

The history of the United States for 1796; including  
a variety of interesting particulars relative to the  
federal government previous to that period.

Callender, James Thomson, 1758-1803.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1796; INCLUDING A VARIETY OF INTERESTING PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PREVIOUS TO THAT PERIOD.

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## CONTENTS.

### CHAPTER I.

First session of the fourth Congress. Resolution proposed by Mr. S. Smith for checking the British treaty. Hints respecting that paper. Attempts to involve America in a French war. Sketch of the state of France, by Edmund Burke. Contract between her and the United States. Scanty pay of the Federal army. Fatal effects of a rupture with France. Camillus. His mistakes as to the state of Europe. Mr. Pinckney. His opinion of the advantage of delaying a British treaty. Attempts to irritate France. Extreme danger of doing so. Real authors of the misunderstanding. Montgaillard's prediction. Notice to the patrons of a certain gazette. Concluding remarks, 1

### CHAPTER II.

Character of Mr. Gallatin. Connecticut poetry. Major Jackson. John Watts. The Boston Federal Orrery. Curtius. His exaggerated statement of British resources. Remarks on paper money. Causes of the preference of Britain to France in the federal party. Democratical conspiracy developed by Curtius. Defence of Jefferson, Madison, Giles, Parker, Christie, &c. Fables from Pittsburgh. Curious prement by a grand jury in Georgia. Purity of Boston, 31

### CHAPTER III.

Federal artifices to promote a French quarrel. Howe's landing at the head of Elk. Jacobins not worse than other people. Burgoyne's picture of the British East-India Company. Recent toppage of the bank of England. Robepierre eclipsed by Pitt. Amount of the yearly rental of Britain. Note on the state-house of Hartford. Number of the public creditors of England. The triumph of Camillus. Moral

certainty of American indemnification for British piracy. Mercantile apathy for the offerings of American eamen. Imprement at Jeremie. Pinckney. Jay. Neck or nothing forgeries of Pitt. Dependence of the British West-Indies on the United States. Fallacies of Camillus. What Jay should have aid to Grenville, 74

#### CHAPTER IV.

British piracies on American shipping in 1796. Case of the schooner John. Of Capt. Samuel Green. British privateers built in the United States. Skirmish in Port Jeremie between the Americans and Capt. Reynolds. Imprements by the Severn, the Hermine, and the Regulus. Twelve Americans whipt. Case of the brig Fanny. Of the ship Bacchus. The Swallow. The Paragon. The Voluptas. The Lydia. The Hannah. Fray at Liverpool; and rout of a press-gang. The Friendship. The Ocean. Letter from Samuel Bayard. The brig Polly. Vigilance of the American Tories. The Hannah of Baltimore. The ship Dina, of New-York. The ship Polly, Captain Mayo, 122

#### CHAPTER V.

Federal plan for a French War. Specimen of French justice. The Sea Horse. The Muquito. Remarks on the British treaty by Mr. Gallatin. Reply by Mr. Tracy. Hints on the western insurrection. Case of the brig Maria Wilman, captain Oaks. The schooner William, captain Scott. Depotic influence of the Tories in American exports. Elegant style of some of their publications. The Polly, captain Wade. The Edward and William, captain Jones. The Ariel. The brig Sitters. Capture of the brig Jay, by the French, and barbarous treatment of the captain. Mr. JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS. Extracts from them NEVER BEFORE published. Proofs of his neglect of orders. Anecdotes relative to the British treaty, 151

#### CHAPTER VI.

British depredations continued. Mercantile elfishness. The brig Fame. The schooner Andrew. Joshua Whiting. The brig Columbia. The ship Dove. The May Flower. The Eliza. Murder of captain Boon. Snuff Excise. Memoirs of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, late Secretary of the Treasury. His singular mode of correspondence with certain persons. Remarks on his connection with Reynolds, 189

#### CHAPTER VII.

Farther observations on the correspondence between Messrs. Hamilton and Reynolds. Singular mode of secrecy in framing the federal constitution, and of dictating Jay's treaty. Defence of General Macon. Report to President Adams, by Mr. Pickering, on French captures. Singular style of that paper. Defamatory charge by Judge Iredell to a grand jury in Virginia. Their pitiful prement. Defence of Mr. Cabell. Curious letter to Mr. John Beckley. Observations on the PURITY of the federal government. Specimens of the mode of travelling in America. A trip to New-York, 228

#### CHAPTER VIII.

Proceedings of Congress. Affair of Randall and Whitney. Plan of appointing a shorthand writer. Debates on the federal city. Act of Appropriation. Debates on the call for Jay's instructions. Strange answer of the President. Appropriations

for the British treaty. Explanation of the conduct of Mr. Muhlenberg. Singular multiplicity of petitions in favour of appropriating for the British treaty. Rise of the Union. Summary of events till the end of the year 1796, 277

## PREFACE.

IN January last, I published The American Annual Register for 1796. My collection of materials required more room than had been expected, and it was found necessary to close the volume without completing the plan.

Some gentlemen, who wished to see the publication proceed, offered to aid by subscriptions for a second volume. But this was unobtainable, because persons who had not seen the former one could not with propriety be asked to subscribe for a continuation of it. I therefore began the same task over again under a different title page. The subject was fertile, and repetitions of what had been said already have been avoided with so much care that they do not, in whole, extend to near half a page.

On the appearance of the former volume, certain critics complained of my title. The roughness of their own, in the instant of condemnation, afforded the best apology for the faults of mine. But moreover these refined literati were the patrons and prompters of William Cobbet. He had poke of me, with his wonted politeness, in ten or twelve pamphlets. It was proper, as it seems, that I should be silent, because the two chaplains of Congress, the secretaries of state and of the treasury were in the number of his auxiliaries or admirers. I would not injure Mr. Cobbet by comparing him with his employers. The bench and jury who acquitted Lord Stafford were till more execrable than Titus Oates.

In this catalogue of the patrons of genius we find Mr. Robert Liton. The British ambassador, not contented with paying Mr. Cobbet for his labours, receives a daily bundle of his gazettes. No person possessing the feelings of a gentleman would offer that commodity to come within his door. Such intermeddling from a foreign envoy would not be endured by any independent country in the world, unless in the United States of America. A French envoy at London, or an English ambassador at Paris, never sets up a newspaper to recommend his measures. Neither the old monarchy nor the present republic of France, would, for a single day, have endured such a connection. In London, where the spirit of national independence is understood and felt, the first news of the Morning Chronicle being supported by a French pension, would level the printer's office with the pavement. But Mr. Liton goes farther. He corresponds with internal traitors. He is detected, and the most deplorable, or rather the most prostituted of all cabinets, hath accepted of his refusal to reveal their names. To trace the conspiracy, Congress appoints a committee of five members. Of these, three are Tories, and one of them is Robert Goodloe Harper, the intimate friend of Liton, the adviser of a Spanish war, and of the conquest of Mexico. This is a new way to discover plots.

When the fifth number of this book was published, Mr. Alexander Hamilton printed, in Mr. Fenno's gazette, a denial of his connection with Reynolds. He has now come from New-York to complete a satisfactory statement. Like the pot whitewashing the kettle, he has already received from Mr. Wolcott a certificate of his virtue. He is, at present, also soliciting Mr. Monroe and Mr. Muhlenberg, on both of

whom he had heaped mountains of calumny. Mr. Hamilton entreats them, to attest his innocence, that is to say, their belief of his having debauched Mrs. Reynolds.

The variety of articles transmitted for review and publication was unexpected, and many have been delayed for want of room. The denial of access to subscribers appeared an ungracious task. A compliance with their wishes made it necessary to shorten the latter part of the narrative, and to leave out some entire chapters that were prepared for the press. This gives to the volume a miscellaneous texture, which the rigid reviewer is entitled to condemn. At another time, I shall perhaps do better.

A report has been circulated, that Mr. John Beckley is the author of this volume. He did not frame a single sentence of it. He is unacquainted with my handwriting, and I could not be sure to distinguish his.

Philadelphia, July 19th, 1797.

## History of the United States, &c.

### CHAPTER I.

First session of the fourth Congress. Resolution proposed by Mr. S. Smith for checking the British treaty. Hints respecting that paper. Attempts to involve America in a French war. Sketch of the state of France, by Edmund Burke. Contract between her and the United States. Scanty pay of the Federal army. Fatal effects of a rupture with France. Camillus. His mistakes as to the state of Europe. Mr. Pinckney. His opinion of the advantage of delaying a British treaty. Attempts to irritate France. Extreme danger of doing so. Real authors of the misunderstanding. Montgaillard's prediction. Notice to the patrons of a certain gazette. Concluding remarks.

AT the beginning of the year 1796, the fourth Congress of the United States were in their first session. On the 4th of January, Mr. Samuel Smith laid on the table of the Representatives a resolution in these words: That from and after the \_\_\_\_day of \_\_\_\_it shall not be lawful for any foreign ship or vessel to land in the territories of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandize other than the produce of that country to which the ship or vessel belongs. This proposal was professedly pointed at the treaty of commerce with Britain, which had been signed at London on the 19th of November, 1794, by Mr. John Jay, as envoy on the part of America. Mr. S. Smith opposed that instrument. He said in Congress, that, within two years, it might be expected to destroy the shipping of this country. The fifteenth article of the treaty has these words: Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or the importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. Thus the resolution was in strict harmony with the conditions of the treaty; yet, if the United States shall ever carry it into execution, the treaty itself will, in some measure, be at an end. Britain could find a thousand effective ways of expressing her disgust at this regulation, which would incommode her much more than the other maritime states of Europe. Still she would have less reason to complain than any nation in the world, because the resolution is grounded on the principle assumed in the English act of navigation<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>On the 2d of September, 1793, the French Convention passed a similar act. Its operation is only suspended on account of the war. By the first article, no foreign commodities can be imported into

The treaty in question has produced many volumes of elaborate investigation. Since the new constitution, no other subject has excited so general an effort of the ingenuity, the eloquence, and the passions of America. It was this emergency which marked out the present year as more eminently deserving of historical notice. The matter itself daily grows in importance, as this transaction has brought the United States to the verge of a French war. Few have leisure to read, and still fewer have information or even capacity adequate to comprehend a great part of the complicated arguments employed for or against it. To attempt a detail of the topics on each side would be a voluminous, and by this time, almost an useless undertaking. The public has already become satiated with essays, letters, memorials, replies, observations, features, reports, addresses, views, vindications, defences, paragraphs, resolutions, petitions, explanations, proceedings of town meetings, motions, and speeches. Within the short space of eighteen months, the argument has entirely shifted its place. The terms of the debate can be no longer about whether the British treaty is advantageous or prejudicial to American commerce; but whether it is worth preserving at the risk of a French war. That the Directory of Paris have this object somewhat in their eye is not likely. The recall of their ambassador, citizen Adet, was a broad intimation of their design. In Europe, such a step is the professed signal for hostilities. It is as certain that a party in this country are solicitous of driving the United States into that contest. If a crowd of other evidences could be forgotten, their absence is supplied by the letter from secretary Pickering to Mr. Pinckney our ambassador to the French republic. At the same time, attempts are constantly made to decry the power of France. When a French general chances to retreat, the newspapers of the party teem with exultation. The republic at large is invariably represented as a rendezvous of ruffians, a nuisance to civilized society. It is impossible that the French should fail of being offended at such unprovoked insolence. They hire no gazettes in Paris to revile America. They do not fill libraries in censuring our political characters. Yet our federal prints attack, on every occasion, both the republic and all her friends, in the most vulgar style of abuse. Even the ministerial prints of London, the organs of Roe and Dundas, are, by many degrees, less insolent in their invective, and less brutal in their reproach<sup>2</sup>.

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France, but in French veils, or in those of the country which produces them, or of the country from which they are usually first exported. By the second, no foreign veil can convey from one port of France or her colonies to another, any of their produce. Third, every French veil must have her officers and three-fourths of her crew Frenchmen. It is amazing that the court of Versailles did not adopt this rule an hundred years ago. It will, in a short time, double or quadruple the number of French seamen. Were other omens averted, this law is an epitaph on the naval supremacy of Britain. See an eloquent report by BARRERE.

<sup>2</sup>For instance, a late correspondent in the Gazette of the United States writes thus: That contemptible and drunken vagabond TOM PAINE, who is notoriously destitute of every honest principle, religious, moral, or political, has crowned his career of impudence and falsehood, &c. This creature of avaricious poverty and deranged ambition, would set the world on fire, if he could find expense by the fight, and advocate the climate and government of hell to be popular there. He was, at the commencement of our troubles, a decided friend to the measures of Great Britain. After the war, his first attack was upon the tranquility of Great Britain: but here he was disgracefully defeated. [It will be time enough to speak of his defeat when the bank of England begins to pay its notes in gold and silver. The present paper-money plan is like trying to cross the Atlantic in a cork jacket.] I regret there was found any man in the United States so base and hostile to the peace and honour of his country, as to publish this letter of infamy; the letter from Paine to general Washington, printed by Mr. Bache. The peace of the country runs no hazard, and as little awaits the honour of the

Before going farther, we shall glance at the character and actual state of the French, whom Mr. Pickering and his friends are so anxious to degrade. In preparing for a quarrel it is essential to be acquainted with the talents and resources of your antagonist. The situation of our citizens, thinly dispersed over an immense continent, affords a peculiar avenue to deception. It has been employed with diligence against the republic. On a topic of such universal importance candid explanation can hardly be tedious. No better authority will be required than that of Edmund Burke. Two letters from him on this head have been recently printed. A few detached sentences, extracted from whole treatises to the same purpose, will place the resources of France in a just light, and show what the United States have to expect in a contest with her. Out of the tomb of the murdered monarchy in France, has arisen a vast, tremendous, unformed spectre, in a far more terrific guise than any which ever yet overpowered the imagination and subdued the fortitude of man. The republic has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe, has disunited, deranged, and broke to pieces all the rest. We have not in the slightest degree, impaired the strength of the common enemy, (France), in any one of those points in which his particular force consists. The regicide has received our advances with scorn!<sup>3</sup> If things should give us the comparative happiness of a struggle, I shall be found dying by the side of Mr. Pitt. Spain is a province of the jacobin empire. Her crown is a fief of regicide. We have not considered, as we ought, the dreadful energy of a state in which the property has nothing to do with the government. The discovery is dreadful, the mine exhausted. A republic of a character the most restless, the most enterprising, the most impious, the most fierce and bloody, the most hypocritical and perfidious, the most bold and daring that has ever been seen, or indeed that can be conceived to exist!

Mr. Burke is far from being singular in his panic. Major Cartwright, in his work, entitled, *The Commonwealth in Danger*, hews the folly of England depending for safety, solely on her fleet. The French may give battle by sea, be defeated, and lose twenty ships of the line, without material injury. They know that the English must be crippled and return to port. The road is then open, and they disembark in Britain what troops they please. The major adds, that, previous to the victory of the 1st of June, 1794, admiral Howe was reviled for not beating the French fleet; but even then, he only did so because the French came purposefully in his way. They also, by sacrificing a few ships of the line, gained their object. This was to secure the arrival of an American convoy with provisions. Arthur Young, a third writer of eminence, has demonstrated the depth of his despair by the following proposal; viz. that England should raise an army of five hundred thousand men; and that they, as well as their officers, must all be men of property. He says that nothing else can save the country from a French conquest. This was above two years ago<sup>4</sup>. These authorities confirm the lamentations of Mr. Burke. As to his picture of what France can perform, we may judge by what he hath offered. In March, 1795, Dumourier printed at Hamburgh, a very interesting pamphlet on the state of the war. He therein says, that, in December, 1794, a report was laid before the Convention of the number of soldiers whom France had lost by her three campaigns. They were stated at six hundred and fifty thousand.

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general. On the 14th of December, 1796, Dr. Ames observed in Congress, that the character is fixed in history! Paine, therefore, has come too late.

<sup>3</sup>The letters were published before Malmesbury went to Paris.

<sup>4</sup>See *An Idea of the present State of France*, printed sometime previous to March, 1795.

Dumourier adds, that this computation was by one-third part less than the truth; and that, including emigration, famine, and the scaffold, France had then lost twelve hundred thousand men, in the flower of life, besides aged persons, women and children. Compared with this havoc of the human species, the waste of any other modern war is but trifling. The king of Prussia estimates that the war of 1756, which lasted even years, destroyed, in the whole, and in all parts of the world, only about a million of soldiers. To the twelve hundred thousand Frenchmen we may safely add eight hundred thousand from the allied armies; since the latter were equally numerous with the republicans, and besides were beaten. We have thus about two millions of deaths, in two years and four months, or above eight hundred thousand per annum; so that the present war is at least five times more destructive than that of 1756.

No other nation or government that the world ever saw, could have supported such enormous losses as the French have endured; yet their strength appears undiminished, and every campaign adds to the catalogue of their conquests. It is not less than madness for a party in America to be hiring newspapers to revile such a terrible people. They are not only not formidable from their physical strength, but from the peculiar structure of their government. It is systematic; says Mr. Burke, it is simple to its principle; it has unity and consistency in perfection. [Congress have refused to impose a land tax. Nay some of them, with surprising hardiness, declare such a measure impracticable, though land taxes are at this moment paid in perhaps every state of the union. Pennsylvania has three or four. Opposed to this frivolity, this puppet-show of legislation, observe what Burke tells of France:] In that country, entirely to cut off a branch of commerce, to extinguish a manufacture, to destroy the circulation of money, to violate credit, to suspend the course of agriculture, even to burn a city or to lay waste a province of their own, does not cost them a moment's anxiety. Going straight forward to its end, unappalled by peril, unchecked by remorse, despising all common maxims and all common means, that hideous phantom overpowered those who could not believe it possible he could at all exist!

This is the sort of enemy whom we may chance to encounter, as the price of the British treaty, and the epithet of Mr. Pickering. When in parliament, Mr. Burke was considered as the best informed member of the House of Commons. He has long been the oracle of English aristocracy. He is a pensioner to Pitt, and would be sorry to overcharge the picture of French power.

It is serving America, to make a short comparison between the relative force of the two nations. The French, in only four years, have overcome the German empire, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Netherlands, comprehending not less than fifty millions of people. The United States, white, black and yellow, have not five millions. The French have subdued three British kingdoms, with their population of fourteen millions, and crushed numerous conspiracies and rebellions in the heart of their country. The revolt of La Vendée alone cost as much fighting as paid in America during the revolution. Pichegru, in one campaign, did what Marlborough, though constantly victorious, could not accomplish in ten.

In 1794, France maintained nearly eleven hundred thousand fighting men, and was, in 1795, to have sixty thousand cannoners<sup>5</sup>. In 1797, America, by the report of

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<sup>5</sup>Carey's edition of Guthrie's Geography, vol. ii. p. 699.

Oliver Wolcott<sup>6</sup>, was to require an army of three thousand five hundred and twenty-four men, including officers, cadets, artificers, and twenty-even surgeons. Even this handful got infinite haggling in Congress<sup>7</sup>; and the greatest anxiety how they were to be paid. The French are the best appointed troops, perhaps, in the world. From an immense distance, they have been often transported in waggons to the field of battle. The pay of American regulars is absolute beggary. The privates have a ration per day worth twenty cents, or seventy two dollars and eighty cents a year. Their pay is four dollars per month, or forty-eight dollars a year. An annual outfit of clothes are valued at twenty-five dollars, so that the accounts stands thus;

	Dolls.	Cts.
Rations,	72	80
Pay,	48	
Clothes,	25	
Total,	145	80

Every man who can handle an axe may gain double the sum, and have his victuals into the bargain. For such a pittance our soldiers, in war, penetrate the wilderness to fight an enemy who give no quarter. In peace they are cooped up in garrisons from whence they dare not stray above a gun shot, and where they have been often in the utmost distress for necessaries. Thousands of horses, in attempting to carry supplies through the desert, have consumed their loads, and died of hunger<sup>8</sup>. General Wayne, it is said, lost his life at lake Erie, for want of two ounces of tallow oil.

Such is the present balance by land between the regular forces of France and the United States. They are as one man to three or four hundred. Our expenses equal or exceed our revenues. Congress have refused to attempt a land tax. All other sources are about exhausted; and a war with France, by the ruin of our commerce, would certainly cut off a great part of the arising from it. Nine parts in ten of the public taxes proceed from the duties on import and tonnage. In the land tax debates of Congress, last winter, Mr. Harper strangely said, that, if at war with France, our trade would not, in his opinion, suffer more than it does already. He inferred that our revenues would not, by that event, be materially reduced.

If we look at the sea there is no prospect of success in a contest with France. We have on the stocks three frigates. Of their navy an exact account cannot here be given, but it has, for a century, been the second in Europe. It lately was said to contain three hundred and thirty-seven vessels. An hundred and twenty one were ships of the line. Of these the least carry seventy four guns<sup>9</sup>. They would, in a contest with America, be seconded by Spain, Portugal, and Holland. Against this immensity of numbers, our Lilliput squadron would be like three pimes in the gullet of a crocodile, or three grains of chaff in the charge of a six pounder. But then our privateers can destroy their commerce! Yes. And they shall destroy ours. Thus, as Henry Fielding says, we sell a blind horse and receive a bad note in payment. Our seaport towns, from Portland to Savannah, will be successively transformed into a range of bonfires. The shutting

<sup>6</sup>P. 18.

<sup>7</sup>The particulars will appear in the next volume.

<sup>8</sup>Mr. S. Smith stated this, last winter, in Congress.

<sup>9</sup>Carey's edition of Guthrie's Geography, vol. ii. p. 696.

up of the Mediterranean and the western waters would compose but an atom in the Alps of our calamity. In a struggle with France alone, unsupported by her allies, we could not muster a tenth part of her force either by land or sea. Mr. Pitt computed, in the House of Commons, that the campaign of 1794, cost the republic an hundred and fifty millions sterling. Ours with the Wyandots were estimated at a million of dollars yearly. The burden produced infinite discontent, and an earnest desire of peace. France, at an annual charge three or six hundred times greater, continues to fight and to conquer, to trample every enemy, and to dictate the terms of every peace. To contend, if we can help it, with this republican Typhoeus would, in vain, resemble the late struggles of Jerusalem and Palmira. On the altars of Titus and Aurelian we might read with probability the prospect before us.

As a political writer, Alexander Hamilton holds the same rank in America that Burke enjoys in England; and it would be injuring the logic of his party not to give his opinion. *Camillus*, No. vii. was published in the summer of 1795, and contains a survey of Europe extremely different from that of Mr. Burke. It cannot be denied that he (Britain) is triumphant on the ocean; that the acquisitions which he has made upon France are hitherto greater than those which France has made upon her. The reduction of two or three islands in the West Indies is not worth notice in this contest, where the independence of Britain is in imminent danger. When No. vii. was written, the French had conquered Holland, and the Austrian Netherlands. Holland, says Mr. Burke, is to England a matter of value inestimable.<sup>10</sup> By the conquest of the low countries, France forms a semicircle around the British islands. Hence, while the fleet of England lies wind-bound at Spithead, or is in any other given situation, the French, by taking an opposite point of the compass, can, at their leisure, disembark an army on the coast of Britain or Ireland. For excluding them, an hundred ships of the line and an hundred canoes would be of equal importance. This, by the way, points out the folly of a favourite British maxim, that he who is master by sea is master by land. While the Netherlands, therefore, continue a part of the republic, it is frivolous to speak of British conquests in the East or West Indies, or indeed any where else. They signify no more "Than Cæsar's arm, when Cæsar's head is off."

If, on the one hand, he (Britain) owes an immense debt, on the other he possesses an immense credit, which there is no symptom of being impaired. British credit has become, in a British mind, an article of faith, and is no longer an object of reason. [Thus *Camillus* tells us that the creditors of England are fools. The prospects of a merchant are not very hopeful, when no man of prudence will trust him. Yet such is the condition of England as described by its advocate.] Her government possesses, internally, as much vigor, and has as much national support, as it perhaps ever had at any former period of her history. Alarmed by the unfortunate excess in France, most men of property cling to the government, and carry with them the great bulk of the nation, almost the whole of the farming interest, and much the greatest proportion of other industrious classes.

Mr. Burke has the advantage of being on the spot; and he depends entirely from Mr. Hamilton. He estimates the number of British citizens who think for themselves, at four hundred thousand. Of these he computes that eighty thousand are pure Jacobins, utterly incapable of amendment. On these, no reason, no argument, no example, no

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<sup>10</sup>Letter I.

venerable authority, can have the lightest influence. They desire a change, and they will have it if they can. This minority is great and formidable. I do not know whether, if I aimed at the total overthrow of a kingdom, I should wish to be encumbered with a larger body of partisans<sup>11</sup> The London Courier, of the 26th of December, 1796, affirms, that these two letters were published by the connivance of the minister. Burke has pensions to the effective amount of about four thousand pounds sterling, so that this supposition becomes highly probable. Thus the authority of Pitt is superadded to that of Burke, and they explode the opinion of Camillus. Each succeeding campaign is an additional nail driven into the head of monarchy. Every new tax makes a number of new enemies. Here we perceive three distinct causes for a British revolution. There are, a superior and implacable enemy on the continent, whose local position makes a British navy useless; a national debt, which by this time approaches to four hundred millions sterling, and of which the very interest can be paid only in paper; and a party within the country whose enmity cannot be extinguished, and who, by the confession of their enemies, are abundantly numerous for the destruction of any government in the world. Among her allies, says Camillus, are the two greatest powers of Europe, France excepted; namely, Russia and Austria. Spain and Sardinia make a common cause with her. The two latter have been turned by France into mere stepping stones in her path to the dominion of Europe. Russia never gave any help, more or less, to the crowned coalition. Catherine is now dead; and her son has declined any concern with it. But even if he did send an army to the Rhine, Britain would be obliged to pay them. As for Austria, Jasper Wilson, in his celebrated letter to Mr. Pitt, says, that, before the present war began, the Emperor was offering nine per cent for money, so that by this time he must be as much entangled in debt as England herself. Nothing but arbitrary power could enable him to pay even a single regiment. This will not hold out long. She (France) cannot, without great difficulty, from their geographical position, make any farther acquisitions upon the territories of Austria. Carnot is a better geographer than Mr. Hamilton. Since this prediction, Moreau and Jourdan have penetrated into the heart of Germany. They have subdued a multitude of its princes, and were within a small matter of reaching Vienna. As to Italy, Buonaparte has eclipsed every commander since Telephus and Sylla engaged under the walls of Rome. Hear what Burke says: The over-running of Lombardy, the subjugation of Piedmont, the position of its impregnable fortresses, the seizing on all the neutral states of Italy, our expulsion from Leghorn, instances renewed for our expulsion from Genoa, Spain rendered subject to them and hostile to us, Portugal bent under the yoke, half the empire over-run and ravaged<sup>12</sup>. This is the picture of 1796. Yet, in reliance on the political foresight of Camillus, a numerous party in the United States have filled, and continue to fill their newspapers with virulent calumnies against the French nation. They insulted her ambassador, even after he had been recalled; and, as if this had not been enough to ensure a rupture, Mr. Pickering sent a letter to Mr. Pinckney in France which is more in the tone of a libel than a diplomatic paper. When the blind lead the blind, we know the result. With regard to Europe, Mr. Hamilton is, in all his views, mistaken. This lamp of political wisdom, has conducted America to the edge of a precipice from which General Washington saw fit to retire. It is of consequence to

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<sup>11</sup>Letter I.

<sup>12</sup>Letter I.

expose the sophistry of Mr. Hamilton, that our enlightened citizens may see by what ignorance they have been led into the present crisis. We shall, on this account, pick up two or three others of his mistakes.

"Britain and her possessions are essentially safe," says Camillus, while he maintains a decided maritime superiority. Burke, in one of his letters, speaking of the war of 1689, says, that in two years three thousand vessels were taken from the English trade. In every war, the commerce of Britain suffers prodigiously. The present state of the West Indies shews that a superior fleet cannot always preserve her islands. Witness the recapture of Guadaloupe, the conflagration of St. Vincents, Grenada, and St. Lucia! But the expedition of Hoche, to Ireland, is the best refutation of Mr. Hamilton. Some people speak of the British navy as if it could be present every where at the same time. If twenty-five thousand Frenchmen had disembarked at Bantry bay, a march of two days would have brought them to Corke, a city as large as Philadelphia, disaffected to government, and besides entirely defenceless. Another week would be sufficient for reaching Dublin. The temper of its citizens appears by a letter from the viceroy. He boasts of having a militia of two thousand barristers, attorneys, merchants, and such people. But these men would not mount guard, if they durst employ the poorer classes to do so for them. Dublin has between two and three hundred thousand inhabitants, and if the bulk of them had been well affected, the militia might have amounted to twenty thousand. His lordship says that the whole militia of the island are about twenty-five thousand. This is a pitiful portion in a population of four millions<sup>13</sup>. It is hard to say whether the Catholics of Connaught or the Protestants of Ulster would feel the greatest impatience to join an invader. Thus the left arm of England would be cut off without, perhaps, even the honour of a battle. This is the essential safety that Mr. Hamilton speaks about.

