned; the jealousy of his equals vanished before the admirable simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, and the rectitude of his conduct. In short neither a vain love of glory, nor the desire of distinction, nor any personal view, ever gave a bias to his patriotism, which was the principle of all his thoughts, and the spring of all his actions.

If the title, so much abused, of a great man, ought to be reserved for one whose success never injured justice or honour, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who shall refuse it to Washington?

If any thing can add to his glory and deserve it, it is the insolent temerity of some buffoons of liberty, who, in our days, boast

Washington, De Steiguer, and Marmon-

tel.

to have made him their model, and who doubt not they have impaled him.

Yes, to the disgrace of the age, and of France in particular, we have seen democratic schoolboys, Revolutionary aborigines, and Hectors of Constitution, compounded of follies, inconstancies, and the most contemptible weakness, setting themselves up for the rivals of Washington. Even at this moment do we see a swaggerer, known by some fortunate battles, and by invasions effected in four-and-twenty hours, purchased at the price of all that modesty, integrity, humanity, and even policy require to be respected, causing himself to be proclaimed by newspaper-writers and tub orators a Hero, such as never was before, and never will be again! *macras hominum mentes!* And do these Republican strutters really think that a wry neck is sufficient to dub them *Alexander's?*

General Washington has carried with him to the tomb the general esteem of Europe. His conduct had compelled even his enemies to respect him. It was reserved for the French Republicans alone to differ from the rest of the world, and to insult, as basely as grossly, the President of the United States. It is true, that he had very wisely foreseen, and so early as the year 1789, the horrible career of a Revolution, which set out with overthrowing all public order, which forming crime into theory made patriotism to consist in assassination and liberty in the impunity of every outrage against the freedom of the citizens.

The national gratitude of America has honoured the memory of Washington by public testimonies of grief, and by solemnizing the funeral of her illustrious chief in the most distinguished manner.

Washington has quitted life without the slightest diminution of his glory tranquillity and happiness. He died on fields cultivated by himself, in the bosom of his country, of his family, of his friends, and the veneration of America accompanied him to the grave.

Such blessings as these have not fallen to the lot of another Republican Magistrate, whose destiny, though less brilliant than Washington's, had however for some years past engaged the public attention.

BALTIMORE, October 14.

In taking the census, conformable to an act of Congress passed at the last session, the borough of Winchester is found to contain

Free white males,	926
Free white females,	822
Free negroes and mulattoes,	22
Slaves,	347
	2117

Lawrence Bringle is elected sheriff for Frederick County.

Died, on board the United States ship Maryland on her homeward bound passage, Mr. Joseph Neale, lieutenant of marines, in the 27th year of his age; a young, promising and well deserving officer; much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and greatly regretted by his brother officers and men.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

AN AWAY from Geo. Ridgely of Baltimore, on the 20th inst. a light coloured negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM Mc. DONALD; He is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, neat in his dress, and has a good suit of hair. Had on, when he went away, a good beaver hat, a short light green cloth coat, edged with yellow, and yellow gilt buttons—a light buff cassimere, double breasted waistcoat, a pair of dark olive colour'd thickset pantaloons—a white linen shirt, white ribbed cotton stockings, and a good pair of shoes with strings. He took with him a dark blue coat, a pair of olive cassimere pantaloons, and a light corduroy pair of breeches; also a gold or pinbeck watch, with a steel chain. He is fond of spirituous liquors, is ignorant, has a stupid look, and chews tobacco.—He was bred in Charles county, Maryland, and purchased of col. John Thomas by gen. Ridgely. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in any jail so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home, or delivered to Joshua B. Bond, Philadelphia.

myt

The Editor wishes to contract for a constant supply of Super-Royal PRINTING PAPER.—The quantity wanted annually will be about one thousand reams. Any person disposed to contract, by calling at the office will learn further particulars.

September 3.

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And to be Sold by

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Reports of Cases

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concerned with

THE JUDGMBNTS

OF

The Right Honorable WILLIAM SCOTT,

Midsummer Term 1798.

By Charles Robinson, LL. D. Advocate.

VOLUME I.—PART I.

These Report will be continued regularly.

The second Part which concludes this Volume is now in the press, and will be published with all the expedition possible.

August 23.

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subcriber on the evening

of the 18th inst. a bound Servant GIRL

named Elizabeth Howel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money.

proud, bold and impudent, a noted liar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no costs or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29

August 6

21st

22d

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