In defiance of geography and history, Camillus next endeavours to undervalue the conquest of the Netherlands. France must be still more fatigued and exhausted even than her adversaries. Her acquisitions cannot materially vary this conclusion; the Low Countries must have been pretty well emptied before they fell into her hands. He has more to the same effect. They are inhabited by about six millions of industrious people, among the richest in the world. The acquisition was of immense importance. If Bruels and Amsterdam had been reduced to ashes, and if a famine like those produced by British monopolies in Bengal, had whitened the whole country with the bones of its inhabitants, Camillus might have some reason for this insinuation. The French did not think that Holland was emptied, as appears from their first requisition. Among other articles, they demanded two hundred thousand quintals of wheat, seventy-five millions of pounds weight of hay, fifty millions ditto of oats, and hundred and fifty thousand pairs of hoes, two hundred thousand hirts, with traw, breeches, coats, waistcoats, overalls, hats, and so forth, all in one month, besides twelve thousand oxen to be furnished within two months. This enumeration shews the inaccuracy of Camillus,

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<sup>13</sup>His lordship tells us, that when the soldiers went off to Bantry Bay, in quest of the French, he granted their wives four pence per day till they returned. This was certainly a splendid allowance, and well worth fighting for. In a pamphlet printed in 1794, Sir Henry Clinton says, that the army is now waiting to receive a very small share of plunder taken at the siege of Charlestown! The great take care of themselves at least. The history of The Crimes of the Kings of England, relates that the family of Mr. Pitt enjoy places and pensions to the amount of eighty-one thousand pounds sterling a year.

and what may be expected if the French disembark at Mud island.

The British government maintains a proud and distant reserve, repels every idea of peace, and inflexibly pursues the path of war. Mr. Burke's two letters are half filled with lamentations for the debasement of England. They hold out a ludicrous refutation of Alexander Hamilton. The regicides were the first, with St. Edmund, to declare war. We are the first to sue for peace. The speech from the throne in the opening of the session of 1795, threw out oglings and glances of tenderness. Let this coquetting should seem too cold and ambiguous, the violent passion for a relation to the regicides, produced, &c. This is the proud and distant reserve described by Camillus. I do not know a more mortifying spectacle than to see the assembled majesty of the crowned heads of Europe waiting as patient suitors in the anti-chamber of Regicide. They wait, it seems, until the anguinary tyrant, Carnot, shall have norted away the indigested fumes of the blood of his overrign. The remainder of this scene is admirably painted; but our envoy, Mr. Pinckney, is not, it appears, admitted even to the anti-chamber. He has been desired to quit the country. At this second humiliation it might not have been amis to pause and not to quander away the fund of our submissions. A report from the Committee of Agriculture at London affirms, that the lands lying waste in Britain, could be increased in value by twenty millions sterling a year! They deferred this acquisition to manufacture French kings. At Bale, it was thought proper that Great Britain should appear at this market, and bid with the rest for the mercy of the people-king. This is that republic which the American emigrants of England are so busy in provoking.

Mr. Burke then relates two fruitless applications made by England, the one at Berlin, by our friend Robert Hammond, and the other at Paris through the Danish ambassador. Both were rejected. It might be thought that here, at length, we had touched the bottom of humiliation; our lead was brought up covered with mud. But in the lowest deep, a lower deep was to open for us till more profound abysses of disgrace and shame. However, we leaped! The question is not now how we are to be affected with it in regard to dignity. That is gone. I shall say no more about it. Light lie the earth on the ashes of English pride<sup>14</sup>!

We can now answer the query of Camillus. How happens it that France with all her victories has not yet been able to extort peace! She never asked for it. It is probable, says he, the negotiation (Jay's treaty) received its first impression and even its general outline anterior to the principal part of the disasters sustained by the coalated powers in the course of the last campaign (1794). If Jay had been warranted, as he was not, to make a treaty such as he did, its first impression would have been ketched in America before he set out. But, as lately observed<sup>15</sup>, the time chosen for making it was highly improper. Camillus, in ancient or modern annals, will hardly find that, with views merely commercial, any nation ever chose so hazardous a time for entering into a treaty. This consideration alone should have laid the bargain on its back, at least till the conclusion of a peace. It was just like building a house close to another which is on fire. During the residence of Jay in England, every pot brought him

<sup>14</sup>Britain has good reason to be tired of this war. A late London newspaper says, that, from 1775 to 1782, inclusive, there were three thousand even hundred and forty-two bankruptcies; and from 1793 to 1796, inclusive, three thousand ix hundred and eight. Thus four years of the present quarrel have done as much harm to the mercantile credit as eight years of the last.

<sup>15</sup>American Annual Register, Chapter 8.

news of French victories. Hence, even if the outline of his paper had been ketched before the conquest of Flanders, that decisive event would have taught him to make a pause. A suspension of signing the treaty for only three months could not have ruined America. These things were as huge as high Olympus. They pierced the deafest ear. They thrust themselves on the dulled understanding.

The letter of Mr. Pinckney above referred to clearly admits the advantages that might have been gained by delay. The business, upon the whole, says he, has been concluded more beneficially for us than I had any hope we could obtain by negotiation six months ago, and, in my opinion, places us in a more advantageous situation than we would have been in by becoming parties to the war. If so much had been acquired by one delay of six months, reason pointed out a second postponement. Britain has been ever since going down hill, and had the affair been to begin at this time, we might have had any terms that could be desired. The latter part of the above citation obliquely implies that America had no choice between a treaty and a war. The supposition gives a poor specimen of the writer's discernment. How gladly some people would be at getting into war appears from the Aurora of the 5th of April 1797. A correspondent in the Centinel, says, that the people of this country are not YET ripe for an alliance offensive and defensive with Great Britain, but suggests that the event is probable. This passage points more clearly than usual at the ultimate purpose of a certain party. If the alliance above recommended were to take place, the best fortune that we could look for would be that of Ulysses in the den of the Cyclops; we would be reserved as the last morsel. If any motive can drive out of our fancy a British alliance, it is to read the recent fate of the allies of England, as described by Mr. Burke. They (the French) have hitherto constantly declined any other than a treaty with a single power. In that light the regicidal power finding each of them insulated and unprotected, with great facility gives the law to them all. By this system, for the present, an incurable distrust is sown amongst the confederates; and in future all alliance is rendered impracticable. It is thus they have treated with Prussia, with Spain, with Sardinia, with Bavaria, with the ecclesiastical states, with Saxony; and here we see them refuse to treat with Great Britain in any other mode. Suppose that we shall have entered into the alliance recommended by the Centinel, and that Britain, within six months, patches up a separate peace, while Hoche's hussars are whetting their sabres in the barracks of Dublin. America would then make but a sorry figure in a solitary negotiation. Besides, we cannot trust our ally. This appears by an extract from the journals of Congress, in the year 1779. "We are contending, say they, against a kingdom crumbling to pieces<sup>16</sup>, a nation without public virtue, and a people old and betrayed by their own representatives; against a prince governed by his passions, and a ministry without consistency or wisdom; against armies half paid, and generals half trusted [these were two flagrant falsehoods], against a government equal only (observe this only) to plans of plunder, conflagration, and murder, a government noted for its violations of the rights of religion, justice, humanity, and mankind, and revolting from the protection of Providence!" "Our armies in Flanders wore terribly," said uncle Toby, "but nothing like this!" As for Providence, the people of England held frequent fast days for military success. This delicate specimen of the mob-tale was part of a letter from Congress to their constituents, and was draughted, at their desire,

<sup>16</sup>How does this agree with Camillus?

by Mr. John Jay. They would have said nothing about half-paid armies, till they had been half able to pay their own. Several continental officers, on eating up the difference between dirty plate and hard silver, found, during the war, that they were fighting for about one cent per day<sup>17</sup>. Yet they continued to support the cause, and to sink money in it. But the object of the above quotation is to point out the consistency of our envoy, and how notably the treaty of 1779 agrees with that of 1794. Only poor fifteen years have converted a horde of demons, for that is the amount of his billing-gate description, into the most upright people in the world.

We have remarked on the haste with which Mr. Jay closed his treaty, and how much might have been won by deferring it. But the conduct of the negotiator is eclipsed by that of the great body of the people. It does not appear that the possibility of a rupture with France ever once came into the conception of most of our citizens. A majority in the House of Representatives of Congress did indeed foresee or fear it. One of them was asked why they did not state it in their speeches, instead of many trifles, which were advanced against the treaty. He replied that they did not think it prudent. The Hamiltonians would instantly have accused them of encouraging the French to begin a war with this country.

This is the very design of some of that party themselves. When a man calls hard names at his neighbour he is understood as desiring to quarrel. Mr. Monroe, American ambassador to France, conducted himself with prudence and popularity. In December 1796, he presented letters of recall, and bade farewell to the Executive Directory, in the most amicable terms. His address was received with respect and cordiality. He congratulated the nation on their victories, and their new constitution, in terms not as strong, by twenty degrees, as those of Mr. Washington on receiving the French flag. The Gazette of the United States, for the 29th of March, 1797, censure him for this act of civility contrasted to the insolence of Mr. Pickering. Though you could crouch, and kneel, and lick, and fawn, on such an occasion, your fellow citizens can feel nothing for you but contempt; and for the Directory, who require of the United States an act that would prostrate them in the dust, the utmost indignation. There is much more in this title. The alleged act referred to, is, that the Directory refused to admit an American minister till the United States had redressed their grievances.

As for the contempt and indignation so fiercely spoke about, a different tone may soon be found necessary. Mantua is at length given up. Five Austrian armies have been destroyed, and an hundred thousand prisoners taken, during a single campaign in Italy. Compared to this work, the American revolution was mere cratching. The Emperor cannot pay his troops with English bank notes. He must either make an immediate peace, or be dethroned. It does not appear that the United States could, in one summer, raise five, or indeed two such armies, in defence of the frontier of Canada; and it is likely enough that the French may reclaim that province from England, and require this country to restore its ancient boundaries. They would enter upon such a scheme with every advantage. They have already a numerous colony of their own people in Canada, who are acquainted with it as well as the New Englanders. They have always exceeded the British in the art of gaining the Indians. The war with the savages has been computed to cost yearly a million of dollars; but with a French army to support them, a campaign might devour fifty millions. The seizure of Canada would

<sup>17</sup>This is affirmed by a gentleman, in Philadelphia who was one of them.

be one of the least wonderful events of the present war. A great part of the people of New England have been uncommonly solicitous to exasperate the republic, and, after the treatment which they have also diligently bestowed on the southern states, and their numerous menaces of disjunction, the latter might chuse to give themselves but small concern in the dispute. On the north-eastern frontier, the United States are still more vulnerable. Were Victor Hughes, with three or four battalions of black troops, to land on the coast of Virginia, the horrors of St. Domingo would immediately be renewed. Georgia still continues to import negroes; a practice deserving the everet reprobation.

When we consider the terror, which France has, for three years past, inspired in Europe, the conquest of Canada, and the extension of its limits, will seem but as dust in the balance. The brutal insolence with which the republicans are treated in the Columbian Centinel, can arise only from an unacquaintance with the possible extent of danger to New England. Count Montgaillard is a French royalist. His enmity to the revolution is as sincere as that of any printer or preacher in the eastern states. In 1794, he published a pamphlet on The Necessity of continuing the war. The generation, says he, which is to invade and destroy Europe has now reached the twelfth year of its age. It was born in the very midst of a revolution [that of America perhaps]; it has seen all the epochs of this [the French] revolution; it has inhaled all its principles, and it has sucked in every poison by which it was infected. Where is the treaty of peace which can constrain this rising generation to renounce so horrible a conquest. He insists, like Burke, that the war must be continued; he even affirms, that the republic must be subdued. When this piece appeared, the French had not conquered Lombardy. They had not plundered one-half of Germany; and the bank of England had not stopped payment. Arthur Young, in the pamphlet already cited, speaks in the same tone. Activity, vigour, and energy, such as the world has not seen, are exerted to spread destruction. The late manifestation of the French power is too tremendous to be considered but with alarm and terror. The independence of Europe is at stake. He says that the war had, at that time, cost France thirteen hundred thousand men. Every nation fears her, except America, or rather the Tories, and the monied interest of our country. William Cobbett has set up a gazette in this city, for the express end of reviling France. He does not conceal his design of bringing the nation into a French war. Sincerity is always respectable, and he cannot, as an editor, be charged with a want of that virtue. If we are plunged into such a situation, his subscribers, and not Mr. Cobbett, must be held accountable for the mischief that he has done. It will be nothing wonderful, if, before three years elapse, a French fleet shall anchor in the Delaware, and compel Philadelphia to deliver to the republic both him and them. Myriads of precedents of this kind are to be found in history.

Dr. Ames once observed, in Congress, that "this country is rising into a giant's strength." He was right. Ten years more of peace will double the population of the whole range of western states from Vermont to Tennessee. Above an hundred and fifty thousand people are annually added to our numbers, and the ratio of increase is constantly augmenting. It will soon amount to two hundred thousand yearly, or perhaps it has already reached that proportion. This is an advantage enjoyed with equal happiness by no other nation. The additional wars will, for centuries to come, have no want of room.

"The world is all before them, where to choose

”Their place of rest.”

They will not, for the sake of ubiquity, be compelled to bury themselves forever in mines, or unwholesome manufactories<sup>18</sup>, or to rush into mercenary regiments. Whatever profession they shall choose, a moderate portion of industry can hardly fail to supply a plentiful competence. But a foreign war, and not especially a French war, will assuredly retard, and may finally blot this fairest harvest of felicity that the human race hath ever seen. Recurring to the metaphor of Dr. Ames, it would be madness to expose the atlantean infant of America to the arm of a giant, whose limbs are completely formed, whose joints are firmly knit in his tremendous maturity of manhood. Let us forbear then to imitate, while we condemn the insolence of Genet, or to propagate the exploded calumnies of Fauchet. Let us no longer whet the edge and embitter the venom of our faith by reviling a distant nation for having, like not of ourselves, granted an universal right of conscience. To speak plainly, some of the holders of public stock, with Alexander Hamilton in their van, have excited this clamour. Witness the letters of PHOCION<sup>19</sup>! These people tremble for their paper, which no well informed citizen will ever think of molesting; and, quite overhooting the mark, they wish to preserve it by plunging the continent into a British alliance and a French war. The latter is only another name for a second American revolution. Were Pichegru at Elkton to-morrow, many citizens would feel more than a spirit of reitance. The public can trace the contrivers of such a calamity; and, before opposing the house-breaker from without, they would perhaps begin with punishing those who had turned the key. It has already been proved in the Aurora, that the flambeau dispatch of Mr. Pickering contains elaborate misquotation and direct untruth. Our secretary takes the hortatory way to provoke the rage of a conqueror alike inflexible in defeat and success, intoxicated with the homage, enriched with the spoils of Europe, and yet unexhausted by his thousand victories.

In this chapter the narrative of the year 1796 has made small progress, but something perhaps has been gained in point of information. The motion of general Smith, with which it set out, regarding the British treaty, introduced some reflections on the extreme hazard of a French war, and on the temerity or perfidy of those who have led the United States into so critical a situation. The authority of Edmund Burke, and other intelligent English writers, was next appealed to with regard to the power of that republic, as a counterpoise to the systematic and voluminous fallacies of Camillus. This induced naturally to a comparative view of the respective force of the two

<sup>18</sup>In England, excessive labour kills perhaps as many people as her foreign wars. See Buchan's Domestic Medicine.

<sup>19</sup>Alias, Dr. William Smith. The author of An Examination of the late Proceedings in Congress, as to Mr. Hamilton's conduct, says that the doctor holds between three and four hundred shares in the bank of the United States, and has obtained discounts ad libitum. The bank was incorporated by an act dated the 25th of February, 1791. A share contains four hundred dollars. Three hundred shares come thus to an hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In five years, from the 1st of January, 1792, to the 1st of January, 1797. Dr. Smith would draw nine thousand nine hundred dollars per annum, at eight per cent.; in whole, forty-eight thousand dollars of interest. Add this to the principal sum, and, with the advantage of discounts, we may reckon safely, that he has netted in whole at least two hundred thousand dollars. The world says that these shares in the bank were formed by an accumulation of Congress certificates, which the doctor bought from the continental army at eighteen pence or two shillings per pound. They may have originally cost him ten thousand dollars. As Hamilton was the progenitor of this matter-piece of finance, the doctor has been active in displaying his gratitude.

nations by land and sea; and the immeasurable inferiority of America was the result of examination. The shameful attempts made to widen the breach between the two countries was illustrated by additional remarks. We have closed with pointing out the peculiar advantages that America may hope for, beyond any other nation, from the continuance of peace; and we have seen some of the motives of that party, who, under pretended zeal for her constitution, wish to disturb her tranquility. To elucidate the numberless advantages of a pacific system a great deal yet remains to be said. So much untruth and deception have been studiously heaped on the subject, that much previous labour is required to remove the rubbish, before even the foundation of a narrative can be properly sketched out. The most painful portion of the task is to bestow censure on persons or parties, and sometimes to hold up even a large majority of the nation in a light not extremely reputable. Flattery to the prejudices and vices of the public has hitherto been the bane of almost every historian. This fault shall, in the present work, be avoided as much as possible, though at the requisite expence of displeasing the violent of every party. When we sometimes stop to criticise the paragraph or essay in a newspaper, it should be remembered that to these publications the people of the United States do not universally resort for political knowledge. By being detected some dozens of notorious fictions in that shape, persons at a great distance from sources of accurate information may come to acquire the habit of thinking more boldly for themselves, and of demanding evidence before they believe an assertion.

The ensuing chapter will partly consist of specimens of federal composition, as a key to the projects and talents of that party. The next three chapters proceed to some remarks on the mode of suppressing the western insurrection, of repelling the invasions on the south-western frontier, of compiling the present national debt, and of negotiating Jay's treaty. The city of Washington, and the treatment of the late continental army, will merit and receive some investigation. These topics are intimately connected with the business of the session of Congress about to be described. Without some prefatory explanations of this kind, a reader might find himself in the same state of embarrassment, as if he were to begin a perusal of Homer, at the thirteenth book of the Iliad.

The first five introductory chapters having been employed on political subjects, we shall be prepared to go on with the journal of Congress. As variety is the soul of enjoyment, and as this work is intended for the entertainment of every class of people, an intermediate and miscellaneous chapter will be given on the present internal state of America. A volume of books of travels, in this country will, among other articles of amusement, be brought on the tapis, and some of their injurious or absurd observations with respect to America will be candidly explained. To ourselves refutation may be unnecessary, but several copies of the present work will be sent to Europe, where it may have a chance to be reprinted. This part of the volume will there serve as a vindication of America against the errors of those, who either did not perceive truth, or did not choose to tell it.

A work of the present kind has been much wanted. We complain that newspaper details are imperfect, prejudiced, and contradictory. These charges are true, but the printer cannot avoid affording foundation for them. The narrative of to-morrow is often at variance with that of to-day: and neither he nor his readers can, sometimes, be certain which to prefer. Like Penelope, an editor must frequently unravel at night the labour of the morning; while the public, amidst the heaps and fragments of information, can hardly determine what to believe or to reject.

The mere bulk of a daily newspaper makes its mode of information often intricate, and sometimes inaccessible. A folio volume of twelve hundred and forty-eight pages may damp the curiosity of the boldest reader. No one newspaper can relate every thing. The proprietor generally wishes, as far as he conveniently can, to decline publishing what his competitors have already given to the world. Almost every sheet is, likewise, half filled with advertisements which are entirely useless to most readers. These defects in newspapers cannot, by diligence or candour, be entirely hushed. But they point out the expediency of an annual compilation, where election, brevity, and arrangement can more easily find place. Many citizens of Philadelphia take in six daily newspapers at an yearly expence of about fifty dollars. Three different prints are a common supply. Not one-half or perhaps one-tenth part of their contents are read; and they are sometimes cast into the fire without being opened. After such a waste of money, a charge of one or two dollars for a yearly publication cannot be held extravagant. The compiler of such a book has the greatest advantage in coming at a distance behind the events which he is to relate. He can expatiate on the ignorance of statesmen who, at a later date, did not exactly foresee what was to happen next Christmas, and which, a twelve month after it has past, he sees very distinctly. He is amazed at the dulness of news-printers, who, with ten discordant accounts of a battle before them, did not, for some hours, distinguish the right one. With judgement and industry, he may write an useful performance; and, by some address, he can look extremely wise at the expence of his predecessors.

## CHAPTER II.

Character of Mr. Gallatin. Connecticut poetry. Major Jackson. John Watts. The Boston Federal Orrery. Curtius. His exaggerated statement of British resources. Remarks on paper money. Causes of the preference of Britain to France in the federal party. Democratical conspiracy developed by Curtius. Defence of Jefferson, Madison, Giles, Parker, Christie, &c. Fables from Pittsburgh. Curious prement by a grand jury in Georgia. Purity of Boston.

AS to Gallatin, the editious Gallatin! What shall I say? How shall I describe that compound of vice and depravity, that disciple of meanness, corruption, debauchery, and idleness. He is a foreigner by birth and education. [Of course, he must be a rascal]. For some time after his arrival in this country, he wandered about the district of Maine, like Cain, a fugitive and vagabond, destitute of the means of honest subsistence. The writer of this felt the effects of his own liberality for months afterwards! Unable to pay for a lodging, or to purchase the necessaries of life, it was his custom to sleep in barns, and under the foliage of hedges, and not unusually in the arms of some shameful trumpet. The fragments of the kitchen satisfied the cravings of hunger. We find him next among the insurgents of the western counties in Pennsylvania. The late whisky rebellion there is principally attributed to him. There is ten times more of this trumpet. It is copied from the Kennebeck Intelligencer; and was published about the beginning of the year 1797 to defeat the re-election of Mr. Dearborne, a member of Congress for Massachusetts. This is one ample of the federal eloquence of New England. If Mr. Gallatin had wished for an opportunity of inflaming the public, he could not have chosen a better topic than American finance. Yet his treatise on it is written in the most harmless style, and seems to evince an unusual degree of good

nature and forbearance.

About the same time with this production, the Connecticut Courant contained *Guillotina*, a series of rhymes, written by one Trumbull. They were republished in a Providence newspaper. A few lines will shew in what kind of kennel this Connecticut muse dabbles; and how wretchedly a certain party labour under a dearth of decent advocates.

"Once more my fond attentions turn,  
 "Where Pennsylvania's patriots burn.  
 "See Mifflin stretching out the laws,  
 "To aid the anti-federal cause."

This refers to the scandalous artifices employed in Pennsylvania to stop the arrival of the pot at this city with votes for electors at the late election of President, and to the activity of governor Mifflin in detecting a variety of frauds made use of by the federal party. If Trumbull had felt any sense of common honesty, or common shame, he would not have stirred the ashes of a tory or dishonourable to his friends.

"See him with Barclay, John, and Dallas,  
 "(Poor Pennsylvania keeps no gallows)  
 "Play many a democratic prank,  
 "In fleecing Pennsylvania bank."

One may say, with paron Adams, I would rather be the subject of such verses, than the author. Several months before this piece appeared, Mr. Dallas had published a certificate that the bank of Pennsylvania was, at the time referred to, in his debt. This fact could not be unknown to the libeller of Hartford. But old brass will make a new pan, says the proverb. A fiction, though refuted in prose, may have a joyful resurrection in verse. The polite introduction of the gallows shews how strongly some of the federal party thirst for blood. They have given more than one intimation to that purpose. The New-York Gazette has an essay by William Wilcocks, dated the 15th of November, 1796. Surely, says he, the guillotine has not done all its duty! He rails at the machine in France, yet recommends the setting up of another in America, for that is his plain inference. Some people would not, in common prudence, be so forward to speak of banks, till they give a satisfactory account of their connection with Alexander Hamilton, and his bank of the United States. The books of transfer at the treasury, and the books at the bank, are held secret under the obligation of an oath, on all persons who use or inspect them, not to reveal the names or amount of stock holders<sup>20</sup>. So much concealment can hardly be for an honourable purpose. The righteous are bold as a lion. Trumbull proceeds thus: "When Fauchet kept an open mint,

"They doubtless had a finger in't.

This is another exploded untruth. The rhymer goes on at this rate through five columns of ribaldry. The lines now cited are sufficient to shew the clerical discernment of his friends, and what sort of aid they will stoop to receive. Swanwick, Giles, Gallatin, and a long list of that party are reviled adly. Dr. Franklin, his grandson, Mr. Bache, and Thomas Paine meet with the same usage. General Washington, as usual, is thoroughly oaked in the treacle of panegyric. But when the President notified

<sup>20</sup>See An Examination of the late Proceedings in Congress, respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 8th of March, 1793, p. 25.

his intention to reign, the party soon began to change their tune. Wilcocks has said that the fulsome adulation of the President on the reception of the French flag was the most derogatory part of his administration<sup>21</sup>.

The charge of being a fulsome sycophant does not entirely agree with the superlative encomiums, which Wilcocks has so frequently plattered upon General Washington. This veering about lets us into the real character of some people, and how little they care about the General, when his reputation ceases to promote their private ends.

But this revolt was overbalanced by Major William Jackson, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia. The speech of the President, on the 8th of December, 1796, was followed up, next day, by the Major, with a puff in one of our newspapers. It begins thus. To attempt an illustration of a subject in itself so illuminated as the speech of our most excellent President were an arrogance which we utterly disclaim. He goes on white-washing for a considerable length. The distant settler on the Mississippi beholds with exultation that his happiness forms a consideration in the mind of the government, co-equal with that of his fellow citizen on the Atlantic. He is equally entitled to protection; for his welfare is essential to the union. Hence exultation would be misplaced. A President and other officers of government are paid for doing their duty; and, if they fail of performing it to public satisfaction, there are, if we could only believe so, abundance of men as good as the best of them. Major Jackson here points at the Spanish treaty; but he might have reflected that the same administration, by the weakest and meanest species of trimming, has induced the danger of a French war, and if that happens, the western waters will be more completely blocked up than ever.

Is there a man belonging to the United States, or a connection of that valuable class of citizens, whose vows are not offered for the good of him, whose head and heart have been so much occupied with their concerns? This was an unfortunate topic. But the Major, as a military man, knows that the weakest part of a fortification has not need of defence. Where is the veteran whose boom does not beat in responsive applause to the eulogium of Washington on military skill? If, at the creation of the public debt, he had taken a single step to save them from indigence, if he had refused to sign the statute of limitations, and some other laws not much better<sup>22</sup>, their booms would have been more likely to beat. No peculiar share of blame in this business lies on the President. The great body of the people have betrayed entire indifference about the old soldiers, otherwise such acts never could have passed. At the same time money is unaccountably wasted on averages. John Watts, a Creek warrior, boasts of having taken thirty-three scalps. In the latter part of 1796, this fellow, and a number of others, came to Philadelphia, where they feasted at an expence of four thousand dollars<sup>23</sup>. Thus much for Major Jackson.

Nothing is, in itself, more contemptible, and nothing tends more certainly to defeat its own purpose, than extravagant praise. Encomium never appeared in a more farcical shape, than it has often assumed in poetry. Of this sort of writing the Boston Federal Oratory afforded a miserable specimen, in the Gratulatory Address on the birth-day of the President, in February, 1796.

If a stranger knew nothing else of the history of the American war, than what

<sup>21</sup>Aurora, 31st December, 1796.

<sup>22</sup>American Annual Register, chap. v. and xi.

<sup>23</sup>This is stated on the authority of Mr. Christopher Greenup, a representative from Kentucky. The writer has not yet seen the account.

he could glean from this copy of verses, he would infer, that General Washington had singly, and exclusively, exterminated the British armies in a personal combat. In the last line of the first stanza, this rhyming bard of Massachusetts calls him the "Godlike Washington." This is something worse than mere nonsense. It approaches to indecency and profanation.

In the third stanza we meet with a parallel between General Washington and : let the reader, if he can, conjecture the counter part of this comparison! Moses, the Jew, is introduced as not superior in legislative or military merits, to the leader in our revolution. As if that were not enough, there follows a parallel between the President and the Creator of the Universe; and though this style may seem ridiculous, incredible, and mad, it has absolutely been adopted by the bard of the Boston Federal Orrery. After alluding to the miraculous passage of the Red Sea, he adds, that "By night your pillar, and your cloud by day,"

"He (the President) fought your battles."

Here is an attempt to blend the services and exertions of the American colonies with the omniscient superintendency of the Supreme Being. Effrontery or impiety cannot proceed much farther. Of such panegyrics, Dr. Edward Young has observed, that "Their praise degrades, as if a fool should mean,

"By pitting in your face, to make it clean!

For the sake of completeness, our author should have run a comparison of Mount Vernon with Mount Sinai, the Delaware at Trenton and the Arabian Gulph. Between such impious jargon and legitimate poetry, there is the same distinction as between the trowel of a bricklayer, and the pencil of Titian.

About the same time, another piece of excellence, too singular to be forgotten, appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper. Here it is: ADVICE TO COUNTRY POLITICIANS.

Go weed your corn, and plow your land,  
And by Columbia's interest stand,  
Cast prejudice away;  
To able heads leave state affairs,  
Give railing o'er and say your prayers,  
For tores of corn and bay.

This is the first stanza of that brilliant production. American farmers are very obligingly advised to give over railing. The writer must by this word mean remonstrating against the treaty of Mr. Jay. As to able heads, five-sixths of the members of Congress are farmers, and hence this admonition applies to them. They had better, as it seems, go home and mind their ploughs. The next and concluding stanza runs, or hobbles, in the following words.

"With politics ne'er break your leep,  
"But ring your hogs, and hear your heep,  
"And rear your lambs and calves;  
"And Washington will take due care,  
"That Britons never more shall dare  
"Attempt to make you slaves."

The felicity of the rhyme in calves and slaves, proves that the auricular accuracy of this laureate keeps pace with his other qualifications. It is a very handsome compliment to the farmers of the United States to tell them that their undertakings

are not equal to putting a ring into the snout of a hog. The odes of Horace, and Martial's epigrams, were written in the ink of Roman tyranny; yet, they contain nothing correspondent with the abject vulgarity of this advice. The piece is, from first to last, a stupid insult on the feelings of a free country. This Philadelphian bard seems a formidable rival to the vilest sycophant that ever licked up the pottle of despotism.

The people of America boast loudly of their freedom, and of their superiority, in this respect, to every other nation; yet the spirit of servility in writing birth-day verses, exceeds all bounds.

One of the gazettes of this city, after the birth-day in February, 1795, had another piece of the same happy train. It filled two entire columns; and, which hews the wretchedness, or rather non-entity of literary taste, it was printed, in at least one other newspaper.

Alluding to the friends of democratic societies, this poet calls them oracles in their cells. After raving through this comparison for a few impudent lines, worthy of Webster and his Minerva, we are told that "Already Washington, like Atlas stands,

"Alone supporting empire with his hands;

"Alone, the prop of all this vast machine,

"The mortal hero of the immortal scene.

The genius of Columbia (this is the new-fangled rhyming name for America), then bounces into the following exclamation: "Chaos will come, when Washington expires,

"Hide Freedom's sun, and quench her tarry fires.

"A gift so fatal, why should I retain?

"Realms so accurate, why should my power sustain?

"No, let thee regions to the deep be hurl'd.

"Take back, unfathom'd ocean, take your world."

A charming proposal undoubtedly! that nature shall dissolve on the death of an American president. There is reason to think that neither George the third, nor any of his predecessors, was ever polluted with such execrable buffoonery. If the decalogue had aid, Thou shalt not write nonsense, this author must have been a dismal inner. It is the happy privilege of an American, that he may prattle and print, in what way he pleases, and without any one to make him afraid.

Augustus Caesar found it for his interest to be bountiful and grateful to Virgil and Horace. Their verses, like stepping stones across the mire, partly saved his name from that reproach, through which it has waded down to posterity. The reputation of our President requires not the help of poetical crutches. To him we may apply what the king of Prussia, in his memoirs, hath said of his brother Henry: The highest encomium which we can bestow, is an impartial narrative of his actions.

As a sketch of the current tale, we shall notice one other writer of the day. Curtius published twelve letters in defence of Jay's treaty. The points now to be investigated, refer to what he says about the relative force of France and Britain, and the violent manner in which he speaks of those who differ from his political opinions.

As an evidence of the greatness of Britain, Curtius, No. vii. says, that her East-India territories yield an annual revenue of more than eight millions sterling. Camillus, also, No. vii. lays much weight upon the ships from India to England in 1795, having cargoes computed to be worth between four and five millions sterling. While an alliance with that country is recommended, and such accounts given of its wealth

and power, only a few words are needful to set the matter right. Three-fourths of this revenue go to the expence of supporting the government of the country; part is absorbed by investments and commercial charges, and the remainder is consumed in paying the interest of the Indian debts of the company. By the latest advices received, on the 16th of June, 1795, from India, they were owing, in that part of the world, even millions three hundred thousand pounds sterling. This was stated in the House of Commons, on the above date, by Mr. Dundas. The company owe likewise another enormous debt in England, a part of which, under the name of bonded, amounted then to two millions sterling. Thus, when the company have paid the charges of government, the interest of their debts, and mercantile expences, they are, by several millions sterling, worse than nothing. They have been often on the brink of bankruptcy, and would have sought payment many years ago, if Parliament had not lent them, in advance, large sums of money<sup>24</sup>. It is hard to think that such an establishment can add to the real strength of a nation. Camillus and Curtius need not build much on that source of opposition to France<sup>25</sup>.

When Curtius peaks of Europe, he tumbles in the same way as Camillus. Great Britain, though her army was destroyed in the Netherlands, retains all her activity and resources<sup>26</sup>. Government has not been compelled to distress her trade to man her navy. She never manned twenty sail of the line, at one time, without distressing

<sup>24</sup>See Smith's Wealth of Nations.

<sup>25</sup>As the world in general appear to be mistaken on this head, the following statements, laid before Parliament by Dundas, are inserted. They are for two different years; and show how little England has, in reality, gained by her catalogue of Oriental crimes.

General state of revenues and charges in India. Total of the revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, 1793-4, as above stated  
Charges of ditto, (including 66,358l. applies to Bencoolen, &c.)

Revenues more than charges,

Interest on debts paid from this sum,

Surplus revenues,

Add imports, sales, and certificates,

Sums applicable to investments, payment of commercial charges, &c. (exclusive of 20,000l. gained by issuing notes,

Estimates for 1794-5. Total revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, estimated 1794-5, . 7,790,807

Total charges, ditto, (including 104,632l. applies to Bencoolen, &c.) 5,923,063

1,867,744

Deduct interest on debts, per No. XVI. 437,047

Estimated surplus revenue, 1,430,697

Add No. XV. Estimated sales of imports, and amount of certificates, 380,669

Amount estimated to be applicable to investments, payment of commercial charges, &c. &c. 1,811,366

On the 24th of May, 1791, Charles Fox said, in the House of Commons, that the company's debts amounted to sixteen millions eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. These details agree in substance with the summary in the text. Much noise was made both for and against Jay's conduct on account of the stipulations respecting the East India trade. When it is observed how little even the East India company can make, who are masters of India itself, a suspicion may be excited, that this branch of commerce was not worth much contention. American ships can sail to China, without leave of England; and that is the most important branch of the Oriental market.

<sup>26</sup>To fill up these armies, the country was, in some places, half depopulated. On the 24th of March, 1795, Mr. Sheridan informed the House of Commons, that one magistrate had attested twenty-one thousand recruits. About the same time it was stated in the house, that Manchester, since the war began, had lost twelve thousand people.

trade. A general press is the sure consequence of such an equipment. The scarcity of cash has been very great. Again. Her debt has indeed been augmented; but till immense sums of money (of paper she should have had) are offered, and the only question with government is, whose money shall be received on loan. That is on account of the extravagant premiums. As for money, all the gold and silver coin in England would not pay above one-nineteenth part of the debts that she has contracted. If the island could be divided into three equal shares, it would require one of them to satisfy the public creditors. Britain, at this moment, maintains as commanding an attitude among the powers of the earth, as at any former period. Only two pages before, Curtius had said, that her land forces were defeated and cut to pieces, the late campaign (1794), is undeniable; and there is no question that any combat by land would be decided in favour of France. When England won the battles of Blenheim, Quebec, and Minden, she was equally superior at sea. Curtius has no ground to compare the present attitude to that of any former period.

With the same judgment this writer rejects all danger of a British revolution. If England cannot be happy enough to make a peace, she will be excluded from every port in Europe, as she is at present from two-thirds of them; and then her commerce and her power must decline together. It is worth while to consider the effects of this turn in her affairs on the situation of America. One of the consequences must be the explosion of her paper money. The quantity in circulation may be in England about three times, and in Scotland sixty times greater than that of gold and silver. This is a rough guess. Every year of war augments the quantity of paper. The first effects of a national bankruptcy would be an utter destruction of credit. Currency would again be restricted to the precious metals; and they would increase to three, four, or five times the value that they now bear. The silver six-pence, which, in London, would not, last winter, buy a pound of beef, will then purchase three, four, or five pounds, as was the case fifty or an hundred years ago. Hence it follows, that the manufactures of Britain will fall surprisingly in their prices, because the same quantity of labour that formerly was worth half a guinea, will then probably be offered for three or four shillings, or less. Another cause must cheapen British exports. The country being rid of public debt, will, of course, cut off a great proportion of her taxes; for, at this time, including the expence of the collection of revenue to pay its interest, the debt requires about sixteen millions sterling per annum. Even now the manufactures of the United States cannot, in many cases, bear a competition in point of cheapness with those of Britain. But a sudden fall of one-half of the former rate, or perhaps a still greater reduction must put an end to them, unless their cost can also be lessened. The price of so many commodities having sunk so far, they will, of course, drag all other kinds of property after them, till matters shall be restored to their common level, because the situation would be too forced and unnatural for any length of endurance. The price of flour, for example, could not long continue at eight or ten dollars, in America, while England raised it for two or three. The value of lands, houses, and personal labour sinking with such rapidity would produce numerous failures, and the quantity of money afloat being more than was wanted, the precious metals, as on similar occasions, would drive paper out of the market. This must, in some degree, give a check to banking: Another class of people would suffer essentially, and that is the holders of public stock. From its nature the fall would be more severely felt in this than most other property. Land, when equally ploughed, will yield as large a crop

as now, whatever might be the want of money. The scarcity of houses in the sea port towns, would prevent them from standing empty. Good tradesmen are always needful and must be paid a subsistence. But stock being entirely unproductive of itself, unless as to the interest paid by the public, its decline in price would operate as a real loss, inasmuch as it is only worth what it can bring in the market.

Thus the ruin of the British system of funds, and paper money, would run the hazard of making the same systems in the United States. This appears to be the reason why persons connected with them have such a violent prepossession for British success, and so strong an aversion to the ascendancy of France. The destruction of public credit in that country, soon after the revolution began, and the mixture of despotism and anarchy which have since prevailed, inspired every holder of stocks with horror. A considerable number of these public creditors were from the eastern states, and but few from the southern. The whole influence of the fiscal corps, was directed against the French revolution. As a requisite counterpoise, the party wished to cast America into the arms of Britain. The bankers and stock-holders were joined by two other classes. The one of these consisted of British Tories, who had been permitted to continue here in the war, or who had returned since the end of it. Another order of men, in whom the motives of the former were often blended, had frequent occasion for the discounting of bills, to support their credit. Within a few years, since banks became numerous, there has arisen an extreme spirit of mercantile speculation, which could only expand its flight on the wings of paper-money. All these sorts of people, with a few exceptions, and all on whom they had influence, joined in reprobating the French revolution. Alexander Hamilton has always been considered as the leader of this party. His official powers gave him a very considerable way in the management of the public funds, and the bank of the United States. Under him, the party have acted, or are thought to have acted with system and spirit. But while they were thus loudly declaiming, and often with justice, against the shocking barbarities perpetrated in France, many of them have forfeited their pretensions to purity, by promoting, to the utmost of their skill, a civil war among the United States themselves, and likewise a quarrel with the republic. Their designs have been gradually developed by the course of events; and it has at length been fairly confessed, both by their words and actions, that they are willing to go to war with France. They dread her example as contagious for the destruction of their financial fabric, which they constantly mention not by its proper name, but as the constitution.

Having premised these particulars, we shall now quote some of the expressions that Curtius adopts in his twelfth letter. There is a confederation of characters, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, arrayed in opposition, either to the constitution of the United States, to its administration, or to particular men in office. The opposition of the principal men in this confederacy can be traced to some known causes, originally of a personal nature. Disappointment in application for some office, or the failure of some favourite scheme in their political system, has converted many of the friends of the late revolution into determined opposers of the general system of the present administration.

This charge is daily repeated in an infinity of different shapes. No facts are specified by Curtius, except an indistinct reference to Genet. The conduct of this ambassador is entirely unexampled in the history of civilized nations<sup>27</sup>. He was received with

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<sup>27</sup>Carey's edition of Guthrie's Geography, vol. ii. p. 294.

tumultuous hospitality, and childish exultation. But when it was discovered that he wanted to plunge the nation into a war with Britain, this envoy instantly sunk into neglect. Curtius says, that his views were counteracted by the President, seconded by the northern states. One would imagine that the militia of New-England had been ordered to march, that the legislatures had taken some important step, or at least that their members in Congress had introduced some motion to the house, which led the way for recalling the French minister. Not one of these circumstances ever happened. The impertinence and indiscretion of Genet were, in a few months, visible to all men of sense. His importance sunk immediately to nothing. As to seconding, it was manifested in no way by New-England, unless scurrilous newspaper paragraphs deserve that name. Even this commodity was as plentifully bestowed at New-York and Philadelphia, as at Boston. The reign of Genet was very short. He arrived in this city on the 17th of May, 1793, and his recall was solicited by the American Secretary of State in a letter dated the 16th of August following. This letter, though different indeed from the title of Timothy Pickering's epistle to Pinckney, was as sharp as decorum would permit. The one haggles like a rusty knife. The other cuts like a razor. The next news from France was, that, if Genet had returned home, Robespierre would have made him look out at the little national window. Even the letter desiring his recall was not so much as wrote by a native of New-England, though Henry Knox, as Secretary at War, was then a member of the American cabinet. Neither did Alexander Hamilton, though also in office, write any part of it; for the dispatch has none of his entangled periods. It was drawn by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia. The tory of the President being seconded by the northern states is, therefore, an entire falsehood.

The history of Genet has been thus examined, because it is the only fact to which Curtius refers. We now go back to his quotation, and shall begin with what he calls a confederation of characters arrayed against the constitution, &c.

The most eminent personage of the party accused is Thomas Jefferson, the single man who aided the President in driving Genet out of office. But if the democrats, as, for the sake of distinction, we must call them, were so violently attached to Genet, they must have held his antagonist Jefferson in the utmost abhorrence. Yet this is so far from being the case, that, at the distance of four years, their respect and friendship are unabated. Thus, as to Genet, the charge against the great body of the democrats involves a gross contradiction. Whether a few individuals do still admire what he did, cannot be worth enquiring. If he was often in the wrong, he was sometimes in the right. The wretched attack made upon him by John Jay and Rufus King was only fit for two old women in a chimney corner. It disgraced the national character of America, by hewing what weak men had been elected as a chief justice and a senator.

Curtius speaks of the principal men in this confederacy, and their disappointment in application for some office. Neither can this apply to Jefferson. He had been ambassador to France. He was then Secretary of State. Little more was to be had. Sometime after he resigned his office. The resignation was voluntary. This appears from the choice of a successor to him. Randolph was of the same party and principles; which proves that the President only chose him because Jefferson would no longer keep the office.

As to the failure of some favourite scheme in their political system, of this also Mr. Jefferson stands clear. His retirement was heard of with general regret. Nay, so much does he possess the confidence of every state in the union, that Mr. Adams was perhaps

the only man on the continent who could have had a tolerable chance against him for the presidency. It is singular that the principal person of a confederacy against government should possess the esteem even of its friends.

We must enquire among the representatives in Congress for the second leader of the confederation of characters. This is James Madison, esq of Virginia. Mr. Vans Murray said, some years ago, in Congress, that he might be called the father of the present constitution. It would be strange if he was already impatient to strangle his own offspring. Of the private character of the man it is needless to speak, for the tuck-holding newspapers confine themselves to an incomprehensible jargon about conspiracies. He certainly had no hand in promoting the popularity of citizen Genet. He was in Virginia during the period of the citizen's importance. It is doubtful if they were ever in the same room together. The classical elegance, and logical acuteness of Madison bear the same resemblance to the campering futian of Genet which Madeira has to ditch-water. It is impossible that two persons so contrasted in every thing intellectual could have agreed, for a single day, in any confederation. Besides, Mr. Madison is in close friendship with Mr. Jefferson, who put an end to the citizen. Disappointment in application for some office cannot be imputed to this gentleman, unless the office can be named which he was disappointed of obtaining. Very few places in the gift of the President would have been a temptation. Mr. Jefferson did not, as Secretary of State, save money. By absence from his estate, he very likely lost as much as he received for residing in Philadelphia. If Mr. Madison had undertaken an office in this city worth two thousand dollars a year, it would have been of no pecuniary advantage to him, while his plantation was lying half wasted for want of his presence. But none of the federal hacks has ever pretended that Mr. Madison met with a repulse in solicitation. They say that he has been in the pay of France. Yet he just now despitefully gives up his seat in Congress, thus robbing the accusation of the late rag which covered its nakedness. He never had a cent from the government of this country, excepting his six dollars per day. As to favourite schemes, Mr. Madison, at least for the last four years, has been as often in a majority as out of it.

Thus we have got over the first and second heads of the confederation. The third in order is William B. Giles, another Virginian. Almost all which has been said of Mr. Madison suits him. He never applied for any office. Perhaps the executive has not one to bestow, that, in a pecuniary light, would deserve his acceptance. He has an independent fortune. He is a lawyer of eminence. He could make a handsome income by his profession, if he chose to stay at home, and mind that only. He could live on his own farm in Virginia for a tenth part of the money which he must spend in attending Congress. To such a man six dollars a day, or any place that the executive could give him, is not an object; and nothing but sheer ignorance can excuse a party writer for holding such language about him.

If we look over the other members who have often voted in opposition to executive orders, the same observations as to personal independence apply to perhaps every one of them. For instance, Gabriel Christie is a merchant in Havre de Grace, a village at the mouth of the Suquehannah. If he wants to recommence planter, he has a large farm of his own a few miles up the river, in one of the most healthy and desirable spots in Maryland. Such a man could gain nothing by confusion, nor could the executive offer him almost any spot possessing a lucrative temptation. An office in Philadelphia, or any where out of his own country, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year

would be as a feather. The case is similar with Messrs. Baldwin, Blount, Heath, Page, Parker, New, Nicholas, Macon, M'Dowell, Carnes, Venable, Preton, and others. They have either independent property, or lucrative professions, or both. They could gain nothing by disturbing government. They never made the smallest attempt of the kind; nor has any of the scribblers, who abused them in wholesale, ever pretended to specify a single fact, and much less to bring evidence of a single fact, that looked like a confederacy against government. Such malicious nonentities may do very well for a Connecticut tavern, a Kennebeck Journal, or a town meeting of Stockbridge, when our patriotic citizens are toasting John Jay and the papers! It may suit Samuel Dexter in a circle at the dancing school, or Daniel Buck in an address to some mob, who are ringing the town bells for joy at his return to Vermont.

After the words recorded by the northern states, Curtius proceeds thus. But the party which originally rallied under that man, (Genet) still exists, and forms a league co-extensive with the United States, connected in all its parts, and acting by a single impulse. Dr. Swift, speaking of Gulliver's Travels, says, that they contained a lie at every recorded word. If a single word could convey an untruth, Curtius would be an unrivalled master in that sort of brevity. The party, such as it is, existed in all its vigour, for several years before Genet landed on this continent, a fact known to every person who has crossed even the threshold of American history. As for the single impulse, if the confederates were always to behave to each other with common civility, there might be some possibility of the charge being true. But they are constantly differing among themselves on various topics. For example, Colonel Parker, on the 10th of February, 1797, made an able and earnest speech in defence of the three frigates. He was supported, manibus pedibique, by John Swanwick, who, if cartloads oflander can bestow distinction, shines like a star of the first magnitude in the democratical zodiac. They were opposed by three of their confederates, Messrs. Chritie, Nicholas, and Giles. The poor frigates were kicked about, as if they had been so many wading tubs. Nicholas wished them to rot on the stocks, as an instructive monument of national folly. Chritie did not care if they were reduced to ashes. Giles declared that he always had opposed, and always would oppose them, in every stage, and every shape. This is only one instance out of fifty or an hundred, that occur in every region, where the gentlemen stigmatized as acting by a single impulse, do show very plainly that they value not one farthing the opinions of each other; but speak immediately from their own caprice or conviction. We go back to Curtius.

Thus, in the infancy of our empire, the bane of all republics, is already diffused over our country, and poisons the whole body politic! [It is natural that weak or ignorant people should find their heads half cracked, while they hear of such terrible phantoms.] Faction is a disease, which has proved fatal to all popular governments; but in America it has assumed an aspect more formidable than in any other country. [He assigns some foolish reasons, and then adds:] But in America, faction has assumed consistency and system. It is a conspiracy perpetually existing, an opposition organized and disciplined, for the purpose of defeating the regular exercise of the constitutional powers of our government, whenever a measure does not please the secret leaders of the confederacy.

Curtius ought to name those secret leaders, and to give some traits of the progress of this conspiracy. In his labyrinthian tale, it is impossible ever to take a fair hold. He is one of the most decent writers of the federal party; and this is the universal way in

which they make an assault on private characters. In the last four years of chiming, they have hardly advanced four intelligible assertions. Their charges glide from the grasp of straight inquiry, like the shade of Anchises from the embrace of his son. The Tom Thumb tale about Fauchet bribing Randolph, has been safely conducted to its grave in the American Annual Register. As for the western insurrection, Findley, in his history of it, has hewed that Gallatin was so far from being an insurgent, that he had a principal share in preventing mischief. It is deplorable that a party so pregnant with charges should be so unfortunate in their few attempts at pacification. Already, says Curtius, are the heads of our government denounced as traitors; already is our country threatened with civil war. If the opposers of the treaty can possibly embroil our country in civil war, it will be effected.

There is a considerable amenity in the dialect of the Hamiltonians. Their constant cry is the danger of a civil war; and the usual menace a disjunction of the eastern from the southern states. This railing comes exclusively from the eastern and some parts of the middle states. To the south of Pennsylvania no newspaper embattles itself against the Yankees. Of the three daily prints in Baltimore, not one is attached closely to either party. A majority of the inhabitants voted for Jay's bantling. In the whole country, down to Georgia, you meet with no gazette lying and raving in the style of Curtius and the Columbian Centinel. The Virginians encourage no newspaper to balance accounts in black ball with Webster; or to proclaim the people of New-England bankrupts, windlers, conspirators, and traitors. They are not, with the monotony of a magpie, eternally croaking about the danger of rebellion. Their souls do not sit so much upon thorns as those of their eastern fellow citizens. There appears to be less vinegar in their composition. At least, by judging from the state of the press, in these opposite quarters of the union, a bystander would make that inference. Envy may have some share in this barking. The population of Massachusetts and Connecticut is stationary, and their territory is but small. From New-York, inclusive, all the states to the southward, excepting three<sup>28</sup>, have an immense extent of new land, which holds out the certain prospect of augmented wealth, population, and importance.

The relative proportion of exports from the middle and southern states has augmented greatly, and must continue to do so. Boston, formerly as populous as Philadelphia, hath still but about twenty thousand inhabitants, while those of its late rival have augmented to sixty thousand. New-York, which formerly was much its inferior, hath fifty thousand. But Baltimore is the most provoking instance of recent ascendancy. This town arose, but as yesterday, from a marsh; and rivals or eclipses the wealth and population of the metropolis of New-England. Virginia is twelve times larger than Massachusetts; and has already double her population. So great a difference of numbers did not exist in the census, of 1775, and it is hourly augmenting. "Like ancient ladies when refused a kiss," These two New-England states are not perhaps pleased to foresee the decline of their consequence. Whatever may be the cause, the rancour of many of their citizens against the southern states appears to be of the bitterest kind. Judging from the Columbian Centinel, a foreigner might be led to believe that the latter have subscribed a solemn league of revolution; that troops have been raised, and magazines formed; that half our citizens are preparing to butcher the rest; that Madison is a second Cataline, and Giles a Caesar Borgia. A considerable minority in New-England

<sup>28</sup>New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

agree with the politics of Virginia. In May, 1794, the inhabitants of Boton held a very numerous town-meeting, at which, by a great majority, they agreed to recommend to Congress to prolong the embargo. An additional sixty days of famine would have put an effectual end to British piracies in the West Indies; and would likewise have been of more service to France than an aid of ten thousand land forces, and ten ships of the line. A copy of the Boton resolutions, signed by the town clerk, was transmitted not only to their representative, Dr. Ames, but a second also, supercribed to Mr. Madison, Colonel Parker, and Mr. Giles. This told pretty plainly that they trusted the three latter gentlemen farther, in that instance, than their own representative. Perhaps, however, this town-meeting consisted likewise of conspirators. *Aves unius generis facile congregantur.* The foolish word jacobin is rung in endless changes; while Curtius gravely declares that private associations are formed and extending their influence over our country. All this is the vilest trash imaginable.

The calumny of the federal patriots is not confined to the southern states. The whisky riots in the western counties of Pennsylvania have supplied them with a happy fund for declamation. Of their labours in this line, accept the following specimen.

In a Philadelphia newspaper of the 8th of March, 1796, there is inserted an extract of a letter, dated Pittsburgh, the 25th of February preceding, which contains unexpected intelligence. The extract extends to one third of a column, and represents the western counties, as having relapsed into a state of anarchy. It is generally believed, says the writer, that near half the men in this country have crossed the river to take possession of whatever land they could get. This town is almost empty! Some large parties are gone with an intent to clear all before them, where the land is good. Reports from the woods say, that a strong party coming to a house, they turn out the weaker, and a stronger coming on turn them out, so that some houses change their owners two or three times a day. This makes about a fourth part of the extract, which is all exactly in the same style, though some passages are quite above comprehension.

No farther intelligence about this tumult reached us, till the 28th of March brought forth a second extract of an epistle from Pittsburgh, dated the 12th of March. It corroborates the former news, affirming that the poor people are paying the Alleghany in legions with their families to reside, and establish actual settlements, &c. Both letters, but the second in particular, have a multiplicity of ranting bombastical phrases, which would be apt to make their veracity suspected. Both of them speak much about a Mr. , who is doing some inexplicable wonders. Both contain a profusion of such egregious nonsense, and malicious falsehood, that they are in themselves, an hundred and fifty degrees beneath animadversion.

No further notice was taken in any newspaper about this insurrection. Hence it is natural to infer that both pieces came from the same pen, and that both were written with one racally view, that of preading a false alarm among the people in the Atlantic regions of the union. If such revolutionary wonders were going forward, beyond the mountains, it was strange that nobody should hear about them but one correspondent. It is the business of every good citizen, to pluck up by the roots such incendiary slander. There seems a double barbarity in ripping open the scar of a wound that is but just kinned over.

The bad effect of such reports was very well described in Congress by Mr. Baldwin. On the 1st of December, 1794, this gentleman observed that in a country so extensive as America, and where the people are so widely scattered, it was a work of immense

difficulty to have a regular and accurate account of the measures of government communicated through every part of the union. It can scarcely be conceived, and he, by those who have no call to visit the interior and more retired parts of the country, how much the peace of society is disturbed by the malicious propagation of political falsehood. The most wicked lies are kept in circulation, for months together, and before they can be effectually contradicted, the people have become almost frantic. For example, Mr. Baldwin mentioned, (and editors of newspapers in every part of the union, ought to quote this part of his observations, as a caveat in future,) that it had been asserted that a poll tax of forty shillings per head, has been laid on all the inhabitants, that the excise has been extended to wheat, to looms, and to instruments of husbandry, and that the late draughts of the eighty thousand militia, are sent to France to carry on the war! It is probable, that riots and insurrections are fomented by these rumours more than by all other causes. If a constant and regular publication of all that is done could reach every part of the United States, it would be an effectual, and, perhaps the only cure for these mischiefs. The people of this extensive country have, for these ten years, enjoyed all the essential benefits of society, on very easy terms. A man with five or six hundred acres of land is scarcely called upon for a dollar of taxes in a year. Perhaps no people on earth ever enjoyed so fully the advantages of society with so few burdens. Is it not a distressing consideration, that when we have so few real evils, we should create to ourselves imaginary ones, that give us so much useless uneasiness? Some wrong measures have taken place, and hereafter will take place, and nobody can expect that any kind of conduct will give universal satisfaction<sup>29</sup>.

But a very small difference is perceivable in the scale of morality from one end to another of America. Of this remark the Yazoo business afforded a notable instance. By an act passed in January, 1795, a junta in the assembly of Georgia sold to four companies of land-jobbers some vacant lands of that state. On the 2d of March, 1795, Mr. Harper said in Congress that the sale covered thirty millions of acres of the finest land in the world, and most admirably situated for commerce and emigration. It might, every foot of it, be made worth half a dollar per acre. Its settlement would tend to open the Mississippi navigation. These thirty millions of acres had been sold, he said, for five hundred thousand dollars! A more villainous transaction cannot be conceived. Yet, strange to tell! many persons in the religious town of Boston were deeply concerned in buying from these purchasers. The newspapers said that the speculators of that place had agreed to give some millions of dollars for a part of this booty. The reader knows that the bargain hath since been set aside, but that does not lessen the infamy of those connected with it. The following extract from the prement of the grand jury of Chatham county in Georgia, at the October term of 1796, gives an entertaining picture of the parties concerned.

We further and abominably prevent those abominable and iniquitous grants of pine barren land, which have been palmed upon foreigners and northern citizens, the plots of which have been decorated generally with timber not found on them; and most of the pretended tracts sold are not in existence, to the injury of the character of the state, and the honest citizens thereof; nine-tenths of whom behold the speculation with

<sup>29</sup>In the course of the discussion of this day, Mr. Hillhouse having spoken for some time, Mr. Dayton rose next. He began by remarking, that it could not be expected that he was to make any observations on what had been said by the member just mentioned, as he did not hear ten words which the gentleman said. This was owing to noise made by members in the house.

the utmost abhorrence, considering the measure calculated to injure their reputation and to cheat the unwary, to add to the pelf of a few men, who are void of principle and honour, and who would sacrifice their country and its rights to increase their own property. We are sorry to say, that among those characters, are those high in office in the United States; and two judges thereof, to wit, James Wilson of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Nathaniel Pendleton, of the District Court of this state, together with James Gunn, Senator from this state to Congress, have been foremost in influencing the legislature which passed the pretended Yazoo law, bartering the rights of this state, and the most fertile tract in the United States, for a mere song; and which, if it were to be deemed legal, those concerned have sold for ten times as much, which the state, by proper management, might have put into her treasury.

We congratulate our fellow citizens, however, on the virtue of the late legislature, which declared the said pretended law, constitutionally null and void, as fraudulent and corrupt, and we hope our fellow citizens at large, will now exhibit their virtue, by sending such men only to the next legislature, as are known to be free from speculation, and will respect our rights by continuing and confirming the annulling law. It is only by a firmness of conduct in the citizens at large, on this important occasion, that our rights can be respected in Congress, and at home; that this species of gambling can be discountenanced, and speculating harpers be defeated, which is as much to be desired, on account of morality and our rising generation, as the future repose of society, and the reputation of our growing community.

We further present on this head the attempt by Alexander Moultrie and others to drag this state into the federal court, to answer a writ in equity, under a former pretended Yazoo law. We abhor both speculations alike, and we recommend to the officers of the state, who may have been served with copies of the bill filed in the said writ, to make no answer thereto until the next meeting of the legislature, who we hope will remonstrate to Congress on this subject. We cannot suppose the state liable to be sued, and in this case we hope he will preserve her dignity, by refusing an answer, particularly in a court where the judges have been guiding the late speculations, and where he can consequently expect no justice. We hope that the amendment to the constitution, so unanimously entered into by Congress, against the liability of a state, will not be leaped over to answer the vile purposes of the most infamous speculation.

The above presentment gives no noble notion of American jurisprudence, even at its fountain head. What follows will show the pollution of some of its inferior streams. In a work like this, the wrongs of the poor ought not to be overlooked; and the story is inserted at this place, in the subsequent press of matter, it might chance to be forgotten. The particulars are taken from a letter addressed to the printer of the Georgia and Augusta Chronicle, dated Hancock county, 30th of April, 1796, and signed Henry Boyle. They serve to show what outrages may be perpetrated, in this country, under the sanction of public justice.

Sometime in last fall, Abner Pierce was committed to jail, and as it seems in Hancock county, on suspicion of stealing a mare, the property of Ward Darnel. He remained in irons till the sitting of the superior court, but could not have his trial. The only evidence against him was the oath of Darnel, while two other persons swore that they were witnesses to his having received the mare from Darnel, in virtue of a mutual agreement. After being confined for a considerable time, public justice had not leisure to do its duty, by giving him a trial.

This poor man was on the point of lying in jail till the next superior court; consequently, says the letter, as the imprisonment would have amounted to nearly twelve months, lying summer and winter in the dungeon, chained in irons, without one bit of fire to thaw the frost off his frozen limbs, and only one oath against him, two in his favour, humanity shrinks at the idea<sup>30</sup>. What makes the affair still worse, the prisoner had a wife and two small children. They had neither cow nor horse, nor any visible means of subsistence, except his labour. Four persons entered themselves as securities to the amount of twelve hundred dollars, that this Abner Pierce should attend at the next superior court. Mr. Boyle, who subscribes this letter, was one of the justices of peace who granted his liberation. For such an office of benevolence and of equity, he has been abused in a newspaper, and published, in his own defence, the letter above abridged.

The following is another anecdote of oppression, and of a singular kind, that it ought to be recorded for the honour of the eighteenth century. A negro man from the coast of Guinea had been sold to a farmer on the southern line of North-Carolina. In the fall of 1793, he applied to a black boy and girl, the property of an adjacent planter, to give him some victuals. In return he assured them that he would perform a charm to often the fever of their master. He gave them a calabash full of the feathers and claws of birds, mixed with negro men's nails. This was buried under the threshold of the planter's door. He was, at that time sick, or fell ill soon after; and having ordered the boy to be punished for some offence, the latter said that, if he was pardoned, he would tell what had made his master ill. The concealment was immediately discovered, along with some of the same materials which had been tuck about the sick man's bed. The necromancer was consequently taken up. This was on a Saturday. He was tried on the next Monday, by a jury of three freeholders, convicted of witchcraft, and hanged on the Tuesday. The boy and girl were whipt and branded in the forehead with a red hot iron. One of these children was eleven, and the other thirteen years of age. The story has made noise, and an indistinct account of it with some remarks, appeared in the newspapers, a considerable time after the perpetration of the murder. The narrative is here given on the authority of a

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<sup>30</sup>What use could there be for keeping the man in irons? A good stone wall would have answered well enough. But perhaps the prison was made of boards. About forty years ago, a wooden jail in Virginia, with a prisoner for debt confined in it, took fire. The alarm spread. The jailor, in hastily turning the key, spoiled the lock. The prisoner, seeing all efforts for his release to be in vain, tripped off his clothes, thrust them through the bars of the door, which was of iron, and bade the keeper carry them, as being all which he had, to his family. He then retired to a corner of the prison, lay down, and perished in the flames. If a man was to be kept a twelve-month in irons, and then to be hanged, for stealing one horse, what shall we make of the old Congress, and their agents, who forcibly pilfered so many that are yet unpaid for? Nay, what is to be said of the third and fourth Congress, who have rejected many cores or hundreds of such claims, after admitting them to be just? At the same time, we are giving John Adams, FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to buy furniture for his house. The latter motion went through the Representatives by sixty-three votes against twenty-seven. It was impossible to withstand the pathos of Mr. Samuel Sitgreaves, when describing the crazy bedsteads, the broken chairs, the ragged linen, the moth-eaten curtains, the rusty saucepans, and the fractured waterpots, that General Washington was to leave behind him in Market-street. But, had it been a soldier with a wooden leg, who, reiding at the distance of three hundred leagues, had only just heard of the statute of limitations; or had it been a widow, like Ami Darden, whose only horse had been dragged from her plough, while her children were starving, Mr. Sitgreaves might as well have addressed the north-west wind.

gentleman of veracity in Pennsylvania, who was on the spot soon after. A neighbouring magistrate observed to him that he had no doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. He was sorry for being from home at the time of the execution, as he should have made his own negroes attend it. He added, by way of consolation, that the owner of the slave would not be any great loser by the affair, because the state was to grant him twenty pounds of damages<sup>31</sup>.

We shall close this chapter with a few miscellaneous remarks. In the profound debates of December, 1796, about whether Americans were the freest and most enlightened people in the world, Dr. Ames said that, by all which he could learn, the people in Europe who could read were but as numerous as those in America who could not read. In plainer words, he meant to state that the people in the new world had twenty times more commonly a decent education than those in the old one. Mr. Giles agreed with him in thinking that Americans were wiser than the rest of mankind, but he did not believe it modest or becoming to divulge the secret; for a secret it hitherto has been, and, since the revolution was negatived, it is likely to remain so. The very morning after the doctor made the above remark, Mr. Bache printed a decisive specimen of the superiority of the American intellect. A woman in New-Hampshire was accused, and persecuted for being a witch. A man who had beaten her, was, just before this debate, brought to trial. The wicked bench laughed at the charge of witchcraft. In revenge, a mob of the wiser men on earth were on the point of pulling down the court house.

Connecticut is usually held up as the mirror of true republicanism, the central point, the very focus of federal virtue. Take the following instance. In spring, 1796, during the debates on the British treaty, a newspaper of that state, which has been already cited<sup>32</sup>, had the following most extraordinary paragraph.

We are informed, by a gentleman from the upper part of the county of Hampshire, that a regimental review was held, if we are not mistaken, at Conway. As the people were informed that some communications of a political nature, were to be made to them, upon the parade, a very general attendance was observed, of all ages, from sixteen years to sixty. The communications were read to them while under arms, and they were then called upon to express their sentiments, which was done without any hesitation. The unanimous voice of the people present was, that, before they would submit to a protraction of the constitution, by the present majority in the House of Representatives, they would MARCH TO PHILADELPHIA; uphold the constitution and the President; and cause the treaty with Great Britain to be carried into effect.

It would have been curious to see this army set out from Hartford with Trumbull, as a second Alcaeus at their head, chanting the paean of battle. Before they had got within an hundred miles of this city, Pennsylvania might perhaps have furnished them with materials for a Connecticut Aeneid; and truly the cause to be celebrated, and the bard who was to sing, were two objects so worthy of each other, that the world has not seen a more suitable conjunction.

All the intemperate expressions of democratic societies, and Aqua vitae reformers, do not come within sight of the effrontery and insolence of this single paragraph. A body of men assemble in arms at a review. They declare that they will march to

<sup>31</sup>In Jamaica, several black people have been executed for witchcraft.

<sup>32</sup>American Annual Register, chap. ix.

Philadelphia. overbear the majority of the House of Representatives, and uphold the constitution, and the President. By the way, it was time that a public servant of such dangerous popularity should be removed from his office. The resignation of General Washington merits the inexpressible gratitude of his country. But what better was the Conway review than the meeting at Braddock's field? Indeed it was much worse; for the whisky boys did not, like this federal gang, make an explicit avowal of rebellion.

If the description drawn by More of New-Englanders be faithful, nothing but such behaviour is to be looked for. They are indeed, says he, often jealous to excess; a circumstance which is a fruitful source of imaginary grievances, and of innumerable suspicions, and unjust complaints against government. A very considerable part of the people have either too little or too much learning to make peaceable subjects. They know enough, however, to make them think that they know a great deal, when in fact they know but little. Hence originates that restless, litigious complaining spirit, which forms a dark shade in the character of New-England men<sup>33</sup>. This is the account given by one of their own parsons.

More hath obligingly announced his own principles. The clergy (of Connecticut) who are numerous, and as a body very respectable, have hitherto preserved a kind of aristocratical balance in the very democratical government of this state; which has happily operated as a check upon the overbearing spirit of republicanism<sup>34</sup>. What a precious deliverance that must be! It is not surprising that this state vomited up, during the revolution, such a multitude of the most inveterate cut-throat Tories.

In New-England," says More, "learning is more generally diffused among all ranks of people than in any other part of the globe<sup>35</sup>. His universal geography hews how little More himself knows about many parts of the globe. He farther adds that another very valuable source of information to the people is the newspapers, of which not less than thirty thousand are printed every week in New-England<sup>36</sup>. Philadelphia has now, besides other prints, eight daily newspapers. They work off about forty thousand sheets of paper in a week<sup>37</sup>; so that the people of this city must be still wiser if possible, than the New-Englanders; who have only one daily newspaper in the whole country.

But newspapers, and especially some of those in New-England, do not always tend to illuminate; they often mislead. Thus, about the memorable month of April, 1796, a number of the Columbian Centinel had an article that begins thus.

MR. RUSSEL,

I send you another extract from Philadelphia, too important to be kept private. You may therefore insert it, &c.

This important packet is by far too long, as well as too stupid, for republication entire, but a few detached parts may serve as a specimen.

The writer sets out by alluding to the disgraced situation of Congress and our country. A majority in the house are listed under Madison and Gallatin; or rather Gallatin and Madison, for the latter has become so changed as to be only a second to

<sup>33</sup>The American Geography, London edition of 1792, p. 146.

<sup>34</sup>The American Geography, London edition of 1792, p. 219.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid. p. 145.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid.

<sup>37</sup>In the first session of the fourth Congress, the House of Representatives cost the public for newspapers, twelve hundred dollars!

the former, a devoted tool to him in overturning the government. A majority of the house are arrayed, under such leaders, to oppose and pull down the President. Their aim is to destroy the executive, to usurp to the house all the power given by the constitution to them exclusively.

The House of Representatives, or a majority of them, have never been listed under Mr. Madison or any body else; as little has Mr. Madison been listed under Mr. Gallatin, as a devoted tool to aid him in overturning the government. No reason is assigned, and no proof is offered, that a majority in Congress had any such design; and the result showed that a majority of the representatives would submit to ratify the treaty. What then becomes of their pretended enlistment?

As for pulling down of the President, the expression is highly impertinent, and intended only to inflame the feelings of the public. Did a British House of Commons ever cruple, or did they even forbear, to discuss the merits of a foreign treaty? No! And yet it seems that to do so in America is to pull down the President, and overturn the constitution. If the conduct of Congress in making this enquiry was culpable, the constitution is de facto overturned already. It is laid in ruins at the feet of the executive. The writer goes on to tell us that, since 1781, Mr. Madison has been a devoted tool to the French interest and government, the abject tool or the active hireling of the tyrant of the day. He is charged with unwearied endeavours to plunge this country into the present war in aid of France.

There is more ribaldry to the same purpose, and all equally impudent and nonenical. What must be the state of mind among the readers of this honest Centinel, if they digest such a moral? An hundred legislators never yet assembled, without often differing in opinion from each other. The people without doors are also much divided on almost every great topic, and we may as well conceit them to be bribed as their representatives.

If the citizens of New-England are so much wiser than their neighbours, it must certainly appear in the choice of their representatives in Congress. The superiority is not always conspicuous. In the debate on the null excise, in spring 1794, some members from that part of the union, and especially Mr. Sedgwick, affirmed, that a land tax was unjust and impracticable, and that Americans would never submit to it<sup>38</sup>. It was impossible for any member to give a more consummate proof of ignorance or stupidity. The constitution of Massachusetts itself, the very state that sent Mr. Sedgwick to the house, authorises the assembly to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying within the said commonwealth<sup>39</sup>. Such taxes are actually paid, yet Mr. Sedgwick has often declared that they never could be raised, This conveyed a gross reflection upon the country. In point of argument, the gentleman might as well have whittled Yankee doodle to the legislators of America. This remark has no reference to Messrs. Henderon, Harper, and a certain venerable majority in the second session of the fourth Congress.

While the people of Massachusetts have been so anxious about the preservation of the federal constitution, they should review their own. More says, that the religion of Massachusetts is established, by their excellent constitution, on a most liberal and tolerant

<sup>38</sup>The words were taken down at the time, by the author.

<sup>39</sup>Part 2d. chap. i. ec. i. article 4.

plan. The present horrible oppression of baptists, and other sectaries, contradicts this assertion<sup>40</sup>.

When the Trojan fugitives, driven ashore on the coast of Africa, solicited aid from the queen of Carthage, Dido, in her answer, tells them, that, acquainted with misfortunes, he had learned to encounter the miserable. A higher authority than that of Virgil, has also declared, that, by the aid of the countenance the heart is made better. A host of metaphysicians, moral philosophers, and divines, in volumes of five hundred or a thousand pages, have likewise told us, that adversity softens and refines the heart.

By far the greater part of the world is full of misery; government, a few of the republics excepted, is nothing but robbery reduced to a system. Life itself has emphatically, and justly, been termed a vale of tears. These truths are not only trite, but they have been tale, and even mouldy, for twenty centuries.

Now, as adversity is so common every where, and so supreme an antidote for thawing the ice of selfishness, as poets have loaded avarice with ridicule in this world, and as divines have menaced it with perdition in the next, our natural conclusion, from these powerful and coalescing causes, must be, that this bleeding planet is pregnant with sympathy, charity, liberality, and the entire bead-roll of benevolent endowments. Amen.

These remarks have occurred on reading the account of a very melancholy affair which took place in the latter end of February, 1796, at Hingham, in the state of Massachusetts. The following particulars of it are abridged from a letter written by one of the professors in the university at Cambridge, dated the 23d of February, and printed in a late Boston newspaper.

About two months before the date of the letter, a young foreigner called on this professor, and introduced himself by saying, that he wanted to become acquainted with some scientific man. The subject which he brought on was pneumatics and mechanics. He conversed with the professor fluently, in French, Dutch, and Latin. After a conference, of which part is related, he took his leave, and, by agreement, paid a second visit to the professor in three days. We shall now quote verbatim a part of the account of him, as given by the writer of the letter.

From his good figure, polite and easy manners, I concluded he was some unfortunate emigrant from the continent of Europe, probably in the service of the monarchy, who, destitute of money and friends, chose to apply one of the principles he had learnt at college, to the purpose of procuring subsistence by a novel exhibition. On this account, I never asked him his name or nation?

On what account? He was destitute of money and friends, and he wanted to procure subsistence by the exhibition of a novel mechanical apparatus; and, therefore, this American philosopher did not venture to ask him his name or nation.

”’Twas pitiful! ’twas wondrous pitiful!”

That the professor in a college should be capable of mean ungentlemanly conduct, we know by frequent personal experience; but, that any man should wish to bring himself forward to the public in so humiliating a point of view, is rather uncommon. Is it a crime to be in want of money? Is it culpable to attempt earning subsistence by exhibiting an apparatus of mechanism? Both these liberal and manly doctrines are avowed by this Cambridge professor. Such treatment of a foreigner, a man of learning,

<sup>40</sup>See American Annual Register, chap. ix.

and, above all, a fellow creature in distress, is disgraceful not only to the individual who acted so, but, from his alacrity in telling the story, it reflects a stain on the country to which he belongs. A reader in Europe will be tempted to think very meanly of the general cast of our ideas. Was the professor afraid that this foreigner would eclipse him in the eyes of his pupils, by his intended show? How easy would it have been for the professor to have found employment of some decent kind for a well educated man, who understood four languages! It is trusted that every reader will heartily deplore such a froth-bitten pedagogue.

The chilling reception that he encountered, was undoubtedly the reason why this ill-fated wanderer fell into despair, and shot himself. He left a letter addressed to the professor, wherein he states, that his want of money, and the failure of his plans for obtaining subsistence, had determined him to put an end to his life.

The professor speaks of him thus:

The writings and drawings which he left directed to me, are so far from evincing a deranged mind, that they intimate a cool and vigorous intellect; being executed not merely with taste, but mathematical exactness. I have never heard any thing against his character, but have seen some evidences of his humanity, in giving freedom to his slave, after binding him to a trade by which he could get his living. How much is it to be regretted that a man so gifted, should have met with such a base treatment!

The professor concludes by citing the case of this gentleman as a proof, that nature, without the commanding voice of religion, has left the nobility of her works imperfect. What part of the Christian religion taught this person to keep a stranger at a distance, because he is in distress? To repel such odious ideas, and to extend the feelings of humanity, is the only intelligible or rational purpose of religion.

The name of this victim to rapine was Iberkin. He was probably a German, there is, at least, such a name in Prussia. The letter-writer is Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Professor of Medicine at Cambridge. Leyden gave him education; Rhode-Island had the dishonour of his birth.

The people of New-England boast much of their superior hospitality to strangers; of which this anecdote holds up a shocking example.

Before this sorry pedant speaks a second time of religion, let him read the parable of the good Samaritan. In the Levite, who passed by on the other side, he will trace the intellectual pedigree of his own mind. When such a character presents itself to mankind, as a paragon of piety, it is both our right and duty to wrench the vizard from the features of deformity, and to administer that typographical drubbing, which has been so hardily courted, and so richly deserved.

### CHAPTER III.

Federal artifices to promote a French quarrel. Howe's landing at the head of Elk. Jacobins not more than other people. Burgoyne's picture of the British East-India Company. Recent stoppage of the bank of England. Robespierre eclipsed by Pitt. Amount of the yearly rental of Britain. Note on the state-house of Hartford. Number of the public creditors of England. The triumph of Camillus. Moral certainty of American indemnification for British piracy. Mercantile apathy for the offerings of American seamen. Imprement at Jeremie. Pinckney. Jay. Neck or nothing forgeries of Pitt. Dependence of the British

Wet-Indies on the United States. Fallacies of Camillus. What Jay would have said to Grenville.

AMONG other artifices employed by the federal party to exasperate the people of this country against the French republic, one is, their assertion that the United States were indebted for the aid of France to the personal benevolence of Louis. This is constantly held up as a reason for detesting the revolution; and mountains of ribaldry have, from that ground, been discharged on its authors. Some notice has already been taken of this error<sup>41</sup>. Mr. Burke, in the letters above quoted, goes fully through it. He says that even when Louis came to the throne, the revolution strongly operated in all its causes. The politicians of France had been compelled to depose their kings. From quarrelling with the court, they began to complain of monarchy itself; as a system of government too variable for any regular plan of national aggrandizement. They observed, that, in that sort of regimen, too much depended on the personal character of the prince. They compared with mortification the systematic proceedings of a Roman Senate with the fluctuations of a monarchy. What cure for the radical weakness of the French monarchy, but in a republic? Out the word came; and it never went back. The different effects of a great military and ambitious republic, and of a monarchy of the same description were constantly in their mouths. After a long detail of circumstances, Edmund goes on in these words: These sentiments were not produced, as some think, by their American alliance. The American alliance was produced by their republican principles and republican policy. Several pages are spent on this subject, and every thing proves that the alliance of France with America was the work of the republican party, not of the king. After this explanation, no man who prefers truth to fiction will deafen the public about their obligations to Louis, or the guilt of putting him to death. It was at worst not more criminal than the unavenged murder lately committed in the jail of Philadelphia<sup>42</sup>. We print weekly whole columns of reproach against French armies; yet, when five thousand of these troops marched down Front-street, in their way to the capture of Cornwallis, it is still remembered with what prostration of gratitude they were welcomed by the surrounding citizens. The French ambassador was looked up to as a tutelary divinity. His landing from Europe was announced by the discharge of cannon, by fire-works and illuminations. His presence was essential at every public entertainment. He was the arbiter of politics, of fashion, and of taste. But our turn has been served, and citizen Adet can describe the reverse of the medal. Daniel Defoe, speaking of his country, says: "Ingratitude, a devil of black renown,

"Poes'd her very early as his own!"

Yet there is nothing quite so paltry as this conduct of ours, even in the able history of England. In a comparison with British armies, the French cannot lose much. When Howe landed at the head of Elk, many persons in that neighbourhood had prepared the best entertainment which they could afford for the reception of their deliverers. They brought the English soldiers to their tables. The instant that dinner was over, the guests began to plunder. It was affirmed, at the time, that in an extent of a few miles, they took away sixteen hundred horses. It was a common practice, when one of the regulars met an American, to ask him the time of day. When he pulled out

<sup>41</sup>British Honour and Humanity, p. 14. American Annual Register, chap. viii.

<sup>42</sup>American Annual Register, chap. X.

his watch, it was wreted from his fingers. The Tories were so much ashamed of this treatment, that they were never heard to complain, and at the distance of twenty years, many of them are yet as firm in loyalty as ever.

Alexander Hamilton and Co. are in the habit of making comparisons between France and England to the advantage of the latter. A celebrated writer of the federal phalanx observes, that the French have ransacked the coffers of the rich, tripped poverty of its very rags, robbed the infant of its birth-right, wrenched the crutch from tottering old age, and, joining sacrilege to burglary, have plundered the altars of God<sup>43</sup>. All this, and much more is true; and declamations of that sort have been a powerful means with the British interest for exasperating the people of America. But, coming home for a comparison, the citizens of this state would not think themselves fairly painted in a picture of the Paxton boys, butchering innocent Indians in the prison of Lancaster. A few sentences will shew that, in general morality, the British are as bad as other people, and often much worse than many.

Mr. Howard says, that the annual average of executions in London only, for twenty-three years, was between twenty-nine and thirty. In all the other provinces, says he, there are seldom more executions than from four to six. The United Provinces are, by common calculation, three times more populous than London. They should, in proportion, have ninety executions per annum, instead of which there are but five. Mr. Howard gives an hundred other facts of the same nature. This may help in ascertaining the balance of domestic morality.

As for politics, no Jacobin can less disguise his appetite for blood and plunder than the common run of British historians. The late war against Tipoo Saib is proof of as follows: No period appeared more favourable to humble Tipoo. The Nizam and the Mahrattas both declared themselves ready TO CRUSH THE RISING POWER OF MYSORE<sup>44</sup>. The latter words are, as printed by the author, in capitals. He proceeds at considerable length, in the most odious and insolent tone of exultation. No highwayman could speak in plainer language. To humble Tipoo! This creed vindicates every thing that the French have done, or can do. Thus, after the earthquake at Lisbon, Spain, might have sent an army to humble Portugal. France, in the midst of peace, might as justly disembark an hundred thousand men at Plymouth or Dover, to humble England. Thus, in all ages, has the most detestable oppression, been exerted to vindicate the commencement of unjust and destructive wars. Guthrie says, that this war cost Tipoo forty-nine thousand men. A famine destroyed perhaps ten times that number. Nothing but the wildest ignorance of history could make our citizens believe that the French are worse than their neighbours. It is of the highest importance to remove this mistake, which has become such a favourite handle of party.

Of all writers, Burke is the fittest to be quoted on this head. I never, says he, shall so far injure the Janian republic of Algiers as to put it in comparison, for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the Jacobin republic of Paris. Yet, when speaking of England, this author has afforded a still more complete idea of depravity. There has not been in this century any foreign peace or war, in its origin, the fruit of popular desire, except the war that was made with Spain in 1739. [This is the grand assertion of Paine that government dragged England into such quarrels for the

<sup>43</sup>A New Year's Gift for the Democrats, p. 1.

<sup>44</sup>Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, fourteenth London edition p. 686.

ake of augmenting public debt, and pillaging the public purse. He adds.] I examined the original documents. They perfectly satisfied me of the extreme injustice of that war. [This hews the rooted corruption of the people.] Some years after, it was my fortune to converse with many of the principal actors against that minister (Walpole), and with those who principally excited that clamour. None of them, no not one, did in the least defend the measure, or attempt to justify their conduct. They condemned it as freely as they would have done in commenting upon any proceeding in history<sup>45</sup>. Every man must see that these authors of the war of 1739, were as execrable as the French Directory possibly can be.

This is a sufficient reply to the endless barking of Webster and Camillus about Jacobin principles. Let us add one word more about this war of 1739. Guthrie says, that the English took three thousand four hundred and thirty-four prizes. They lost three thousand two hundred and thirty-eight. Thus we learn that a navy cannot protect an extensive commerce. English trade has, in the present struggle, suffered till more severely. A British navy of six hundred sail cannot secure British shipping. Six frigates have an hundred times less capability to protect the commerce of America.

In 1772, an enquiry took place before the House of Commons, as to the conduct of the East-India company. Burgoyne was chairman of the committee. He says, that such a scene of iniquity, rapine, and injustice, such unheard of cruelties, such open violations of every rule of morality, every tie of religion, and every principle of good government was never before discovered; and that, through the whole of the investigation, he could not find a single spot whereon to lay his finger, it being all equally one mass of most unheard of villainies, and the most notorious corruption<sup>46</sup>. This passage occurs in the first of more than three hundred pages, all in the same style. By accounts transmitted from Hastings, it was proved, that, in five or six years, the servants of the company had destroyed, tarred, or driven away, a greater number of people, than were contained, collectively, in all the British colonies. After such a review we need not be cared at the cruelty of Jacobins.

One incessant reproach to the French has been the breach of public credit. Our ally is descending, with hasty leaps, to the same level. On the 27th of February, 1797, the privy council of George the third, by an arbitrary order, forbade the bank of England from issuing any cash in payment, until the end of parliament could be taken on that subject. The reason given is, an apprehension of a want of sufficient cash to answer the exigencies of the public service. If government had forbidden the bank to pay gold and silver as the interest of the public debt, this would have been no more than a simple confession of bankruptcy. But they step in between the bank and its private creditors, and say, You shall not pay your private debts. We must have the money to pay our own salaries, and to support our standing armies; to defray the charge of barracks built in defiance of law; and to clear off the bills of a prince who has defrauded his mistresses, insulted his two wives, who are both alive<sup>47</sup>! hired newspapers to calumniate his mother, and attempted to keep his father for life in a traitor's coat.

Parliament have an equal right to interfere between any debtor and creditor in the

<sup>45</sup>Letter I.

<sup>46</sup>Evidences of our transactions in the East-Indies, &c. by Mr. Parker. Printed at London in 1782.

<sup>47</sup>British Honour and Humanity, p. 44.

kingdom. Thus, all the requitions of Robepierre are rivalled at a single stroke. With equal justice they may say to every farmer, you shall pay no rent to your landlord. Pitt is in the highway to substantiate Mr. Sedgwick's universal aement<sup>48</sup>. No legislature on earth ever hazarded a more glaring act of iniquity. It is as extensive in its operation, as detestable in its object. Every individual in Britain will feel the effects of this topage. Associations of bankers and manufacturers may, and will for a time, keep up the price of paper; but the first loan wanted for 1798, will ring the knell to its interment.

The act of parliament that has followed this order of council, affects, in a tender point, the mercantile interest of the United States; and, as shall be presently explained, it strikes at one of the pillars of the British treaty. Much pains are employed to represent it as of a temporary nature, and to convince the public that credit will quickly come round to the former situation<sup>49</sup>. On this account, it cannot be regarded as deulutory to state, in this place, some decisive facts, of which a few are not generally known in America.

The national bankruptcy of England is not a matter which has come suddenly to a crisis. Its inevitable approach was distinctly foreseen and described. Mr. William Morgan, an eminent writer on English finances, published, in the beginning of 1796, *Facts addressed to the people of Great Britain*. From a long series of arguments and calculations, the following particulars have been abridged.

Mr. Pitt estimates the yearly rents of all the landed estates in Britain, at twenty-five millions sterling. But the land tax, at four shillings in the pound, though comprehending houses, places, and penions, gives only one million nine hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Morgan believes that the yearly rents do not exceed eighteen millions. The actual expenses wanted, in 1796, even for a peace establishment, were twenty-two millions. Thus, even a year ago, the public taxes were equal to the whole landed rents of Britain. It was, however, found difficult or impossible to raise the twenty-two millions essential for the national credit, even supposing that the war had ended in January, 1796. In February, 1795, taxes were laid to the expected amount of sixteen hundred and forty-five thousand pounds. In December following, others were also proposed to the amount of eleven hundred and twenty-three thousand pounds. Yet the interest of many millions of debt still remained to be provided for. From the first establishment of the consolidated fund, in 1786, till the commencement of the present war, the expenditure invariably exceeded the revenue. The deficiencies in the six years preceding the war, amounted to nearly seven millions sterling. The blank was supplied by loans, and extraordinary but casual receipts. In the first three years of the war, new taxes were laid to the amount of about four millions, and till the annual deficiencies increased. In 1795, they came nearly to two millions. It is probable, therefore, says Mr. Morgan, that annual loans will become necessary, in future, to provide for the ordinary expenses of a peace establishment; and these loans, by requiring new taxes, will produce further deficiencies; so that, by borrowing each year, not only to

<sup>48</sup>See Appendix, No. II.

<sup>49</sup>The Tories who say so do not believe it. The rate of exchange on England was formerly above par, which is one hundred and sixty-nine and two thirds per cent. It has now (May 10th, 1797,) sunk to an hundred and twenty-five, and an hundred and thirty. When a bill returns under protest from England, the indorsee is intitled to twenty per cent. of damages. People now refuse to grant such bills, unless with this proviso, that they shall not be liable to the usual penalty of non-payment.

pay the deficiencies of the preceding year, but also the interest on the deficiencies in former years, the national debt will be increasing, at compound interest, in the same manner as it is reduced; but with this alarming difference, that the operations in the one case, are ten times more powerful than in the other. If these are likely to be the effects of the public debt, with the expenditure only of a peace establishment, or on the supposition that the war were immediately closed, what must be the consequences of obstinately persisting in a system of profusion, which, if long continued, would ruin any country, however unimpaired its strength and resources?

Men who desire useful knowledge will not tire of this quotation. It is certainly better entertainment than to ring invidious changes on the purity of Connecticut<sup>50</sup>, and the wickedness of Virginia. Since these remarks were published by Mr. Morgan, a campaign has elapsed more disastrous, if possible, to England, than any of the former. Her situation has, uniformly, sunk from bad to worse. What, in the end of 1795, was but expectation, has, in 1797, been converted into history. Many people in America seem to be intoxicated with the superior information and abilities of Mr. Hamilton. The extravagant predictions and assertions of himself, and his auxiliaries, about British pride, and power, and opulence, have become too deplorable for refutation. If Camillus really believed what he wrote respecting them, he must have been very ignorant. If he knew more than he chose to tell, his conduct demands a harsher name. Another citation from Mr. Morgan will, perhaps, repay a perusal.

The competition of rapacious loan-mongers to hare in the spoils of the country, supported by the fictitious credit of paper-money, may perhaps enable the minister to triumph in the facility with which the public debts are accumulated, and the temporary expedient of ineffectual taxation may serve him as a proof of our inexhaustible resources to provide for those taxes; but a system founded upon delusion, must end in disappointment and ruin. It was the boat of a French minister of finance, that the American war was carried on during his administration, without imposing a new tax upon the French people; and it was this very circumstance which produced the revolution. He borrowed immense sums annually, and endeavoured to provide for them

<sup>50</sup>The history of the new state-house at Hartford, exhibits a delectable specimen of this commodity. The assembly possessed a claim on the state of New-York for almost fifteen hundred thousand acres of land, which are worth three or four millions of dollars. In 1795, they sold this claim for a few thousand pounds, to a private company. See American Annual Register, chap. x. If they believed their title to be groundless, they were no better than a gang of coiners, who sell bad billings at half price. If the law-suit of this company shall be successful, New-York will hardly submit to the decision, but on the point of the bayonet. Thus it follows, that for the dirty consideration of a few thousand pounds, the legislature of Connecticut has put the union in danger of a civil war. With these facts before their eyes, and with an effrontery that transcends all description, many writers extol the superlative federalism of Connecticut; and poor Samuel Dexter, as one of his reasons for supporting the sugar and rum excise, said in Congress, in 1794, that all the members of that state voted for it. If from the assembly themselves, we turn to their constituents, the project does not improve. The sale of these fifteen hundred thousand acres, if the state had a real right to them, was an act of outrageous robbery on their fellow citizens; it was a second Yazoo business. When the people of Georgia found their property invaded, they elected a new assembly, erased the winding law from the public records, proclaimed its infamous authors, and ordered their attorney-general to prosecute senator James Gunn, as one of the conspirators. This was acting like men; but the citizens of Connecticut, when in a similar situation, truckle under legislative treachery; while Pelham, and Trumbull, and Webster, and a swarm of other cribblers from that quarter, rack their ingenuity in reviling, as a race of inferior and degraded beings, the people of the southern states.

by the ineffectual means of economy; for, in that country, taxation had then arrived at its limits. A system of economy, under a government which existed by corruption, necessary failed. New loans became necessary to pay the interest of former loans. The mass of debt continued to accumulate, till at length it overwhelmed public credit, and buried the government in its ruins.

As the government and the bank of England cannot at present command specie, the next question is, at what time, or from what source, have they a prospect of getting it? The debts of the former are about three hundred and eighty millions sterling. Paine guesses the paper of the bank of England at sixty millions. Several other great banks had totted before it, and the banks of Scotland and that of Ireland, have totted since. In an affair of uncertainty, but of enormous magnitude, we may conjecture that eighty millions sterling, in bank notes have been blocked up. This added to the debt will make four hundred and sixty millions. Opposed to this world of paper, George Chalmers, an authority to be trusted in this case, says, that the British dominions have a circulation of twenty millions in gold and silver. Thus credit stands like an inverted pyramid, of which paper is the base. But since that calculation, the quantity of hard money has been reduced. Besides, every guinea, and every penny, will now hide itself. Suppose that the bank has at present in its coffers two millions sterling, and that this money is to be reserved for public exigencies. Two months only of the approaching campaign will exhaust it. The cash will dive into the pockets of those who furnish the supplies, and they will hold it, with the gripe of death, till the alarm has become to an issue. It is hard to see from whence money can be expected. The emperor will not replace his wages. In the mean while, confidence must by degrees decline. Tradesmen must be thrown idle, from the want of a proper medium to pay them; and, after every expedient has been tried, a universal bankruptcy will ensue. Unless France shall grant England a peace, the campaign of 1798 will require another loan. Paper cannot be sent to the East and West-Indies, even were its character sound at home. The precious metals cannot be had, and public credit will of necessity expire. We see that six years before the war, the minister after every exertion, was annually borrowing great part of a million sterling to pay the interest of old debts. This practice alone would, in time, have produced insolvency; but, when there is superadded the history of the last four years, probability rises to demonstration. In 1791, Mr. Rayment published a statement of the number of the public creditors of England, taken from the books. It amounted to an hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and one persons. About an hundred and twenty or thirty millions sterling have been added to the debt, so that we may now compute the creditors as being at least an hundred and sixty thousand. The bankruptcies of 1793 came perhaps to twenty millions sterling. Those made by the toppling of paper money will be at least twenty times greater. Every man in Britain, who is worth five guineas, will be affected more or less. The shock must convulse every nerve in the mass of property. Thus much for British credit. We now come to apply these remarks with respect to Jay's treaty. The Philadelphian address to the President, thanking him for having signed it, speaks of indemnity (the subscribers meant to say indemnification) therein stipulated for past losses. The New-York chamber, in their resolutions of the 21st of July, 1795, congratulate themselves on a fair compensation for the spoliation upon our commerce, Curtius in his fourth letter, trusts that just claims will be supported, and just damages paid! The fifteenth number of Camillus is occupied on this subject. He quotes the seventh article of the treaty, by which,

referring to the piracies on American commerce, his Britannic majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to each claimant in specie, without any deduction, after the amount has been ascertained. The plan, says Camillus, affords a moral certainty of substantial justice. The indemnification which may be awarded, is to be paid fully, immediately, and without delay by the British government itself. Say ye impartial and enlightened, if all this be not as it ought to have been!

In short, the hope of recovering payment for the ships and cargoes was the greatest cause for the treaty becoming popular among American merchants. Its advocates incessantly held out this article as an object of exultation. When handling it Camillus rises above his wonted compoüre, and one apotrophe may well enough answer another. Say ye impartial and enlightened, after the preceding explanation of English finances, do ye expect one farthing from the king of England? Do ye fancy that a monarch who is fifteen months in arrears to the wench who cleans his water closet<sup>51</sup>, whose government is three hundred and eighty millions sterling in debt, and who can pay its interest in nothing but paper, do ye fancy that such a person will endow his money to indemnify American merchants.

Dr. Ames, in his renowned speech in Congress on the treaty, delivered himself with more caution. Five millions of dollars, said he, and probably more, on the score of depredations committed on our commerce, depend upon the treaty. The treaty offers the only prospect of indemnity<sup>52</sup>. Such redress is promised as the merchants place some confidence in. Will you interpose and frustrate that hope! That hope, to borrow the style of Bunyan, hath since arrived in doubting castle, and will soon be in the grasp of giant despair.

One feels less for the misfortunes of some of the merchants on account of their ingratitude to their countrymen. The neglect of Jay to secure an article in favour of these people, even when it was offered by Grenville, has already been intimated to the public<sup>53</sup>. It was disgraceful to have accepted of such a treaty at all, without an ample compensation to every one of these men, who had been imprisoned, hand-cuffed, tarred and flogged, while acting in American service. The printed resolutions of the chamber of commerce at New-York and Boston approve the treaty in general terms, without the smallest notice of this infamous omission. The indemnity addressers of Philadelphia drop not one word of alarm or sympathy for the dangers or sufferings of some thousands of mariners. On the 14th of April, 1797, also, when the merchants of Philadelphia presented an address to Congress in favour of the treaty, that paper contains not one glimmering of compassion or even of reference to the sufferings of their countrymen. Five millions of dollars, and the principal part of their remaining fortunes, form the exclusive burden of the onus. Never did the sordid spirit of mercantile adventure display itself in more repulsive colours. Woe be to that country whose counsels are governed by merchants, or by priests! When the Senate saw an article about the West Indian trade which they did not like, they refused to accept it. But they overlooked this

<sup>51</sup>On the 18th of April, 1796, Mr. Grey said in parliament, that the civil list was FIVE QUARTERS in arrears. George the Third has many millions sterling at command. His refusing to pay these arrears, proves him to be one of the meanest beings that ever disgraced human nature.

<sup>52</sup>This word means only pardon for a crime. Thus, when Charles the Second signed the act of oblivion and indemnity, the cavaliers called it an act of oblivion to his friends, and indemnity to his enemies.

<sup>53</sup>British honour and humanity, p. 41.

hideous shame about eamen, though in every view of justice, honour, humanity, and even of commercial interest, it was by many degrees more important than the other. This is precisely the way in which Congress and the country have treated their old continental soldiers; so that no part of our enlightened citizens has a title to condemn the rest.

It may be answered, but what could you do! The reply is ready. The immediate retort of every American seaman, or a serious and vigorous effort to that end, should have been demanded and obtained, before making a single clause of any treaty. Farther, every one of them should have received a liberal compensation for the time during which they had been confined in British veils. We have not heard of such compensation being either given, or ought. If any scruple was to be entertained on the part of Britain about making such reparation, it contradicted common reason to believe that negotiation with such people could end in satisfaction. Figure the case that a rascal kidnaps your son on the streets of London, and sends him to the East Indies as a recruit. This offender owns the fact, and without engaging to restore the young man, he asks you to enter into an agreement for a freight of cotton or tobacco. You would not listen to such a proposal till security was given for the redemption of your son; or, if you did listen, the whole world would pronounce you an unnatural barbarian. Of British impositions, the following instance is not, perhaps, worse nor better than an hundred others. It is inserted merely as an example.

On the 29th of July, 1795, Cyprian Cook, master of the ship *Crisis*, of Norwich, in Connecticut, and Elijah Clarke, a passenger in the vessel, emitted depositions at New-London, of which here follows an abridgement. On the 4th of July, preceding, the *Crisis*, and above twenty other American vessels were lying at anchor in the port of Jeremie, in Hispaniola. The *Hermione*, an English frigate, came into the port, anchored, and sent her boats to board the Americans. Every man in the vessels, was taken away, excepting the captains and mates. They were, to the number of sixty or seventy, kept on board and fasting, during forty-eight hours. They were examined, one by one, and five only were dimitted, because, as the English captain observed, they were unfit for service. All these men were Americans born, excepting two Danes, who had been naturalized here. This outrage happened even months and an half after signing of the treaty; and it shows how incivelly England despised our envoy and those who sent him. Tame submission to such treatment was the very excess of national disgrace. But, after Jay had declined to write an article in favour of our sailors, they were weary of meeting with the worst usage. It is strange that Jay did not burn the copy of his card, making a demand in their behalf, and of the consenting reply of Grenville. The President had very good reason to be ashamed of laying such a correspondence before the House of Representatives. It is supposed that some thousands of American seamen have been treated like the above at port Jeremie<sup>54</sup>.

<sup>54</sup>Some English newspapers of 1796, say, that the press gangs employed in Britain, amount to nine thousand men. A great part of these fellows are themselves sailors, and every one of them, from the nature of the service, must be robust and able-bodied. Their situation requires better wages, and better living, than that of a foot soldier. They can hardly cost the country less, in one shape or other, than two shillings sterling per day. On ship board, or in useful manufactures, they would be worth at least an equal sum. Thus each of these kidnappers sinks daily four shillings sterling, which, between positive and negative loss, they might expend or earn for society. Nine thousand men, at a loss of four shillings per head, make a sinking fund of eighteen hundred pounds sterling a day. This, multiplied

Camillus, in No. vi. points out many difficulties in the way of a complete protection for our mariners. It is likely enough that the article, if inserted, would have been broken; and real difficulties might have occurred in the business. But even decorum required such a clause. Camillus has advanced some assertions that are absolutely untrue. He says that Great Britain has accordingly perseveringly declined any definitive arrangement on the subject; notwithstanding earnest and reiterated efforts of our government. Our minister plenipotentiary, Mr. Pinckney, it is well known, has long had this matter in charge, and has strenuously exerted himself to have it placed upon some acceptable footing; but his endeavours have been unsuccessful. By Thomas Pinckney, and his efforts, we need not be much concerned. While France was in the very act of driving the allies to perdition, Jay, by the most absurd, or perfidious misconduct, put his hand to the treaty, when, if he had only waited six weeks, till the approaching conquest of Holland had been completed, he might have had almost any terms worth asking. Pinckney was silly enough to approve of his management in making so good a bargain. Neither of these precious envoys would buy largely in the funds, when there was a certainty of their tumbling. Yet they clapped up a treaty, when every moment of delay was inestimable to America. This is the scandalous way in which our business hath been transacted. The affair had hung over ten years, and then was finished at a moment of infinite impropriety. Such miserable botching the world has probably never seen before.

Camillus foreaw the objection as to the very unreasonable period of signing the treaty. In No. vii. he defends it thus. It will be useful to go back to the periods when the negotiation began and ended. Our envoy arrived in England, and entered upon the business of his mission, at the moment when there was a general elation on account of the naval victory gained by Lord Howe, and previous to those important successes, which have terminated in the conquest of Holland; and the treaty was concluded by the 19th of November last, prior to the last mentioned event, and the defection of the king of Prussia. The posture of things at the time of the negotiation, and not at this time, is the standard to try its merits.

It will indeed be useful to go back; for every line of this argument is contradicted by undisputed facts. The President's message to Congress about his having appointed Jay, was dated the 16th of April, 1794. The king of Prussia, in the beginning of that month, had published a curious manifesto stating his reasons for quitting his allies. Pitt afterwards gave him twelve hundred thousand pounds to make him return to the combat. He took the money, but never performed his promise. Instead of that, he went into Poland to besiege Waraw. He left indeed his quota as a prince of the German empire; but they also were annihilated, along with an Austrian army, at Kaierlautern, in a battle which lasted inclusively night and day, from the 12th to the 15th of July, 1794; in the end, the republicans plunged through the loaded Prussian

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by the number of days in a year, gives six hundred and fifty-seven thousand pounds per annum, for the charge of press gangs. It is an ordinary computation in Britain, that every impressed man costs, upon a medium, an hundred pounds sterling, before he is got into actual service. Yet, in spite of this strange work, in order to man her navy, the queen of iles labours under the greatest difficulty for hands, that she has perhaps ever known. To press American seamen is very consistent with her Algerine code of morality, but entirely repugnant to her common maxims of policy. The exclusion of foreign mariners, from her ports and shipping, is the great object of her act of navigation. Her breach of it arises from necessity more than choice.

batteries at the point of the bayonet. Surely, Mr. Hamilton imagines that nobody reads newspapers except himself. In November, 1794, when Jay signed this paper, Ederic William had, for many months, been abused in the daily prints of London, as a deceiver from the cause of morality, and regular government. Thus Camillus stands detected of an intentional and notorious falsehood.

As to the general relation about Lord Howe's victory, the French were equally satisfied, and with better reason. An American ambassador ought to have been puffed of more penetration than the porters and chairmen whom Pitt or his runners ired, upon that joyful occasion, to break the windows of John Wilkes and Lord Stanhope.

Again, Camillus says that Jay entered upon the business of his mission previous to those important successes which terminated in the conquest of Holland. This is another stupendous untruth, like that about the king of Prussia. A few facts and dates will prove it to be so. On the 26th of April, 1794, Pichegru totally beat Clairfait at Mouscron, and killed nine thousand of his troops. In the course of a few weeks, a number of other desperate battles ensued. The allies did whatever brave men, and able officers could do; but the French, by their numbers, their enthusiasm, and their talents, fairly drove them out of the field. So early as the 19th of May, 1794, the emperor printed an address to the inhabitants of Brussels, in a tone almost as dejected as the king of Prussia's farewell manifesto. The armies continued almost constantly fighting till the 26th of June, when the French gained the battle of Fleurus. This completely turned the scale. The grand Austrian army immediately sent off their baggage, and, in the course of a few days, thirty thousand people fled from Brussels. From that day forward every man in England, excepting Jay, must have foreseen the conquest of Holland. Though Jay had entered upon the business of his mission before the fate of Flanders was decided, it was his duty to have punned out the business and to have taken the utmost advantage of that invaluable contingency. Camillus, by advancing, in Jay's defence, the above palpable fictions, has exposed without reinforcing the weakness of the cause.

But Camillus should also have defended the Senate of Congress. They certainly did not approve of the treaty till after the defection of the king of Prussia, and the surrender of Amsterdam. They did not ratify till the 24th of June, 1795. In the above quotation, Camillus plainly implies, that, after the defection and reduction, &c. better terms might have been had. The question then comes to be why the Senate did not stand out to get them? They sent back an article. They should have amended and sent back others. The true reason was, first, that some of the Senators were erroneously and substantially ignorant about the real state of politics in Europe; for, after the reduction of the even United Provinces, a fear of England attacking America was but the eye of childhood; that fears a painted devil. Secondly, the ratification was an object of party. Jay had been sent over in despite of a majority in the House of Representatives; and to have refused the ratification of a treaty planned under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton, would have cast irrecoverable ridicule on their whole connections. For this reason twenty Senators, less pardonable, if such a thing can be, than Jay himself, agreed to what he had done; and, as Junius observes, though royal favour cannot remove mountains of infamy, it undoubtedly lessens, for it divides the burden.

But, independent of French victories, Jay must have known that Pitt, from his dreadful want of money, could not hold out for any considerable time. Much has been said as to the danger of England (forth!) declaring war against the United

States. To show the dreadful plight that he was in, the following particulars are taken from a series of resolutions read in the house of commons by Mr. Smith, on the 22d of February, 1796.

In September, 1795, Walter Boyd, junior, was requested by Pitt to advance him a million sterling. He did so, and by agreement, he was to draw bills on the lords commissioners of the treasury, which they were to accept. Now comes the astonishing part of the transaction. Bills for even hundred thousand pounds were drawn in London, bearing a false date at Hamburgh, several weeks preceding the real time of framing them. Walter Boyd is not engaged in any house of business at Hamburgh, so that he might as well have pretended to draw bills from the moon. These forgeries, passing to be foreign bills, were written upon untamped paper. They were, says Mr. Smith, of such a nature and description, as the bank of England would have refused to discount for any commercial house whatever, and such as it would have been injurious to the credit of any private house, to have negotiated. These are civil words, but, in plain English, any other parties of such a plot, but the minister and his friends, would infallibly have been hanged.

It was plain that a government adopting such infamous expedients to raise money, must have been upon its last legs. With such facts in view, it is amazing how completely some of the ablest men in America were deceived about it. Of all the arguments in favour of the British treaty, none was more loudly repeated than the danger of a war with Britain. War, said Dr. Ames, might be delayed, but could not be prevented. The causes of it would remain, would be aggravated, would be multiplied, and soon become intolerable. More captures, more improvements, would swell the list of our wrongs, and the current of our rage. [If England had declared war against the United States, in consequence of the representatives rejecting the treaty, he would have become bankrupt before the next Christmas.] The progress of wealth and improvement is wonderful, and some will think too rapid.<sup>55</sup> [Witness the enormous bankruptcies in October, 1796, and the intolerable scarcity of money ever since. The country is thriving undoubtedly, but not the more from the extravagant spirit of over-trading] The vast crop of our neutrality is all seed-wheat, and is soon again to well, almost beyond calculation, the future harvest of prosperity. And in this progress what seems to be fiction is found to fall short of experience. And, in this progress, the bank of the United States, unless its discounts are extremely circumspect, will go to the family-vault of those in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The reign of paper is past in Europe, and, as a matter of course, its expiration in America will happen sooner or later. In case of any serious rupture with France, and after the unparalleled ruin that is overreaching England, every man here will directly run on metal for his bank notes. As the vast crop of our neutrality, the privateers of France and England have reaped a very great part of it.

We shall now go back to Mr. Smith's resolutions, and cite another proof of the utter incapacity of England, in June 1796, to have attacked America. The profits of the contractors, says he, at the expence of the nation, have been so exorbitantly swelled, as to have risen even before the deposit was made thereon, to an amount greatly exceeding the deposit itself, viz. on a loan of eighteen millions, to the enormous and incredible sum of, two millions, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling.

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<sup>55</sup>Bache's debates, vol ii. p. 332.

No man could imagine that such a system was to hold out, any more than the gambling interest of five per cent. per month, so frequently paid of late in the seaport towns of America. Both these ways of raising money resembled the resource of the culprit, who said that he could escape the gallows by cutting his throat in prison.

Another instance shall be given of the hurry in which Pitt was to secure the loan for 1796, and of the extreme impatience with which the people of England saw the war prolonged.

When the bankers of London agreed to lend a sum of money to the minister, the custom was to give them credit in the public funds to a certain amount. The current price of stock, at the time of making the bargain, determined the quantity of it to be given for the new advances of the creditors. Thus, if the three per cents were at eighty, the same proportion of them would buy ten thousand pounds, that would only buy even thousand five hundred, if the stocks were at sixty per cent. It was hence the great aim of every premier to raise them as high as possible, before his loan, and it was usual to cast projects of peace, into some royal speech or message, by which they were sure of being raised. But, on the 27th of November, 1795, Mr Pitt, with a precipitancy that wears the foulest aspect, closed a loan for eighteen millions with Mr. Boyd. A message that he must have foreseen, came on the 8th of December, thereafter, from George the Third to parliament, telling his earnest desire of peace. The funds instantly got up so high that the quantity given for the loan, rose in its value, nine hundred thousand pounds sterling. This was just so much money lost to the public, and gained to the bankers, who probably run halves with Pitt himself. So rapid a rise in the funds, on the lender's project of peace, showed how very little the British were by this time disposed or indeed enabled for a war with America. I consider all those war arguments that have been made use of," said Mr. Christie, as nothing more than the old story of raw-head-and-bloody-bones, much fitter to be used by an old woman to quiet a cross child, than to convince any of the enlightened members of this house of the propriety of this measure<sup>56</sup>.

Events have since proved that the dread of war was a mere chimera, as the public credit of England had become too feeble to support such a shock. But, independent of that, and admitting our legislators to have been, as many of them were, very shamefully ignorant of the state of English finance, till America had another string to her bow that would have reduced Britain to any reasonable terms. The West-India Royal Gazette, of the 7th of October, 1794, contains a memorial to Henry Dundas from the West-Indian planters and merchants. They state, at much length, how impossible it is for them to subsist unless by supplies of provisions from this country. Hence an embargo on exportation would have reduce them directly to famine. There is not room here to insert the whole memorial, though every line of it well deserves attention; but the following passages will show how illy it was in members of Congress to stand up and make speeches about the danger of an attack from England in the hope of open war.

The British West-India islands," says the memorial, "containing about five hundred thousand black, and about fifty thousand white inhabitants, have been for many years, greatly dependant for food upon a supply of flour, rice, Indian corn, oatmeal, bread, and other articles of dry provisions, received by a speedy channel, and in quantities

<sup>56</sup>Bache's Debates, vol. ii. p. 351.

proportionate to their want, from the countries now under the overignty of the United States of America; by no internal resource can they render themselves independent of such a supply, excepting by a total change of their agricultural system, at the expence of their commerce and revenue of the mother country; and experience dearly bought, on such occasions, has now sufficiently evinced, that, by no other external channel, can such a supply, adequate to their wants, and suited to the emergency of circumstances, be obtained.

With such a document taring in his face, how could a representative pretend to say that he was afraid of Britain declaring hostilities? Or how could two-thirds of the people in this country fall into so foolish a tremor on that head? It argues very little either for the sound information, or the good sense of our citizens. The American alarm did not begin till eighteen months after the date of this memorial, till the British minister had begun to forge bills, and till the bank of England was within a year of its dissolution.

Besides the important articles of food, timber for the purpose of building their houses and manufactories, and taves and heading, of which to form packages for their produce: horses and other cattle for agricultural uses (the indispensable vehicles of those benefits which Great Britain derives from these islands) cannot, in many cases, be obtained at all; and in no case, on reasonable and advantageous terms, excepting by an intercourse with the United States of America.

The whole paper goes on the same principles, that the British West-Indies are absolutely at the mercy of the United States.

The British colonies of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and St. John, instead of supplying the West-India islands with timber and provisions, have, upon a fair experience, been found, nearly at all times, to consume their own productions of these articles; and, upon some occasions, even to need a supply from their neighbours of the United States.

The contents of this memorial are so pleasing as well as important, that one could wish to have it framed in glass, and hung up in every farmer's kitchen in the country, as an invincible antidote against the return of the federal mania of April and May, 1796. Every step of investigation discovers more clearly the utter ignorance, negligence, or corruption of his excellency John Jay. This envoy might have dictated his own terms about the West-India trade, yet it was in this very quarter that he consented to a stipulation which even the capacious gulp of our Senate could not, or durst not, swallow. By the twelfth article, we were not to keep the British islands from tarving by freighting any vessels larger than seventy tons!

Many obstacles stand in the way of the West-India colonies, obtaining lumber and provisions from Great-Britain, or any other country in Europe; more particularly the precarious circumstances of such a supply; its distance in time of emergency, and the perishable nature of the articles of food, which forbids a provision of large stores from a resource so remote; and even were it practicable for the colonies to exist under a dependence of the necessaries of life and cultivation, upon means so uncertain, yet the enormous expence of those means, particularly in respect to lumber, must prevent their cultivating their lands to any beneficial purpose either to themselves, in the first instance, or finally to Great Britain.

The British colonies have found, in an intercourse with the United States, a market for their superfluous produce beyond the European consumption, and particularly for the article of rum; for which, at different times, the European market would not

afford the cost of package and transport.

Thus far we have about one-fourth part of the memorial. We now plainly see that the more islands which England conquered in the West-Indies, the more he was dependant on this country, for their means of subsistence, for timber to build houses, for sails and heading, as likewise for taking off a great part of the West-Indian productions that would not bear the expence of being conveyed to Europe. The planters and merchants proceed to complain heavily of the mode of intercourse then permitted between the continent and the islands. It is difficult to do justice to their ideas but in their own words. Here follows part of what they say.

Since the separation of the United States from Great Britain, their intercourse with our islands having been restricted to British vessels only, the price of lumber and provisions at the West-India markets, under the most favourable circumstances of peace and regular supply, has arisen from fifty to an hundred per cent.

This, by the way, shows the tyrannical spirit of the British government, and how every other part of the empire is sacrificed to the plan of aggrandizing the mother country. The memorial goes on in these words.

The intercourse, while confined to British vessels, has, for various reasons, been principally carried on by a direct trade between the islands and the United States, in vessels constructed and fitted for the purpose, which must evidently have the advantage over vessels employed in the circuitous trade from Great-Britain; as the latter could not be at once proper for the transport of lumber from America to the islands, and for that of produce from the islands of Great Britain; nor afford means of barter in rum and molasses, nor be navigated on equally advantageous terms with those smaller vessels, nor equally suit their expedition to the wants of the islands and to the state of markets.

Upon the breaking out of a war with France, these small and defenceless vessels have either fallen a prey to the enemy, or been employed in other trades; and this cannot be accounted a circumstance accidental, or that admits of future remedy; since the nature of the intercourse in question forbids an establishment of regular convoys to and from all the islands at such times as may be suited to their wants; and the immense expence of outfit, seamen's wages, and insurance, discourage adventure in a trade attended with such imminent risk, and which, if it could be carried on by such means were even possible, must well be the expence beyond those bounds which the cultivators in those islands can possibly support.

There is next stated the frequent and invincible necessity which the governors of the West-India islands find of opening their ports to American vessels to prevent instant starvation; and yet provisions and other articles of immediate necessity are sometimes sold at three hundred per cent. beyond the average price. For this, and other reasons above stated, they solicit a more extended intercourse with America. They represent the impossibility of providing food from their lands, and the peculiar distresses under which they labour during the present war. Under such disadvantages a perseverance in the present system of their intercourse with America must form an accumulation of burden, which will entirely preclude a fair competition with their rivals in cultivation, will stimulate and retard the progress of cultivation in the Dutch and Spanish settlements, and immediately tend to the distress and ruin of the inhabitants of the British West-India colonies, and of the numerous classes of their fellow subjects in Great Britain and Ireland connected with and dependant upon them.

The memorial also represents the good policy of encouraging America to persevere

in her agricultural system, and expresses fears that the deprivation of her intercourse with the islands may have a tendency of driving her to manufactures. They add, our system of exclusive possession of those benefits has been found, in times of emergency, impracticable, and the participation which, at such times, we have granted to America, has had neither the merit of a concession with that country, nor the advantage of effectual relief to ourselves.

It is needless to seek farther evidence of the British West-Indies existing wholly at our good will; and how highly England values that part of her acquisitions appears from her solicitude to extend them.

In the debate, in parliament, about the beginning of 1796, on the bill for abolishing the slave-trade, in the House of Commons, Mr. Dundas stated the imports from the British West-Indies, in 1795, to be as follows: eight millions eight hundred thousand pounds sterling; revenue arising on this amount, one million nine hundred and twenty-four thousand; shipping employed in that trade, nine hundred and ninety-four vessels; tonnage, one hundred and fifty-three thousand; seamen eight thousand; exports from Great-Britain, to the West-Indies, in 1794, three millions seven hundred and forty thousand pounds, employing seven hundred vessels; tonnage, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand; seamen, twelve thousand; produce of the islands imported to Britain and re-exported, three millions seven hundred thousand pounds.

On the 10th of February, 1797, Mr. Parker, when defending the plan of building American frigates, observed that, since the beginning of the war, not a single British West-India fleet had been homeward bound which three or four frigates were not strong enough to have taken. Such was the known track of the trade-winds that they were obliged to come within even days sailing of this coast. The French were in the same condition, so that we might have been as formidable to either of those powers as Algiers is.

The stopping of this enormous trade must have ruined the credit of Britain. She would not, therefore, have been hasty in declaring war against the country, after the dreadful campaign of 1794. On the 10th of February of that year, Dorchester had, indeed, made an address to the Indians, wherein he stated the possibility of a war, in the course of the year, between England and the United States. But this was, not likely, a mere decoy for our executive. On the 26th of May following, Grenville and Dundas denied, in Parliament, any knowledge of this performance. They certainly lied, for they refused to produce a copy of Dorchester's instructions; and, as Fox observed in reply, his lordship was not a person who would hazard such a conduct without proper authority. This disavowal by Dundas and Grenville shows that they were afraid to acknowledge the speech; and that a rupture with the United States would have been regarded in the old country with universal reprobation. Grenville even pretended to deny the possibility of such a harangue having ever been delivered. What an impotent! But this agrees very well with the forgery of Boyd's Hamburg bills<sup>57</sup>.

Camillus, No. v. overlooks every circumstance of this kind that shows how much Pitt would have been afraid of an American war. He tries to play upon our prudence and our fears. When speaking of the claim for negroes carried away by the British

<sup>57</sup>The satellites of the minister have about as much honour and honesty as himself. The Telegraph of the 30th of March, 1795, relates, that, on a late trial at Thetford, it came out that a member of Parliament pocketed three hundred pounds sterling a year for franking letters to a banking-house.

from New-York, at the end of the late war, he says no consideration of honour forbid (forbade) the renunciation; every calculation of interest invited to it. The evils of war for one month would outweigh the advantage, if, at the end of it, there was a certainty of attainment. But was war the alternative? Yes, war or disgrace. If nothing had resulted [from Jay's voyage, he means,] was there any choice but reprisals? Should we not have rendered ourselves ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of the whole world by forbearing them?

The necessity that Camillus describes did not exist; though we have lost less by a happy state of peace, than we must have done by a successful war. But wisdom would have chosen a middle course. Jay might have addressed Grenville in terms like these. You have wronged the United States in a variety of ways. Your offers of redress are evasive or insolent. We shall not declare war against you. There is a shorter and a cheaper way. America has no treaty of commerce with England. She cannot be accused of breaking any, by stopping the exportation of provisions to your West-India islands. We know that your fifty thousand whites, and five hundred thousand blacks cannot find bread or pork for their dinners, or timber to build their houses, or taves for their casks, or even horses or cattle, but by sending for them to our continent. Besides large quantities of their rum, we also take several productions that will not bear the expense of a conveyance to Europe. This market they will forfeit, and ninety days of an embargo in our ports will make them die of hunger as fast as your victims on the glaciers of Tanjore<sup>58</sup>. We shall farther give notice to France that, for ready money, she may get whatever supplies she can want, on exporting them in her own bottoms. If you wantonly proclaim hostilities against us, we shall follow the maxim of the Celtic chief, neither to seek the battle, nor leave it when it comes<sup>59</sup>. Twenty thousand of our militia, would, in a few weeks, drive your handful of regulars out of Canada, and you could not, at present, spare a fleet or an army to recover it. We should thus put an end to Indian wars, by tearing up the root from whence they spring. After driving Victor Hughes out of Guadaloupe, you might burn some of our towns on the east coast, as you did in the late war. But then we shall infallibly destroy your nine millions sterling per annum of imports from the West-Indies, and the sixteen hundred thousand pounds of revenue derived from them. This would be a mortal stroke to your finances, and so take your choice.

In No xv. Camillus treats of the compensation afforded by the seventh article of Jay's treaty for British piracies on American commerce. Since the apoplexy of British paper the word compensation sounds like mockery. But Camillus would have it believed that Pitt never intended the confiscation of our vessels. These terms, legal adjudication, were certainly not equivalent, upon any rational construction, to condemnation. Yet the British West-India courts of admiralty appear to have generally acted upon the term as synonymous to condemnation. The British cabinet have disavowed this construction of the West-India courts; and have, as we have seen, by a special act of interference, opened a door, &c.

The title of Mr. Hamilton is so prolix, he has much kill at beating out his guinea into an acre of gold leaf<sup>60</sup>, that it is inconvenient to quote him at full length. But he means

<sup>58</sup>See Burke on the creditors of the nabob of Arcot.

<sup>59</sup>Fingal.

<sup>60</sup>This can really be done.

to have it understood, that the West-India judges acted against the understanding and wishes of Pitt. The latter must have been a very great blockhead, if he could not write a dozen intelligible lines, especially on a subject of such immense importance. But every man, Camillus and the Tories excepted, can see at once the bottom of the story. The object was to seize American shipping for the treble purpose of enriching the English, of humbling America, and distressing France. Yet the orders were to be drawn in a huffing form, that Pitt, if he should afterwards find it advisable to disown them, as he did Dorchester's instructions, might have a chance to creep through. We may be sure that judges, and officers of the navy, acted from a perfect acquaintance with Pitt's real intention and, when Colonel Hamilton tries to persuade us of the contrary, it is only adding insult to robbery. When the object had been attained, it was very easy for Pitt to deny his orders. In a future chapter shall be inserted a regular history of the whole of these instructions. A second set was published by the cabinet of London on the 8th of January, 1794. They were very little better than the first. A former edition, just about as bad, had been issued on the 8th of June, 1793, under which also some bucaneeering was committed. Thus the court of London acted upon a system, and it was very wrong in Camillus to cast the blame on the judges in the West-Indies. As for the above door that has been opened, it costs two hundred and fifty pounds sterling to get in. Divine justice never displayed itself more splendidly than by the chastisement of British pride. Since the forming of the Battle, the most auspicious event in the annals of Europe is the fall of the bank of England.

Among the inflammatory topics of the federal party, no one has had a more powerful effect than the attempt of Genet to involve this country in hostilities with England. The force of the objection shall be admitted; but any other envoy, situated like Genet, would have rejoiced in securing the alliance of America. This was the very part which Dr. Franklin acted at the court of France; and the ultimate consequences of his mission overturned the French monarchy. Nothing, therefore, can be more impenetrably stupid than to advance, as Mr. Hamilton and his hacks constantly do, this design of involving us in an English war, as a charge of peculiar atrocity against Genet and the republic. This was the very path formerly pursued by the United States; and it would, under similar circumstances, have been attempted by any nation or any ambassador under heaven. This identical trap had been laid by the old Congress and Franklin for the French cabinet, so that it was perfectly natural for France to endeavour at obtaining a retaliation. While Genet must be condemned, Mr. Hammond was equally culpable. His perfidious and insolent proposal to Mr. Randolph, previous to the ratification of Jay's treaty<sup>61</sup>, was more affronting to the executive feelings, if any such feelings existed, than the most frantic menaces uttered by Genet. A compliance by General Washington would have cast him completely into the lee-way of the British ambassador. The position of such a secret must have been of immense value to the British cabinet. It would have been a rudder by which our executive must have steered wherever Hammond chose to lead him; for its discovery was sure to have interred even the popularity of Washington. If this disgraceful project had come from Genet, the Gazette of the United States would have played a weekly tune upon that fiddle to the end of this century. But, originating with Pitt, not a single word will be heard about it from the federal presses.

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<sup>61</sup>American Annual Register, chap. viii.

Mr. Washington has made an uncommon parade about the impartiality of his conduct between France and England. As the former saved him from the chance of ascending a gibbet, to which he had been detined by the Parliament of Britain, he cannot derive much honour from an utter oblivion of his political obligations. But the fact is, that he has preferred Britain to France. This will appear from what follows.

In 1793, when Genet came here, he was directed, by his instructions, to open negociations for a commercial treaty. They direct him to tell the American government that the executive council are inclined to extend the latitude of the proposed commercial treaty. Another idea was to break up the colonial and monopolizing systems of all nations, and emancipate the new world. Camillus, No. xxiv. calls the latter a mad cheme and a political chimera. These expressions betray Mr. Hamilton's general cast of thinking. His feelings are so perfectly British, and monarchical, that it seems inconceivable how he ever came to fight, as he did, for the American revolution. Mexico and Brazil are just as well entitled to freedom as New-York and Pennsylvania. Their emancipation would be an immense benefit both to the inhabitants of those countries themselves, and to mankind at large. So far from being chimerical, the event is probable<sup>62</sup>; and it would thrill with joy the heart of every man who is not completely petrified against the pleasure of seeing his fellow creatures happy. In the latter age, Camillus would have defended the divine right of kings. In England, he would vindicate the Guinea trade, as in America he sighs over the memory of the Battle; while John Jay, and Rufus King, and Jedidiah More, and the whole priesthood of Connecticut, have reponive notes of sorrow<sup>63</sup>. Were these regions of the new world independent, a rapid influx of the precious metals would pour into this country; and Mr. Hamilton's bank of the United States might then be able, upon a month's warning, to give hard dollars for one-fortieth part of the notes which it hath in circulation. So far from such an emancipation being chimerical, it is next to certain of taking place. If the French do not achieve this great event, the tide of federal population, rolling westward, will begin it in less than a century.

Returning to President Washington and Genet, we observe that the former refused to enter into any treaty, because the Senate were not sitting at the time when the French envoy made the proposal. Yet, in the following spring, while the Senate were in session, and without ever once consulting them, did this identical George Washington take John Jay from the bench of the Supreme Court of this country, and send him to England, where, as we all know, he made a treaty. It was impossible for the French to avoid being affronted at such duplicity. They could no longer put trust in a man capable of such naked inconsistency. Here is inserted evidence of the fact.

The Senate being then in recess, and not to meet again till the fall, I applied Mr.

<sup>62</sup>The French had actually prepared a manifesto intitled, Les Francais Libres de leurs freres de la LOUISIANE. In one place they say, Le depotisme Espagnol a usurpé en atrocité, en cupidité tous les depotismes connus. [Spanish depotism exceeds all others in atrocity and cupidity.] Ce gouvernement qui a rendu le nom Espagnol execrable sur tout le continent de l'Amerique. [This government, which has rendered the Spanish name execrable over the whole continent of America, &c.] Such orators would soon have found an audience.

<sup>63</sup>The reverend doctor has a pulpit at Charlestown, in Massachusetts. A mob in that place burnt the British treaty. Their pastor, hearing what was going on, hated into the street to prevent them. He presently returned to his house with a black eye.

Genet, that the participation, in matters of treaty, given by the constitution to that branch of our government, would, of course, delay any definitive answer to his friendly proposition. As he was enabled by this circumstance, the matter has been understood to lie over, till the meeting of the Senate. The President will meet them (the executive of France), as soon as he can do it in the forms of the constitution<sup>64</sup>.

Gentlemen of the Senate. I HAVE THOUGHT PROPER TO NOMINATE JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary from the United States to his Britannic Majesty<sup>65</sup>.

The President's message is of considerable length, but the few words above quoted contain its essence. In the left hand column he says, that he cannot enter into any negotiation for a treaty till the meeting of the Senate. No words can be plainer or stronger than those which he employs. The opposite column speaks an opposite language. It is ungenerous to triumph over the ruins of declining fame. Upon this account, not a word more shall be said about the matter. The bare circumstances supersede any attempt either to exaggerate or demonstrate. Nothing but the necessity of explanation could have, at all, brought the subject forward.

While this heat was going to press, (16th May, 1797,) President Adams has delivered a speech at the opening of the first session of the fifth Congress. He says that the conduct of the government has been just and IMPARTIAL to foreign nations. With respect to France, what has been above cited refutes the assertion. The speech consists entirely of a complaint against the republic. It forms a kind of postscript to Pickering's letter to Pinckney. Not a word escapes the President about British piracy, which continues to expand in full bloom. The very day before this speech was pronounced, the Philadelphia Gazette contained a curious example of the relative amity of France and England. The French had carried about sixteen American vessels into Jean Rabel. The British cut out three vessels, and it was expected that they would be sent to Jamaica for trial. There can be no doubt of their being tried somewhere; and the chance is, that not, if not the whole of them will be confiscated.

When Mr. Munroe, had his farewell audience of the executive directory, Barras glanced with contempt at the British treaty, and the British interest by which it had been brought about. Mr. Adams has muted up this into an alarming insult against our country, and an attempt to sow domestic dissension. He reprobates such a style in the bitterest terms, as studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles, and interests, from those of their fellow-citizens, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace.

This speech does not come within the period assigned to the present volume; but it forms a branch of the plan already explained for provoking a French war. A case exactly similar to this of Barras and Munroe happened, some years ago, between Lord Grenville and Thomas Pinckney. The former mentioned to the latter, in the most overbearing manner, the influence of a Jacobin faction in America. Choiseul or Neckar would not have upbraided an English envoy with the riots excited by John Wilkes or George Gordon. If the American executive of 1793, had felt even the most

<sup>64</sup>See a letter from Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, to Mr. Morris, dated August 23, 1793, in *The President's Message, &c.* Carey's edition, p. 88.

<sup>65</sup>Journals of Congress, April 16, 1794.

glimmering park of national dignity, the insult would have been reented. If Pinckney himself had been penetrable by reproach, he would have cut Grenville hort. My lord, he might have aid, England has many jacobins. Scotland has perhaps a till larger proportion, and the number is hourly augmenting. The Irish are a jacobin nation. They are as ripe for a revolution, as a peach ever was for dropping. Confine your solicitude to them, and leave us to get rid, as quietly as we can, of your correspondent, Alexander Hamilton, and his funding cancer of ix per cent.

Mr. Pinckney pocketed the stigma. He sent home the precious notice of a jacobin faction in America. The executive, proud of such a corroboration to his own doctrine, sent it to Congress; and the letter was read to the House of Representatives without one murmur of disdain. That Pinckney should have endured such mockery was bad. That General Washington should have transferred the indignity to his own shoulders, without any muttering, was a great deal worse. The abject silence of the representatives, when the paper was read, betrayed an equal extinction of any formidable spirit.

Barras could not have wished for a better precedent in his speech to Munroe. The etiquette of federal degradation had been established at London. It had been approved by the President and Congress. Barras, with a thousand reasons for reentment, while Grenville had not one, was highly excusable for giving us a repetition of the do.

The President affects to bridle up at the mention of American parties. He knows that there are such, and an allusion to them was not separating the people from the government. The British treaty was squeezed through the Senate by a party of twenty against a party of ten; and two of the former, on account of their personal characters, would hardly be admitted as evidences in a court of justice<sup>66</sup>. In the House of Representatives the treaty escaped by a single vote. Every second number of Camillus represents America as full of desperate incendiaries. The Gazette of the United States is an egg hatched under the very wing of the Senate. It produces a constant stream of invective against the republic, and against every man in this country who has approved of the French revolution. On the part of Barras the arcana was perfectly fair. We had no right or pretence to complain about it.

The House of Representatives have set out with a direct breach of one of their standing rules. This is that in ALL cases where others than members of the house are eligible, there shall be a previous nomination.

The propriety of adopting this rule will be happily illustrated by a recent circumstance, which occurred within the walls of that house. In the second session of the third Congress, Mr. Sedgwick presented a petition from a person who wanted to be appointed as their hort hand writer. It was afterwards known that this man<sup>67</sup> had, some time before, been publicly tried at Baltimore, and banished, as a receiver of stolen goods. Had a tenographer been, at that time, chosen by ballot, Mr. Sedgwick might have probably brought himself into the dilemma of voting for this honest candidate. Such an instance has, to be sure, nothing to do with the successful candidate in the

<sup>66</sup>Extract from the journals of the Kentucky legislature, November 21, 1795. On motion, resolved, that a committee ought to be appointed to draught a memorial to Congress, setting forth that HUMPHREY MARSHALL, one of our Senators from this state, has been publicly charged with being guilty of perjury, and requesting that an investigation may be made on the subject, and that, if the fact be sufficiently proved, he ought to be expelled from the Senate. And a committee was appointed, &c. Of Mr. Gunn, some notice hath already been taken.

<sup>67</sup>David Hogan, editor of the State-Trials of Pennsylvania.

election here referred to; but it hews what may fall within the chapter of poibilities.

Mr. Giles urged the jutice of naming the candidates beforehand, that gentleman might have an opportunity of balancing, in their own minds, the merit of each. This looked like fairnes. The propoal was reited by Dr. William Smith of South-Carolina. That tate hath, in the fifth Congres, ent two members of the ame name and urname. The one here meant is the writer of PHOCION'S letters. This is the man who dipatched pilot boats, while Congres met at New-York, to Charleton. The object of this maritime embay was to buy up continental certificates. They were obtained at eighteen pence or half a crown per pound. They were then funded by the doctor at twenty hillings. By a pecial act of Congres, to which he gave his vote, an hundred and twenty or an hundred and fifty thouand dollars of his precious commodity were transferred from the public tocks into the tock of the bank of the United States. There the Doctor draws eight per cent. of interet for the nominal amount of a um of which the principal originally cot him but ten per cent. In plainer words, he advanced as it were ten dollars to erve his country, and, by various teps, he now draws an yearly interet for them, at the moderate rate of eight dollars. A nation cannot help flourihing, when under the aupices of uch a diintereted legislator.

The point in view, by the breach of the above tanding rule, was, to remove Mr. John Beckley from his office as Clerk of Congres, an office which he has held ever ince the operation of the new government. There was not a member in the houe, who could, even in the mallet degree, impeach his official conduct. This made it neceary to exclude him by a ilent vote. The motion was carried by forty-one voices againt forty. Mr. Beckley may now, like Sully, find leiure to write an hitory of the abominations to which he has been a witnes. His talents are equal to the tak, and he cannot render America a more important ervice.

From what has been aid about the ale of certificates, it is not inferred that every purchaer of them, at an inferior price, acted dihonetly. No certainty exited of their being funded by the new government, and much les of their being funded at the full nominal value. It was a lottery whereof no one could tell the proportion of prizes. The blame in peculating reted entirely with thoe members of Congres who bought up the certificates at a cheap rate, with the view of thereafter voting for their being funded at the full price; or who gave uch a vote with an eye to ubequent purchaes. Among other defects of the new government, one was that the Houe of Repreentatives conited only of ixty-five members. This number was too mall, and twenty, joined together, by the acred bond of paper-jobbing, were next to certain of carrying any point about which they were anxious.

On the 1t of January, 1790, this dometic debt amounted, in principal and interet, to forty millions, two hundred and fifty-ix thouand dollars<sup>68</sup>. A majority of each houe voted for funding the whole mas at its nominal value. How many millions belonged to themelves cannot be acertained until the arrival of that day, which is to dicloe all human ecrets. Thus did the nation offer a dozen or perhaps thirty peculators to it as judges upon their own job.

A member of Congres might, on this occaion, be very fitly compared to an attorney whom you end into court to make the bet compoition that he can with your jut creditors. They had heard of your being partly involent, and offer to tranfer

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<sup>68</sup>Gallati, p. 96.

their claims for an eighth part of their nominal amount. It is the business of your agent to take advantage of this juncture; instead of which he clandestinely buys up all those debts against you, at the reduced price, for which his funds afford him ability. To help himself in a crowd, he encourages other adventurers to buy up all the remaining debts against you in the same way. He then comes forward, in name of himself and his associates, and compels you to give a mortgage for forty millions of dollars, when he could, in reality, have rid you of the whole sum for five millions. You would not think that such an attorney had discharged his trust with fidelity. You never would employ him again. It is even possible that he might be turned out of his profession. Within the last twenty years, Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, an attorney at Edinburgh, was employed to sell an estate. At the time and place publicly appointed, no purchaser appeared, and Mr. M'Kenzie bought it up in his own name. Several of his brethren, men above being suspected of collusion, attended the whole transaction, and gave evidence that they had no jealousy of unfair dealing. The price itself, though alleged to be somewhat low, was not much under the mark. Yet the Court of Seion declared that no factor could buy and sell at the same time. They reversed the bargain, and the house of peers confirmed their decree. But, if Mr. M'Kenzie had been directed to buy an estate at its market price of two thousand five hundred pounds, and if he had first procured it for himself, and thereafter forced his client to pay twenty thousand pounds for it<sup>69</sup>, his gown would have been torn from his shoulders. The first glance from the bench would have announced the annihilation of his scheme.

Of the above forty millions of dollars, a small part was funded at only three per cent. though with the prospect of certain advantages, needless here to be explained, which were supposed to place it on a level in value with the remainder of the debt. Another part, though but a small one, was funded in name of original creditors, the men with palies and rheumatisms caught on board of the Old Jerrey, with wooden legs and weather-beaten faces, whose very looks are disgusting to a friend of order. These heroes promoted an American revolution, when we were fifty times less heavily taxed than any other subjects of the British crown. They began a rebellion when its expence, for a single week, exceeded the value of all the taxes that England had either got or asked for the preceding twenty years. *HUNC tu Romane caveto*. After such doings, they are unfit to be trusted under any government.

For the sake of round numbers, and to be considerably under the fact, suppose that only twenty four millions of dollars, out of the above forty, had been funded in the name of purchasers at half a crown per pound. The interest, at six per cent. comes to fourteen hundred and forty thousand dollars per annum. If this sum had remained in the pockets of those who pay it, we should have been saved from many of the burdensome taxes which are so heavy on the inhabitants of the sea-port towns; and more or less upon every part of the country. Again, those traders or manufacturers, who pay such taxes, must always add more than the net addition, to indemnify themselves for the trouble which attends it, as well as for the advance of money<sup>70</sup>. The enormous dearth of labour must partly be deduced from this cause, and it produces, in an hundred different ways, inconvenience and backwardness to all sorts of business. The

<sup>69</sup>This proportion of one to eight is laid down by Mr. Gallatin as the medium difference between the market price, and the full amount at which the certificates were funded.

<sup>70</sup>This circumstance has been fully explained, and proved in *The Political Progress of Britain*.

expence of collecting or borrowing the money forms also a serious item; and all these together, make a real loss to the public, by these twenty-four millions of dollars, not merely of fourteen hundred and forty thousand dollars, but of at least three millions. This equals the whole principal sum that the buyers of the twenty-four millions advanced. Thus nominally we pay about fifty per cent. but in reality, at the lowest, an hundred per cent. of interest for the sum truly given before hand.

The common body of creditors must have been very glad to see six millions of dollars. This would have doubled their principal and made a very snug adventure. Judging by the statute of limitations, and other desperate leaps of congressional economy, we may be perfectly sure that other creditors would not have got one penny more than they really advanced, if it had not been to serve as a screen for the full gratification of Camillus and his myrmidons. They have ever since been constantly haranguing the public about conspiracies. The greatest rogue always turns king's witness, says the proverb. Nothing, since the new constitution, has, within an hundred degrees, as much the appearance of a conspiracy as this certificate business, unless, perhaps, the uproar which forced Congress to ratify the British treaty.

This was the dawning scene of that government whose wisdom and virtue have rebounded through the four quarters of the globe. The annals of ancient or modern finance record not a more deformed transaction. In the black luxuriance of Roman rapine, a more pregnant field never exercised the ferocious contempt of Claudian, or the majestic severity of Juvenal. If imperial Rome could boast of her Sejanus, and Byzantium of her Rufinus, the future historian of federal glory, may brighten the tints of his canvas, and refresh the verdure of his laurel, by the congenial names of Hamilton <sup>71</sup> and of Smith.

## CHAPTER IV.

British piracies on American shipping in 1796. Case of the schooner John. Of Capt. Samuel Green. British privateers built in the United States. Skirmish in Port Jeremie between the Americans and Capt. Reynolds. Impressments by the *Severn*, the *Hermoine*, and the *Reglus*. Twelve Americans whipped. Case of the brig *Fanny*. Of the ship *Bacchus*. The *Swallow*. The *Paragon*. The *Voluptas*. The *Lydia*. The *Hannah*. Fray at Liverpool; and rout of a press-gang. The *Friendship*. The *Ocean*. Letter from Samuel Bayard. The brig *Polly*. Vigilance of the American Tories. The *Hannah* of Baltimore. The ship *Diana*, of New-York. The ship *Polly*, Captain Mayo.

MR. BACHE has compiled two volumes of speeches on Jay's treaty, which were made in the House of Representatives of Congress, in spring, 1796. It would have been a service of still more consequence to this country, if he had reprinted a collection of the various narratives of British piracy on American vessels in the West-Indies. This monument of buccannery might have served as an useful curb to national vanity, and have taught us, if not quite incurable on that side, to apprehend the meanness of our present maritime condition. The devastation has been going on, with different degrees of violence, since the summer of 1793. A complete account of these piracies would very far exceed our present limits. A few examples are here selected from the mass; and

<sup>71</sup>Excise has gone down in other countries, and it SHALL go down in this. These were the words of Camillus, then Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Isaac Jones, of Philadelphia, when consulted about the tariff act.

beginning with the early part of the year 1796; several miscellaneous anecdotes and observations being occasionally interpered.

A Salem newspaper, of March 8th, mentions the arrival of the schooner John, captain Philip Saunders, from Jamaica. While he lay there, an English officer and five men, from a ship of war, came on board to impress his crew. Only one of them happened to be on board, besides the mate and a boy. The rest were on shore on business. The gang to the sailor. On being told that he was an American replied that they knew this, but wanted and would have them, whatever might be the consequence. Captain Saunders went on board of the ship of war, to reclaim his seaman. The commander told him to go back to his own vessel, make out his account of the wages due to the hand, and send them and his clothes to the ship. In case of non-compliance, he was threatened with a flogging. Whether he obeyed this order, we are not told. The rest of the crew were decreed on shore by the captain, for ten days, till the ship of war sailed, as her declared design was to impress the whole. During this time, the schooner lay exposed to the weather, as well as the insults of the ship of war, without any person to take care of her, except the captain, his mate, and the boy. The ship's crew consisted of eighty-seven men. Of these, thirty-five were said to be Americans, who had been impressed in the West-Indies. Such, at the distance of twenty months, was the success of Jay's appeal to the magnanimity of George Guelf, and of his giving the hand of the meat, drink, ruff, and diamond-loving dame. Captain Saunders further informed, that several vessels belonging to the southern states, were lying at Jamaica, when he left it, without seamen to navigate them home. The crews had been impressed.

The same poet brought an article from the *Minerva*, which is in admirable union with the preceding narrative. An entertainment had been given, a few months before, at Amsterdam, where, the portrait of our beloved Washington, was exhibited as the chief decoration of the room. Webster then gives a long rhapsody, pronounced by some Dutchman, on the President, As a Cato in council; a Caesar in the field; a Hercules in the political tempest; the courage and admiration of proud Albion; Columbia's bulwark, &c. &c. Mynheer would rather have said the joining-block of proud Albion, from which he vaulted into the saddle of sea-robbery; for now, since the mountain of compensation hath been happily brought to bed of its mouse, all parties met, in their hearts, agree, that, from the day when Jefferson left his office<sup>72</sup>, our British concerns could not have been more wretchedly managed than they actually have been. If Hercules had permitted Cacus to keep his stolen oxen, the inertness of his name would have been more intelligible. As for Caesar and Catobut it is needless to tread upon imbecility.

Early, as it seems, in the year 1796, captain Samuel Green made a voyage from Norfolk, in Virginia, to Martinico. He had the command of a fat-ailing schooner, of three hundred barrels burden, and carried a cargo for the British at that island. On his arrival, the consignee hewed him a bill of sale of the vessel, and told him, that he was no longer master, because the schooner was bought for the British government, and to be fitted out as a privateer. If captain Green chose to remain on board, he was told that he might have employment. This offer he refused. Several of the sailors were impressed by the British. Others were enticed to enter as volunteers in the different ships. This was the treatment which other American crews, in the same trade, met with

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<sup>72</sup>The 1st of January, 1794.

as well as his. These privateers, when thus fitted out, were to intercept our shipping in their way to the West-Indies. Thus the United States furnished privateers and seamen for the destruction of their own commerce. This is one proof, among many, of the indifference of some American owners to the personal safety of their sailors. Captain Green arrived from Martinico at Baltimore, about the 14th of March, 1796. He related the above particulars to Colonel Lowry of that town, who gave them for publication to the author. He said, that a merchant of Liverpool was to freight a vessel for Calais or Peterburg, with the previous but concealed certainty before him, that the ship was to be sold; the captain turned adrift without warning, and the crew to be educated or pressed into the Russian or the French service. The attested recital of such a fact would make the owner completely odious to the public. But, in this country, a series of such transactions does not excite the public emotion, or even attention. About twenty-five years ago, an English sailor at Dantzic, was entrapped by a recruiting party, belonging to the late king of Prussia. The man got a letter conveyed to England, and though Frederick proceeded, in all its vigour, the faculty of retention, yet he found it necessary to give Jack his freedom. The story was printed in the English newspapers, and became, for a short time, a topic of conversation. Compare this inability to national rights, with the selfish American apathy, and say which of the two countries has the greatest appearance of being enlightened.

A newspaper of this city, of the 15th of March, 1796, contained a narrative subscribed by Jacob Peteron, master of the ship Polly, of Philadelphia. He says that, on the 29th of January, 1796, he arrived at Cape Nicola Mole, where he had scarcely cast anchor, when the Syren, a British sixty-four, pressed one of his best seamen. On the 31st, he sailed for Jeremie. While he remained in that port, about nine o'clock in the evening, of the 9th of February, captain Reynolds, of the Harriot, a British armed ship in government service, manned his boat and pressed several American seamen from different ships in the harbour. He began with the ship Carolina, of Baltimore, captain Luher.

Next day, Reynolds, when on shore, swore that he would that night make a sweep among the Americans. The latter, hearing of this threat, assembled themselves into two vessels that lay in the harbour, one of them the brig Richard and James of Philadelphia, and the other the schooner Eliza of Baltimore. About nine o'clock in the evening, a boat full of armed men was observed coming from the Harriot towards the Eliza. She was hailed and enjoined to keep her distance. Reynolds caused his men to fire. This was returned; and, after some time, the boat went off. She came back with a fresh supply of men, and again found it prudent to retire. The people in the Eliza then went on board of the Richard and James. Reynolds went on shore, obtained a reinforcement, and came back to a third assault. Finding the Eliza deserted he gave up the attempt. In this contest, the British said that they had seventeen men killed or wounded. The Americans had one killed, and one wounded.

The above account, as to what happened at port Jeremie, was almost immediately confirmed by the arrival of captain Webb, of the brig Nymph. Captain Webb added, that the Americans had presented a petition to the commandant at Jeremie, admiral Murray, for the recovery of their impressed men, and satisfaction for the behaviour of Reynolds. Murray answered, that he had given no orders for the impress, and that he would use his influence to get the men restored; but, when captain Webb left Jeremie, there was no appearance of that taking place. The answer of Murray was

mere mockery. Reynolds durst not have fired a pitol against the real inclination of the admiral. A British officer, in the river Thames, durst no more impress a seaman without orders, than he durst set fire to the city. For the bare loss of so many men, independent of other circumstances, he would have been called to a more severe account, even at Jeremie, unless he had acted by express orders, or connivance.

On this affair, Webster has a curious paragraph<sup>73</sup>. In spite of his British penion, it was necessary to give appearances, by saying something about it. Accordingly he observes, that, heretofore, this villainous business has been justified under the pretence, that the men were British subjects, and indeed this has often been the fact; but these lawless fellows now openly, and avowedly take Americans. The heretofore inuendates an untruth; because, from the beginning, multitudes of Americans were taken without any such pretence. As the admiral, says Webster, did not justify him (Reynolds) it is possible the insulted Americans may obtain redress, and we presume [and what is your reason for that presumption?], all improvements are made without orders from the British government. [The best and only redress will be, when the French shall burn Plymouth and Dover.] Their conduct is now, if possible, aggravated, as it is a direct violation of the treaty; which, to England, is of equal concern with the violation of a parchment. As for acting without orders, that is the constant aim. Dorchester was said to act without orders, when, on the 10th of February, 1794, he made his famous or infamous speech to the savages. Simcoe, undoubtedly, acted also without orders, when he sent a body of British regulars and Detroit militia, to assist the Indians in assaulting fort Recovery. The rank and file, with their faces blacked, and the three British officers dressed in carlet, who kept at a distance, in the rear, and directed the motions of the Putawatimes, were certainly acting likewise without orders. Nay farther, Henry Knox, late Secretary at War, did infallibly act without orders, when he refused to give the newprinters a copy of the long and important letter from Wayne, giving evidence of these facts<sup>74</sup>.

On the 15th of March, 1796, Mr. Samuel Smith, presented to the House of Representatives a protest taken by captain John Green, of a Baltimore brig, trading to the West-Indies. He deposed that, when he was at cape Nicholas Mole, he was on board a schooner from Virginia, where he saw two of the crew, native Americans, impressed

<sup>73</sup>Minerva, March 17, 1796.

<sup>74</sup>This is not a hearsay. Not more than a sixth part of the letter could be obtained. The late Mr. Andrew Brown, was in the War-Office, trying to get a full transcript for the Philadelphia Gazette, and both he and others met with a refusal. They received, besides a list of the killed and wounded, only some scraps which make up a paragraph of about thirty lines. Nothing was offered to transpire in the public prints that could place the behaviour of Simcoe in a proper light. But, on the 21st of November, 1794, it was thought proper to read this dispatch to Congress, with some depositions that had likewise been kept secret. The latter hewed, in the strongest light, the extreme aversion of the Indians to fight Wayne, and the artifices of the British to make them do so. A person who overheard the papers read obtained, a considerable time after, permission to copy them from the repositories of Congress. So late as May, 1796, they were successively printed in the Maryland Journal, the Aurora, and the Argus. Mr. M'Henry, now Secretary at War, being greatly surprised at their appearance, wrote a letter to one of these printers, entreating to know which of his clerks in the war-office had betrayed official confidence; and auring the printer, that if he would give up the name of this correspondent, the mode of discovery should be concealed. Such is the minute vigilance of the American cabinet! and so culpable it is to let the people become acquainted with their own business! In reply, the Secretary was assured of the entire innocence of all his clerks, and advised to proceed with his inquiries.

by the officers of the British ship *Severn*. One of the men was afterwards returned as unfit for duty. The commander of the *Severn* said, that he was authorized, by the late treaty, to take all seamen who had not protections from the United States. In saying this, he paid a compliment to Jay's treaty which it does not merit. All seamen, whether with protections or without them, are alike unnoticed by that paper. On presenting this protest, an insignificant debate ensued in the house. The question was, whether it should be referred to the select committee on American seamen, or to the Secretary at War, that the President might make suitable representations to the British government. It was remitted to the committee. Congress might as well have deliberated, whether the protest should be cast under the table, or into the fire.

The Philadelphia newspapers of the 18th of March, related that captain M'Keever, of the brig *Amiable Creole*, sailed from Port-au-Prince, on the 25th of February, preceding. The captain said that, while he lay there, the *Hermione* frigate preyed, from time to time, a vast number of American seamen out of different vessels. On a moderate calculation, two-thirds of his crew were Americans.

The *Regulus*, another frigate, preyed all hands of all nations indiscriminately, who could not produce protections. Those who refused to do duty were whipped. Four days before captured. M'Keever left Port-au-Prince, twelve American seamen were returned on shore from the *Regulus*, after receiving several lashings for having utterly refused to do duty on board of her. The rest of the imprisoned men, in these two frigates, had found it prudent to comply with British orders. This was the treatment of our seamen fifteen months after the signing of Jay's treaty, and before Congress began to debate on the propriety of accepting it.

REMARKS from the brig *Fanny's* log-book, William Swinburn, master, from the *Wet-Indies*, arrived at New-York, on the 21st of March, 1796.

On Thursday, January 28, 1796, at five P. M. was boarded off St. George's bay, Grenada, by the *Zebra's* boat (a British loop of war), who imprisoned one of the people, John Burt, being born in the United States, and having a regular protection. I accordingly made application to the commanding officer, in expectation of getting him clear, but to none effect; their answer was, they wanted men and must have them.

On Monday, February 8th, at two P. M. was boarded by the *Mermaid's* boat, a British frigate, who imprisoned one of the men (he not being a British subject), and overhauled us very strictly on suspicion of my having sailors towed away. That same night I went on board to solicit for my man. After communicating to the captain my errand, he told me he was certain I had men towed away, and he would send his boat on board, and overhaul us from keel to gunnel; and, after giving me much abusive language, said, he would flog me, and all I had on board. Accordingly, the *Mermaid's* boat came on board with a great many hands, hove the long boat out of the chocks, hoisted up twenty-two barrels of beef, moved part of the ballast, and, as the saying is, turned every thing upside down. They went on board, first being convinced I had no people towed away. I shortly after went on board the *Mermaid* to see if they would send the boat and crew on board to tow the cargo in its proper place, as I had no people to do it, and put the boat in the chocks, &c. and after detaining me all they could, with respect to my people, I was told they had done with me, and bid me go about my business, and get people where I could.

Shortly after I had got on board my vessel, the *Charlotte*, captain Williams, a British loop of ten guns, sent her boat on board, who overhauled us, &c. On the 9th,

at meridian, with much difficulty weighed anchor, and made sail, as I could get no redress, and no probability of getting hands.

Shortly after was brought too by a hot shot from the above ship, and after we hove the sails to the mats, and brought too, he fired no less than half a dozen musket shots, aimed right at us; but providentially we received no hurt from them, though I heard the whistle of several of the balls.

After we had laid some time, they went the boat on board, who rummaged and overhauled; but seeing they could find nothing, they returned on board.

On Thursday, the 11th, at nine A. M. saw a ship to the leeward, which shortly knew to be the same ship, that had boarded us two days before, in St. George's bay.

When he came within a league of us he fired, and continued to do so, as long as the guns would bear, he reaching one way and we the other. When he got into our wake he tacked but did not come up with us until two P. M. when we tacked, and he fetched us and brought us too with another shot. I received a great deal of abusive language from the captain without giving any reasons.

He cursed and damned the Americans and said they were their greatest enemies. He said he had fired twelve shots at us, that I should pay two dollars for the first, and double for every one after: however, I not being willing to comply with this unreasonable request, and seeing he had no business to have fired at us, as he had boarded us the day before, and as he did not think fit to end his boat on board, he offered us to set sail.

This is a short specimen of the usage we meet with from the British cruizers in the West-Indies. All which I can attest to; and much more if required.

WILLIAM SWINBURN.

On the 28th of March, 1796, the ship Bacchus, captain George, arrived at Philadelphia. On the 20th he was boarded by the Thetis, a British frigate. She seized his mate and cabin boy, on a suspicion of their being British subjects. The boy was an indented apprentice.

As it is proper to do justice to all parties, it may here be noticed that, at this time, captain Burnet, of the brig George, arrived in Philadelphia from Kingston, and brought a complaint of the French privateers. He said that several of them were cruising off Jamaica, when he left it. They were very troublesome to American vessels, sometimes plundering them of their cargoes, and otherwise behaving with the greatest insolence. No farther particulars are specified; and this is the first complaint against France, or at most the second, which hath as yet occurred in collecting materials for the present summary of piracies. At the same time, several articles of British rapine have been omitted for want of room. So contracted at that period, was the conduct of these two nations to this country!

A gentleman at Kingston in Jamaica, in a letter to the printers of the Maryland Journal, dated the 25th of February, 1796, gave the following particulars. The Argonaut man of war of sixty-four guns, had, a few days before, went into Kingston, two American vessels. The one was the schooner Swallow, captain Stubbs, from Cape Francois to Boston. Her cargo consisted of cotton and coffee, with nine thousand dollars in specie. The whole property belonged to Mr. Tridale of Boston. The other vessel was the schooner Paragon of Norfolk, laden with coffee, and owned by Mr. Moses Myers of that town. In June, 1794, coffee sold in retail, at Philadelphia, about a shilling per pound. In June, 1795, it had got up to one shilling and four pence. By November, 1796, if not sooner, it rose to two shillings and four pence. The piracies just

now tated, which are only part of hundreds of the same kind, explain, very fully, the cause of this alteration. The writer of the above letter added that both vessels were libelled, and that indeed none need expect to escape that fate, whatever might be the final verdict about them. The very delay, disappointment, and rise of insurance, in consequence of such alarms, impose a ruinous tax on the owners, while, in the mean time, the sailors were frequently freed. Sometimes they were swept off by the yellow fever; and cargoes of a perishable nature were often destroyed while the ship waited for a decision.

The same letter adds that the schooner *Voluptas*, Jonathan Hall, master, of Baltimore, had been sent into Kingston, by the *Severn* of forty-four guns. She had on board a valuable cargo of coffee and cotton, and part of an outward bound freight of provisions, with a large sum of money. The supercargo, Mr. Duncan, was going from Gonaives to the Platform, to purchase coffee to load the ship for Baltimore. The pretence for sending in the *Voluptas* was, that he carried provisions for an enemy's port. At this time, the captain of the *Severn* had kept Mr. Duncan a prisoner for fifty-two days, and threatened to try him, as a British subject, for high treason; although he had with him a certificate of his being an American citizen.

Captain Hall, and Mr. Duncan had been sent prisoners from Cape Nicholas Mole to Port Royal, on board of the *Lark* man of war. On their passage, they were put upon two-thirds of the British seamen's allowance of salt beef and bread. One of them, the letter does not say which, happening to sleep in the next berth to the lieutenant, had his watch and money stolen out of his pocket. It was their opinion that the *Severn* had designed to send the schooner to the bottom, for he run so near as to carry away their bowsprit.

A few days before the writing of this letter, the ship *Lydia*, Robert Blount, master, from Portsmouth in New-Hampshire, had arrived at Kingston. About four leagues to windward of Port-Royal, she had been boarded by the *Regulus*. She took away his mate, and four men. They were all natives of Portsmouth, married, and had regular protections. Before taking them on board, the British captain sent his surgeon into the *Lydia*, to examine the men, and see if they were in good health. The *Regulus* had freed above fifty seamen, went to Port-au-Prince, and from thence to England; so that when the Portsmouth sailors were to see their families, or whether they were ever to see them at all, was extremely doubtful.

The same correspondent gives an account of the conduct of a French privateer to an American brig which, on the 14th of February, had come into Kingston. This privateer had taken the British ship *Barzillai*, captain Blackburn, which left Kingston on the 3d of February, and was taken on the 7th, in sight of Port Royal<sup>75</sup>. The French put Blackburn, with his whole private property, on board of the brig. In his trunk were two bags of money; the plate of the ship's cabin; and two bills of exchange to the amount in whole of eight hundred pounds. The Frenchman said that he declined to take any thing from a prisoner, and wished him a good voyage to Kingston. From the brig this Jacobin took a barrel of beef, and paid fifteen dollars for it. Thus far the letter to the printers of the Maryland journal.

<sup>75</sup>But the misfortune is, that men will oppose imagination to fact. Though we see Great Britain predominant on the ocean, though we observe her pertinaciously reiterating the idea of pacification with France, &c. Camillus, No. v. A valuable predominance, when her vessels were captured in sight of her own ports, and almost in sight of her ships of war!

A Philadelphia print of the 26th of March, 1796, contained an extract of a letter dated March 2d, from Bermuda. The writer mentions that the ship Hannah, captain Hoare, from Philadelphia to France, was, on the 24th of February, taken by the Lynx loop of war. She tript the Hannah of her whole crew, excepting the mate, the cook, and the cabin boy, and ent her into Bermuda. Mot of the hands impreed had protections. The captain of the Lynx had poke, on the day before, with the Roebuck of Philadelphia, and aid that he was prevented from taking her by a violent gale of wind.

An article dated Salem, the 22d of March, gives what is called verbal information by captain Blacker. Part of it is in ubtance as follows:

On the night of the 22d of January, 1796, the pres gang at Liverpool crimped an American eaman, having previoudy erved everal others in the ame way. Two hundred and fifty American ailors aembled, went to the houe of rendezvous of the gang, and recued their companion. They placed the officers of the impres in the centre of the room, obliged them to uncover, and give three cheers to the United States. On the 27th, another American was impreed. His countrymen again aembled, recued the man, killed one of the gang, threw another into the dock, where he was drowned and everely beat the remainder, who fled.

On the 2d of February, the American captains were called before the mayor and magistrates of Liverpool. They were admonihed to keep their crews in order. They made an anwer which mut have occurred to any body excepting a member of Congres vindicating appropriations for the Britih treaty. The account adds that, from thence forward, the Americans were unmoleted.

About the 29th of March, 1796, the ship Friendship, captain Atkins, arrived at Norfolk. The captain aid that, within the capes of Cheapeake, he was boarded by a boat from the Thetis, captain Cochran, which preed a man who had been naturalized for ten years pat. As the Cheapeake is within the territory of the United States, the Britih might as decently have taken him from the treets of Philadelphia. A letter from New-York to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated the 2d of April, informed that his hip, the Ocean, captain Vredenburgh, had been taken on the 31t ult. and ent into Halifax by La Prevoyance, a Britih frigate. The whole crew, at the time of writing the letter, were detained on board of the frigate, except the mater, the firt mate and a boy. The Ocean was from Havre-de-Grace, and the frigate took her, not far from the Highlands, with a pilot on board. The Argus, of April 4th, ays, that before he was dimied for Halifax, everal paengers were mot gracioudly permitted to jump into the long boat, and come up to New-York. When captain Vredenburgh remonstrated, the Britih captain told him that this conduct was jutified by Jay's treaty. The Minerva ays that the Ocean was taken three days before he made land. But the Connecticut goddess of widom is ditinguihed for want of veracity<sup>76</sup>. It is at leat very uncommon to take in a pilot, at uch a ditance from hore; and it is agreed that the Ocean had one. While the Britih were thus plundering American hiping, Mr. Pickering received a letter from Mr. Samuel Bayard, dated London, 29th of December, 1795. The following extract appeared, on the 31t of March, 1796, in the Philadelphia Gazette.

In the coure of this next month, the Judge of the Admiralty has authorized us

<sup>76</sup>Webster is a native of that tate.

to expect an order for the restitution of the veels and cargoes seized and sold by Sir J. Jarvis and Sir Charles Grey, at Martinico, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe.

In the Court of Appeals, also, two illegal sentences of the Vice-Admiralty Courts, in the West-Indies, have lately been annulled, and the conduct of the judges everly censured by the Lords commissioners of appeals.

This intelligence, as if worth a pearl, was communicated by Mr. Pickering to the Committee of Merchants in this city, appointed to superintend the business of indemnification. Nothing but the blindness of interested hope, could have drawn any comfort from such an account. The attainment of an object is at a very indefinite distance, when the parties are only authorized to expect. The annulling of two piracies, out of five or six hundred, was merely eating a tub to the whale. As for the censure bestowed on the West-Indian judges, how much it was in earnest, and how much it was repeated, appears from their persisting, at that very moment, to proceed in the same track. There could not be a more palpable delusion, though indeed the thinness of the disguise almost precludes it from that name. The British had been plundering American merchantmen for almost three years. A treaty, which was to stop every proceeding of the kind, had been ratified eight months before. Yet till piracy and imprisonment went on at full vigour. But when we consider the uncommonly petrified ideas of many merchants in the sea-ports of America, nothing but the most nivelling timidity could be looked for. In summer, 1793, British effrontery declared the French republic in a state of siege; and, under that pretence, confiscated American vessels freighted for any French port with provisions, as if France and her colonies had only been some fortified town with an area of a square mile. At that crisis, merchants of eminence in this city were to be found who vindicated that enormous robbery. If, in a similar situation, any citizen of London had harboured such feelings, the certainty of public abhorrence would at least have forced him to hold his tongue. When Captain Barney, about that time, made a voyage to the West-Indies, and declared his determination, if attacked, of giving battle to the successors of Blackbeard, the tory party in Philadelphia were violent in his condemnation. A report having reached the continent, that the English at Jamaica had resolved to hang him, it was solemnly pronounced, in this city, to be perfectly right; and that he was an incendiary who wanted to embroil the two countries. It was to be expected that such people would abominate the American Annual Register as the veriest catch-penny that ever was published, the mere tittle tattle of jacobinism<sup>77</sup>. They are welcome to feel no excitement except that of disgust at any thing it contains; for, if it had met with their approbation, it would have completely disgusted its author, and that class of people whom he is chiefly desirous of pleasing. It cannot escape observation that the above notice from Bayard contains not one syllable about the imprisonment of sailors. This blank in Jay's treaty, and Bayard's commission, may be compared to the capitulation of a general, who, without a single stipulation about protecting the sick and wounded men of his army, thinks of nothing but the security and free departure of his baggage.

Captain Paulding, of the brig Polly, in a letter to his owners, at New-York from Curacao, dated March 3d, says that he had been sent into Grenada, by the Favourite loop of war, after he had taken from him all his hands, with sailing orders,

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<sup>77</sup>See Gazette of the United States.

letters, invoices, and bills of lading. He was detained for one week. At length he had orders to depart, but could not recover his papers. His cargo was, he says, considerably damaged by his detention. He does not tell whether he got back any of his men, which is very unlikely, or by what means he worked the vessel to Curacao.

The Maryland Journal, of the 13th of April, 1797, has an extract of a letter from an American seaman, dated Spithead, December 6th, 1795, on board the ship Aitance, in which he had been detained from the 20th of October preceding. The man belonged to the Hannah of Baltimore, Captain Wecott. This vessel, with four other Americans, had been carried into St. John's, Newfoundland. He expressed a hope that the Hannah would be liberated. The printers added, that the ticklers for British amity might, upon calling at their office, see the original letter. This intimation was needful in the case where such an article had not been copied from one other print; for in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and perhaps in every seaport town in the union, a number of people are constantly ready to browbeat and even ruin any printer who publishes articles unfavourable to Britain. Thus, at the death of Dr. Franklin, a newspaper of this city observed, that the flags of the ships in the Delaware were lowered. The printer unthinkingly rejoined that even the British,<sup>78</sup> did so. Next day, several of his subscribers came into his office, and, with many reproaches threw up his paper. The author had the story from himself. Indeed no better state of society can be expected in our seaports, where the whole mass of British Tories, who had been doing the utmost mischief in their power to this country during the revolution, were permitted, almost universally, without distinction, to return and mix upon a level with the republican citizens. In private morals, they were just as good as other people. But, in a political light, they were at best concealed, and often proved enemies. In private life, no man would lodge under his roof an incendiary who, for eight years, had been attempting to burn his house. At the late election for Congress, in the county of Philadelphia, one of the most officious of the federal managers had formerly acted as a British guide. He was, for this offence, tried by the state, and very nearly hanged. A host of similar examples might be traced.

The next article in the same Maryland Journal, tells in what subjugation the Tories hold the press. Captain Herring, from Jamaica, had informed the printers that, when the British captured and sent into that island American vessels, the sailors were either turned ashore to starve; or pressed into the British service. He added that all of them received the most indignant treatment from these tyrannical seamounters. For inserting such harsh language, the printers made a long and humble apology. This timidity betrays a feature of degradation unknown in France or England. Was it ever heard of that a British mariner, on returning home from a French jail, durst not publish his complaints in a British newspaper; or that the editor would be forced to apologize for giving him a corner<sup>79</sup>?

<sup>78</sup>A lady, who is very nearly related to Dr. Franklin, had occasion, since his death, to make a voyage to England. In several fashionable companies he met with the coldest treatment, as being connected with the family of a rebel! If George the Third escapes the dagger or the scaffold, his most faithful subjects in Philadelphia, and they are not few in number, will have a notable opportunity for bowing and scraping, on his alighting at Oeller's hotel.

<sup>79</sup>Just below, in the same column, there follows a string of resolutions from Cumberland county, in the state of Maryland, in favour of Jay's treaty. They say that the esteem of his fellow-citizens is the only reward, which he (the President) is willing to receive for his unexampled services. It ignifies

Captain Herring, abovementioned, furnished the printer of the Journal with the following list of vessels left at Kingston, on the 8th of March last, which were all prizes to the Argonaut, Schooners Voluptas, Hall, Baltimore; Active, Compton, do.; Adelaine, Stanley, do.; Fortitude, Ros, do.; Swallow, Stubbs, Boton; Paragon, , Norfolk; and a number of other vessels, belonging to several ports in the United States; in all FIFTY-FIVE.

The infatuation and stupidity of a certain set of people in this country surpasses all description. They embrace every opportunity to revile and exasperate the French, to whom we were at first indebted for independence, and who, at this moment, are the shield which saves us from the implacable fury of Britain.

On the other hand, though they cannot deny the scandalous conduct of our bleeding mother country, they do not wish, if they can help it, to hear a single word upon the subject. Language of this kind, can, they say, be productive of no good; and it may irritate Britain, with whom, you know, we are in amity.

A letter from Norfolk, dated 4th, and published in the Philadelphia Gazette on the 11th of April, 1796, has these words.

A vessel, yesterday, returned from the Mole, which carried out some of the horses, and lost about one half of them. Also a ship from here, arrived there with only four horses alive; and a brig from here lost about one half of the cargo of horses which he carried out, the rest were all sickly.

The next paragraph shows the difference of behaviour at this time, between the French and English privateers. A French cruiser fell in with the schooner Little John, sent her into the Havannah, and detained her five days. The French took half a puncheon of rum, a barrel of bread, and a pygal. The captain gave an order for the amount upon his agent in Philadelphia.

NORFOLK, APRIL 4.

We stop the press to mention the arrival of captain Wanton Steer, of the brig Charlotte, in twenty-four days from Port Royal, Martinique: from him we have obtained the following:

That the ship Diana, of New-York, David Chadeayne, master, on his passage from the East-Indies to New-York, was boarded by his Britannic Majesty's brig Pelican, captain J. C. Searle, who sent an officer and crew on board, and took out the mate, six people, and carried her into Port Royal, where on the 6th of March, while in their possession, he caught fire and was burnt to the water's edge, with all her cargo, of immense value!

The following article is here copied from a Boston newspaper, of the 7th of April, 1796.

### MORE BRITISH AMITY.

Captain Elkanah Mayo, who arrived in town this week from New-York, has favoured us with the following account of the cruel treatment he and his men received from the officers and men of the British frigate La Pique, at Barbadoes, in December last,

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nothing to chime over this impertinent fable of the President serving his country for nothing. Yet though he has asked and received the last cent of his two hundred thousand dollars, besides thirteen thousand nine hundred, to aid him in setting up a house, the friends of order will never cease to prate that he would accept of no alms.

viz. Captain Mayo, in the hip Polly, of Cape Ann, homeward bound, from a whaling voyage, was drove in by tres of weather to Barbadoes, where he lay near three weeks for the arrival of ome Americans to freight his oil home; during which time, the Britih frigate La Pique arrived there from a cruie, and in two days after, preed two of his hands. Captain Mayo applied to the governor for protection, who caued the men to be releaed; three days after, captain Mayo's boat, being ahore with three men waiting for him, the frigate's barge hauled in cloe to his boat, and boarded him with utlaes, to pres the men by force. The men called on captain Mayo, from the hore, who run to the boat for their relief, where he found the crew of the Britih frigate with the tiller of their barge, beating his men over their heads, with aid tiller, till the blood guhed from their mouths and noes, and otherwie mangling them in a barbarous and hocking manner. Captain Mayo prung into the boat and cleared it of the Britih crew. The commanding officer, who was then on the wharf, aid he would have every man aboard the hip. Mr. Woodruff, with whom captain Mayo did buines, being on the wharf, offered his bonds to the captain of the frigate that he would bring his protections on hore. Captain Mayo then went on board his hip to bring his protections. While he was on board, the commanding officer of the frigate, and all the ret of the officers, got into their barge, waiting for captain Mayo, who was returning with all his protections; they boarded him; the commanding officer jumped into captain Mayo's boat with his drawn cutlas, and dragged by force all his men into their barge, and then preented his cutlas to capt. Mayo's breat, and ordered him into the barge, which he refued; after which he pricked him everal times in the breat, and then towed him on board the frigate; he put capt. Mayo's men into the hole among his men who were ick with the yellow fever; he then ordered a pair of irons to be fixed on captain Mayo, which were not, however, fixed; he kept him on the quarter-deck until evening, then ordered captain Mayo's boat to be hauled up, and ordered him on board alone. Capt. Mayo requeted him to let him have a man to go with him, which the captain of the frigate refued; then aid he would cat him off, and let him go adrift, he told him he might perih at ea, to which he replied, he hoped he would. Captain Mayo told him he would not go, unles he cat him off, he then took his barge, and towed captain Mayo on board his own hip; the next morning captain Mayo went to the governor, and complained of the officers' conduct; the governor ordered his men to be immediately releaed, who were accordingly ent on hore. Four days after, three of his men were taken with the yellow fever, which they took while on board the frigate, and which pread through captain Mayo's hip's company: four of his men died of the fever, the ret were obliged to leave the hip, and he hired negroes to pump her. Captain Mayo then chartered veels as he could find them to take his men and cargo to the United States. This bae conduct of our new-treaty-allies occaioned the los of eight thouand dollars to his owners.

I, the ubcriber, do tetify to the above account, ELKANAH MAYO.

While the Britih were going on at this rate, a letter, dated January 17th, was received in Philadelphia, from Samuel Bayard, agent for the United States, at London, on the buines of retitution. Mr. Bayard writes thus:

As oon as minitry learn the line of conduct, which the Houe of Repreentatives mean to purue, I am peruated their conduct, as it regards us, will be les fluctuating. Should the houe coincide with the Preident and Senate, every thing here will go well: hould obtacles, on the other hand, be thrown in the way by the popular branch of

the government, I doubt whether the western posts will be surrendered, or restitution made of our captured property. However, I trust that every man who has any regard to the honour, the faith, or interest of his country, will see the necessity of carrying the treaty fully into effect, so far as regards the United States.

The scope of the letter is, that, if Congress appropriated for Mr. Jay's treaty, compensation would be made for the piracies in the West-Indies. If they did not, the prizes would be kept. This plainly infers, that the British were acting as consummate buccanniers. For, whether the treaty passed or not, they had no title to have taken these vessels. But the superior talents of Mr. Jay had happily interwoven two matters totally distinct. If you sign this treaty of commerce, you shall get compensation for the vessels. If not, we shall have them to ourselves. Before entering upon the old story of debts due to Britain; of the western posts, and of matters relative to the late war; before plunging into treaties of amity, the recent seizure of the vessels should have been fully and separately settled. If that could be done, it was time enough to get into a treaty. If it could not be done, the way for America was to have stood by in wait for contingencies, while an embargo on provisions would have laid the British West-Indies prostrate at her feet. Instead of this obvious policy, matters the most distinct were all jumbled together; and the bait of compensation made America snap at the gilded hook.<sup>80</sup> Suppose that one of her neighbours hath broke into a widow's wheatfield, nightly, for months together, and carried off or destroyed her crops. An envoy is sent to demand satisfaction. The robber answers that he has old accounts to settle with the landlady, that he wants a wife, and that, if he will agree to a settlement, and at the same time let him have her hand, he will enter into one weeping treaty for the whole. Any serviant girl would see the absurdity of this jumbling proposal. She would reply, that intermarriage might come time enough, when former complaints were cleared up. But the object of Mr. Hamilton and his friends was, right or wrong, to have a British treaty; and the present one could not have been got through, but for entangling

<sup>80</sup>In justice to Mr. Jay, it must be believed that his conduct was affected by some reasons not yet communicated to the public. The application of the following anecdote cannot be mistaken. It hews the frequent appeals that Pitt makes to Macedonian logic. On the 9th of February, 1794, colonel Whitlock wrote a letter to general Lavaux, who commanded at Port-au-Paix, in St. Domingo. He required Lavaux to deliver up the town, the forts, and shipping. He then, in the name of the British government, adds thus: The sum of FIVE THOUSAND CROWNS TOURNOIS shall be paid to you in person, or deposited in the bank of England, payable to your order. In his answer, Lavaux says, permit me now to complain to yourself, of the indignity you have offered me, in thinking me so vile, so flagitious, so base, as not to relent, &c. He concludes with ending Whitlock a challenge immediately to meet and fight him. See New Annual Register for 1794, History, p. 338. But if Port-au-Paix was worth five thousand crowns to England, Jay's treaty was worth fifty millions. The Representatives were in the direct way to the destruction of the British West-Indies. A suspension of commercial intercourse, and an embargo, would have reduced both England and those colonies to the utmost difficulty. These two measures would have broke no treaty, nor afforded any pretence for a quarrel, and they would have humbled England too much to leave her any appetite for the wanton declaration of hostilities. All this was so evident, the track pursued by the Representatives was marked with such luminous circumstances of invitation, that nothing but ignorance, corruption, or the most abject imbecility of understanding, could mistake it. Like Sennacherib's angel, Camillus interfered to suggest an express libel on Congress, to tarnish the character, to undermine the interest, and to hamstring the vengeance of America. With a meagre so welcome, so necessary, to the very being of the court of London, Jay must have been a favourite guest. And, after the sacrifices which he made, if he did not pay due attention to the future independence of his family, he is a greater impleton than the world can possibly think him to be.

it with the project of compensation.

On the 8th of April, 1796, a Philadelphia print contained the following extract of a letter from London, dated February 2d.

This moment came from the court of admiralty, where the first case of the captures at Martinique, by Grey and Jervis, was tried this morning: it was reversed, which will be a precedent for all the others, and a point gained for all of us that have cases in the courts here. And now they say, on Saturday next, the lords will do it, and will go on to try the legality of the condemnations in the West-Indies.

As to the point gained for all of us, there is yet very little progress made, nor is it of much concern to the claimants whether there is or not. The above, and Mr. Bayard's letter, are quoted chiefly because they contain not even one single, solitary, word, about the relief of the sailors, who had been torn from their families, and their country, tarred, hand-cuffed, and flogged, to make them enrol in the British service of annihilation. If this book falls into the hands of any of that class of people, they are entreated to reflect for what sort of owners, and what sort of a country, they are braving the hardships of a mariner's life. We have seen how tranquilly Camillus gets over their enormous wrongs. Yet, when a British creditor in the American funds was concerned, he could speak about them like a man who was in earnest. No powers of language, says he, at my command, can express the abhorrence I feel at the idea of violating the property of individuals, which, in an authorized intercourse, in time of peace, has been confided to the faith of our government. In my view, every moral, and every political sentiment, unite to consign it to execration.<sup>81</sup> Compare this glowing style with the frigid accents in which he observes, that it was impossible to help the improvement of American seamen. They should be at least as near our hearts, as the mere pecuniary interest of an English creditor in the American funds. This will be granted by every friend to the country; and, on this principle, every moral and political sentiment will consign to execration, Jay and his treaty, wherein the safety of our mariners has been totally neglected. As for the twenty treaty-making senators, they are neither worse nor better than the numerous bodies of our citizens, who thanked the President for signing this monument of American apathy and instrument by which thousands and ten thousands of seamen were consigned to British mercy. There is no desertion of fellow-countrymen so thoroughly disgraceful in the annals of any independent people under heaven. A century of heroism could hardly wipe out the stain. Fifty-five American ships are captured by a single British corsair,<sup>82</sup> more than a twelvemonth after a treaty of amity had been signed, and above six months after it had been fully ratified. With such intelligence staring in their faces, while every newspaper, for eighteen months preceding, had been suffused with similar information, the FREEEST and most enlightened nation in the world, compelled their representatives, for fear of a British war! to appropriate for the treaty.

As Mr. Hamilton has betrayed so much concern for British creditors, it may be asked why he does not feel equal interest in the state of Maryland? Before the war that province had vested considerable sums of money in the bank of England. On the 17th of December, 1795, a select committee reported to the legislature of that state, that they have no information as to the probability of their recovering the stocks

<sup>81</sup>Camillus, No. 28.

<sup>82</sup>The Argonaut. See above.

in the bank of England, to which they claim a title. When Jay took so much care for the safety of British creditors in American funds, he might likewise have paid some attention to the interest of Maryland in the British funds.

The tenth article of the treaty contains a plain commentary on this topage of Maryland property. It says that neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national difference, be equated or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic, &c. Why then did England equate, or with what pretence of decency does she continue to keep the funds of Maryland? When the Senate and Executive signed the treaty, they might surely have thought of this important omission. But this article has even a worse fault. The words unjust and impolitic contain a direct libel on Mr. Dayton, and that party in the House of Representatives, who, in March, 1794, had proposed to equate British debts, as a security for American compensation. The Senate and President ratified this insult on the Representatives, though, as being a solemn act of government, it contained an attack on the American legislature, a million of times more flagrant than the transitory quib of Barras. Yet the latter is to be made the handle for a French war, while the former, because it came from Britain, was pocketed in silence. If an English minister had subscribed a treaty conveying such a direct reference to, and such an abrupt censure of any previous motion in parliament, the parties aggrieved would have taken the matter up. But indeed no English minister dared to have made such a digression. In discussing the treaty, none of the Representatives adverted to this tacit reproach. The pulse of national dignity seems to beat higher in England than in the United States.

Camillus clamours loudly about the iniquity of America in neglecting the payment of debts due to Britain, before the late war. What here follows, on that head, was related to the author, in January 1796, by Mr. James Madison.

Much noise has been made about the justice of America, in neglecting the payment of debts due to Britain before the late war. In Virginia, it was formerly usual for the planters, in that country, to consign their cargoes of tobacco to a correspondent in Britain, who was vested with a discretionary power of selling them as high as possible. It was often observed, that when two planters had each of them, at the same time, sent cargoes of tobacco of equally good quality to England, the one received perhaps twenty pounds the hoghead, and his neighbour not more than four pounds. There was no regularity or equality in the prices, and this gave rise to complaints and suspicions.

Sometime ago, a gentleman, in Virginia, brought a counter-action against his British creditor, in one of the courts of that state. His plea was, that the creditor and consignee had actually sold his tobacco in Europe at a much higher price than he had stated in balancing their accounts. The facts alleged were clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict for damages to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

## CHAPTER V.

Federal plan for a French War. Specimen of French justice. The Sea Horse. The Muquito. Remarks on the British treaty by Mr. Gallatin. Reply by Mr. Tracy. Hints on the Western insurrection. Case of the brig Maria, captain Wilmans. The schooner William, captain

Scott. Depotic influence of the Tories in American exports. Elegant style in one of their publications. The Polly, captain Wade. The Edward and William, captain Jones. The Ariel. The brig Sifers. Capture of the brig Jay, by the French, and barbarous treatment of the captain. Mr. JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS. Extracts from them NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED. Proofs of his NEGLECT OF ORDERS. Anecdotes relative to the British treaty.

THIS chapter begins with a few instances of the maritime conduct of France and England, that occurred about, or previous to, the commencement of the year 1796. They had been omitted for the sake of brevity. But while this work is printing off, President Adams, and a formidable phalanx in the fifth Congress, are driving the federal chariot, at full speed, to the brink of a French war. One great pretence for this measure is the republican robberies on our shipping in the West-Indies. But if it can be proved that our commerce endured greater injury, in 1796, from England, than it hath since done from France, and that the government of last year took very small concern about the outrages of the former, while it has constantly exaggerated those of the latter, the reader will gradually be convinced of a conspiracy perpetually existing<sup>83</sup> to embroil this country with France, and to entangle her in an alliance with the guinea-note monarchy of Britain<sup>84</sup>.

A letter from Port-au-Paix, dated the 18th of December, 1795, to a merchant in Philadelphia, has the following particulars. Anthoine Chaplin, captain of the *Guillotine*, a French privateer, had maltreated captain M'Keever of the American ship *James*. For that and a similar offence against the ship *Molleville*, of St. Thomas, Chaplin was fined in two hundred dollars, and all damages that might accrue from the illegal capture of three vessels. His privateer was confiscated; and the pirate himself was condemned to fifteen months of imprisonment in irons. I this day saw him, says the letter-writer, chained with a negro working in the street, in the same kind of dress in which he forced captain M'Keever to leave the privateer and go on board an American vessel. So much for our Laveaux's justice.

Anthoine Chaplin was less culpable than Reynolds, and other English kidnappers. His punishment was immediate and complete; but we have never heard a single instance of a British offender meeting with such a check. At the time here spoken of, the American executive had signed Jay's treaty, to the extreme joy of England, and the utmost provocation of France. Yet the former continued to rob America, and the latter did not<sup>85</sup>. For what reason was Laveaux able to execute justice, while admiral Murray

<sup>83</sup>Supra Chap. II.

<sup>84</sup>Private letters from north Britain give curious details about the decline of paper money. Take a guinea-note to the butcher, and you must either lay out the whole with him, or go without your change. He parts with no silver. The only place where hard money has a chance to be had is at the ale house, where, after you spend half a crown, the landlord sometimes gives twenty hillings in cash for your guinea-note. These traits come exactly to the point. They portend the future peace of Europe. A gentleman who left Dublin on the 2d of March, says, that Corke guinea-bank-notes were then at eighteen hillings hard money. Other bank paper had also fallen.

<sup>85</sup>The most solid argument then urged against the French in the West-Indies was, that they had taken many American cargoes upon credit, and either paid an inferior price, or exacted a delay that became equivalent to no payment at all. But we have never been told of their flogging American seamen, to make them enter into the republican service. The convulsive state of the French West-Indies was well known. Anarchy, conflagration, and massacre, trode successively from one island to another. If a merchant in Philadelphia, chose to end his cargo to such a market, he could expect no better

could only promise to use his influence? Thus Pichegru might have promised to use his influence with one of his own corporals. The fact seems to have been this. The Directory still valued federal friendship as something; while Pitt held it as nothing.

On the 4th of January, the schooner Hiram, captain Brooks, arrived at Hartford in Connecticut. He related, that the Sea Hore, captain Smith, from Guadaloupe for Boston, had all her crew, excepting the master and first mate, taken out by an English ship. She was sent to Antigua, and released, but her crew were detained on board of the ship that took them.

A more complete account of the sufferings of captain Smith and his people, was given by himself, dated Baltimore, January 5th, 1796. On the 13th of November, preceding, he was taken by the frigate *Reource*, captain Watkins. Five of his men, two of whom had the fever, were impressed. A prize-master and four men were put on board of the *Sea-Hore*. They confined captain Smith for three days below, under the guard of two men with drawn cutlasses, and loaded pistols. While captain Smith was on board of the *Reource*, he was ill treated by a midshipman; and told him that he would not be insulted by a boy. Captain Watkins said, that, if he had heard the expression, he would have tied up and flogged Smith for daring to insult his majesty's officer. To the feelings of an enlightened federalist, this language may be acceptable. Watkins offered him two hundred pounds, and a share of the prize-money, to say that the ship was French property. At Antigua, the first mate of the *Sea Hore* died, and the president caused his body to be thrown into the sea. He also sent a pilot and negroes on board to carry the vessel out to sea. Captain Smith offered to knock them down. The president sent for him, and threatened to cause the fort to fire into the vessel, if he did not go out to sea, either with men or without them. On Smith's refusal, the president said that he would have him confined. What a splendid blaze of British honour and hospitality! And how fondly would Noah Webster have chuckled over it, if the scene had only passed in a French port instead of an English one! Watkins had brought three other American prizes into Antigua. He cut them out of a port in Guadaloupe; and, their registers being in the office on shore, he boasted of them as a sure prey. They were, notwithstanding, discharged. How captain Smith got hands to work his vessel to Baltimore does not appear. Two leagues from Cape Henry, he was boarded by admiral Murray, who, as if the poor man had not already suffered enough, took from him Wilkinson Gilt, a mate whom he had shipped at Antigua. Somebody called citizen Hughes, is sincerely thanked for supplying him with part of a crew. But whether this was Victor Hughes, or where the help was given, we are left in the dark.

On the 8th of January, 1796, the brig *Experience*, captain Houton, arrived from Port-au-Prince at Philadelphia. He informed, that three British ships of war, at the former place, pressed every American who could not produce a protection. They were chiefly manned with American seamen. A number of our vessels, lying at Port-au-Prince, were in a most distressed situation for want of hands.

A letter from St. Kitts, dated 4th January, 1796, and received by a merchant of Philadelphia, says, that the brig *Fame*, captain Medlin, of this port, was about to sail

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reception, nor did he, in all cases, merit much sympathy. These speculators raised the price of flour from even dollars per barrel, to fifteen, to the utter oppression of the labouring poor in this and other seaport towns. In Britain, neither the laws, nor even the people would have endured such foretelling.

for it. The letter adds, that he had been plundered by a French privateer, but gives no particulars.

On the 17th of January, the *Muquito*, captain Harhaw, arrived at Baltimore from Bourdeaux. On the voyage, he was met by the *Huar*, a British frigate. His keys were taken, his chests broke up, and every thing taken that the British could lay their hands on. They also drank a case of his wine, and freed the *Muquito's* mate, and one of the hands, who was an American.

Thus far we have instances of British piracy, formerly overlooked or omitted, as observed in the beginning of this chapter. The reader must have become tired with this uniform and disgusting tale of our commercial degradation. As a relief to the melancholy picture, let us turn, for a moment, to the debates on the British treaty. The enthusiasm of attachment which it inspired, forms one of the most singular phenomena in the history of the human mind. Many of its sanguine advocates were men unexpecting of a sinister design.

On the 26th of April, 1796, Mr. Gallatin, in speaking of the British treaty, had these words:

The fact was uncontroverted, that the British still continued to impress our seamen and to capture our vessels. If they pretended to justify that conduct by the treaty, it became necessary to obtain an explanation of the doubtful articles; if there was nothing in the treaty to justify it, their acts were acts of hostility; were an infraction of that treaty; and even, according to the doctrine of those gentlemen who thought that, in common cases, the house had no discretion, the treaty once broken by one party, was no longer binding on the other; and it was the right as well as the duty of this house, not to proceed to pass the laws necessary to carry it into effect, until satisfactory assurances were obtained, that these acts should cease, and until Great Britain had evinced a friendly disposition towards us<sup>86</sup>.

It was impossible to conceive a plainer, or a more substantial argument. These few lines contain just enough to have convinced an audience of accessible understandings, of the propriety of suspending proceedings toward fulfilling the British treaty, till an effectual check had been given to British piracy. On the 27th of April, Mr. Tracy rose in answer to Mr. Gallatin. Two pages shall be here given from his speech. The first is as follows:

It had been acknowledged, by Mr. Gallatin, that a new negotiation, at present, cannot be expected. Great Britain poses the pots, the confidence of the Indians, the many millions of dollars deplored from our commerce, the benefits of our trade, and proceeds to make more invasions on our property and our rights, and yet the gentleman says we will not go to war! What would be the American conduct under such a state of things? Would they tamely see their government trut, attempt to look big, call hard names; and the moment they were faced, like an over-grown lubberly boy, shrink into a corner? Is this, he asked, the American character? He thought himself acquainted with a part of the United States, too well, to believe they merited such a character; the people where he was not acquainted, whatever might be the character in other parts of the union, were not of the stamp to cry Hoannah to day, and crucify to-morrow; they will not dance round a whisky pole one day, and cure their government, and, upon hearing of a military force, sneak into a wamp. No,

<sup>86</sup>Bache's Debates, vol. ii. p. 266.

aid Mr. Tracy, my immediate constituents, whom I very well know, understand their rights, and will defend them, and if they find that the government either cannot, or will not protect them, they will at least attempt to protect themselves. And he could not feel thankful to Mr. Gallatin for coming all the way from Geneva, to give Americans a character of puillanimity<sup>87</sup>.

This rhapsody makes up with ill-nature what it wants in meaning. From the first part of it, where the gentleman speaks of the injuries committed on this country by England, one would suppose, that he was going to recommend an immediate exertion of American vengeance. But, so far from that, he only recommended that we should kiss the British rod by instantly appropriating for Jay's treaty. The blustering sound of his words, and the abject prostration of his ideas form a striking contrast. His comparison between Connecticut and the western counties of Pennsylvania is a masterpiece of vulgar calumny. That the people of the former state are as brave as any in the union has never been denied; and the convention of Saratoga will, for ages to come, be remembered and cited as a monument of their courage. But this ought not to be converted into a handle for reproach, and much less for slander, against other states. As to the western insurrection, it is time that we should begin to speak truth about it. The way in which that affair was suppressed did, in itself, discredit the government of the country. The late king of Prussia would not have thought all the military conduct displayed about it, worth an ensign's commission. Here are a few specimens of the federal army.

On Thursday the 13th of November, there were about forty persons brought to Parkin's house, by order of general White; he directed to put the damned rascals in the cellar, to tie them back to back, to make a fire for the guard, but to put the prisoners back to the father end of the cellar, and to give them neither victuals nor drink. The cellar was wet and muddy, and the night cold; the cellar extended the whole length, under a log-house, which was neither floored, nor the openings between the logs daubed. They were kept there until Saturday morning, and then marched to the town of Wahington. On the march, one of the prisoners, who was subject to convulsions, fell into a fit: but when some of the troop told general White of his situation, he ordered them to tie the damned rascal to a horse's tail, and drag him along with them, for he had only feigned having the fits. Some of his fellow prisoners, however, who had a horse, dismounted, and let the poor man ride: he had another fit before he reached Wahington. This march was about twelve miles. The poor man, who had the fits, had been in the American service, during almost the whole of the war with Great Britain.

General White has not denied this accusation, nor prosecuted the historian who records it. Hence we must admit the statement to be true; and New Jersey may congratulate herself on the acquisition or production of a second DUKE OF CUMBERLAND. Mr. Findley gives some farther traits of this federal hero. Stockdale was forbid, on the peril of his life, to administer any comfort to his neighbours, though they were perishing with cold, and famishing with hunger. The general treated the prisoners, as they arrived, with the most insulting and abusive language, causing them all to be tied back to back, except one man, who held a respectable rank, and who, however, was said to be one of the most guilty in his custody. One of the nearest neigh-

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<sup>87</sup>Bache's Debates, vol. ii. p. 295.

bours, who had a child at the point of dying, and observing that they were bringing in the whole neighbourhood prisoners, without regard to guilt or innocence, went and gave himself up to general White, expecting that, as he was conscious there was no charge against him, he would be permitted to return to his family on giving bail, but he also was inhumanly thrown into the cellar, tied with the rest, and refused the privilege of seeing his dying child; nor was he permitted to attend its funeral, until after many entreaties he obtained that liberty, accompanied with the most horrid oaths and imprecations. Of the small honour acquired in this expedition, a great part falls to the share of captain John Dunlap, of this city. Captain Dunlap and his party, while they behaved with the greatest dexterity in taking the prisoners, treated them with as much politeness and attention as their situation would admit of, and engaged their gratitude by accompanying unavoidable severity with humanity<sup>88</sup>. At Carlisle, a part of our army, after a hearty dinner, were on the point of setting fire to the town, and of charging each other with the bayonet. Mr. Tracy is left to judge whether such conduct was not as bad as that of dancing round a whisky pole. But when the member attempts to stigmatize the whole constituents of Mr. Gallatin, as rebels and poltroons, it is hard to find, within the compass of decency, a term suitable to his behaviour.

Mr. Tracy farther complained of Mr. Gallatin for having said that the negotiation with Great Britain was begun in fear, carried on through fear, and the treaty made by the same motive; when it arrived in this country the Senate sanctioned it, and the President placed his signature to it from fear and now there was an attempt to obtain the sanction of the House of Representatives from fear. All these expressions, in an unqualified manner, the gentleman had applied to this country, in its most important transactions, by its most important characters, and to crown all, we were to defeat the treaty, and let it down quietly under injuries the most irritating, and not attempt a redress, or to do any thing like going to war. Under impressions made by such declarations, he had said what he had, and he now said, he wished to look in the face of Mr. Gallatin, or Mr. Heiter, or any other, who dared say, the American character was that of cowardice. He would say again and again, it was madness, or worse, to suppose we could defeat this treaty and avoid a war.

What Mr. Gallatin says about fear is perfectly true. Mr. Tracy always takes it for granted, that America had no medium between the acceptance of Mr. Jay's treaty and a British war. An embargo for four months would have reduced the mother country to our terms, without occasion for the firing of a pistol.

Mr. Tracy next denies the reality of British impressions. He took this opportunity to ask for the proofs of such transactions, as impressing our seamen, by the British government. He declared he knew of none; and had never heard one instance of the British government either avowing the right, or practising upon it, of impressment of an American into their service; many instances had occurred of complaints to the government, and all were immediately redressed; and, although it was become very fashionable to calumniate the British government, he was impelled, from his own belief and conviction on the subject, to say, that no such instance had ever taken place or would ever, of the British government, justifying the impressment of natives of the United States, or one who was an acknowledged citizen. Is it not unfair, said Mr.

<sup>88</sup>Findley's History of the Insurrection, p. 202.

Tracy, to attribute to the government unauthorized misconduct of individuals, far removed from the eat and controul of the government? It was equally unreasonable to say, that we were not protected by the treaty, and should not be, when the British government had promised to pay for all former depredations made in that way upon our commerce, was it not reasonable to suppose, they would prevent or pay for any such depredation now made? And they certainly would prevent all such, which were not from the confusion of war rendered inevitable.

As for the proofs of impement, the gentleman is referred to the deposition of Cyprian Cook, emitted at Norwich in Connecticut. As for his never hearing of one instance, where the British government avowed the right of impement, or practiced upon it, the inference must be, that Mr. Tracy has ears of a particular construction. Whether Mr. Pitt himself asserted the right is of no consequence. The British, in the West-Indies, universally avowed and practiced upon it. Mr. Tracy says that all complaints to government were immediately redressed. He should have told us what redress was obtained in the case related by captain Cook. He then mounts upon that favourite topic of the British officers acting without orders. Compensation closes the chorus. We now proceed with the list of British piracies, leaving Mr. Tracy to deny their existence, as long as he shall think proper.

A Philadelphia newspaper, of the 8th of April, 1796, informs, that the brig Maria Wilman, of Baltimore, captain Oaks, was taken in Tortola by the Bull Dog loop, and there sold at auction. She was from Demarara, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and coffee. It farther says, that, on Monday, the 11th of April, 1796, the brig Charlotte, of Providence, arrived at Baltimore, in thirteen days from Martinique. Captain Watts, of the schooner Alexandria, of Alexandria, came passenger, along with a number of other Americans. Their vessels had been contracted for, and they were obliged to leave them. This corroborates the account already given by captain Samuel Green. In summer, 1793, Gideon Henfield and John Singletary had been arrested on board of the Citizen Genet, a French privateer, lying in the Delaware, and Henfield was tried in this city, soon after, for having enlisted in the French service. In spite of a butle made by government, he was acquitted. In the eye of reason, it seems equally culpable to have sold privateers to Britain, yet no notice has been taken of that practice.

A paragraph from Fredericburg, dated April 1st, 1796, says, that, last week, arrived in the river, the schooner William, captain John Scott, from Baatterre, St. Kitts. He said that on the 23d of February, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, in Baatterre road, he was boarded by a boat with five men with cutlasses. They belonged to a British armed loop lying there. They ordered William M'Coy, a native of Fredericburg, into the boat; but, being prevented from taking him, they went back to the loop. Immediately after, they returned with their commander, one Williams, and an additional number of men, armed with pistols and cutlasses. They took away from the schooner, John Mansfield, William M'Coy, and two blacks. Next morning, captain Scott went on shore, and proved these people to be citizens of the United States. He could recover only the two blacks. Every American at the port shared a similar fate. A Baltimore schooner was stripped of all her hands, excepting the mate and a boy.

A practice had for some time prevailed at Norfolk, in Virginia, of sending hoists to the British West-Indies to mount their cavalry. This, if not a breach of neutrality,

was at best a plain enough indication to France that we preferred the most petty self-interest to any success on her side. A Kingston newspaper, of the 23d of February, 1796, has the following article. Captain Huntington reports, that, when he left America, admiral Murray, with his squadron, was lying in Hampton road, waiting to convoy the horses that were purchased for the dragoons in St. Domingo. Two articles, dated Philadelphia, April 12th, say, that three of these vessels, with their freights of horses, were taken by the French, and sent into Cape Francois. This is the only capture by the French of American shipping that has yet occurred in compiling the last or the present chapter.

The Federal Gazette of Baltimore, of the 15th of April, 1796, contains a letter from Tortola. The writer mentions the irregular proceedings of the British court of admiralty in that island, respecting American captures. The captains of the ships of war were permitted to detain the masters and supercargoes of the prizes as prisoners on board of their vessels, till they were deprived of opportunities for employing proper counsel. Enormous costs were granted, of which the bench received a share. Some particular circumstances of injustice are mentioned in the case of the *Maria Wilman*, captain Oaks, who, in the same newspaper, is noticed as having, at this time, arrived safe with his vessel at Baltimore. It is likely that he wrote this very letter; but perhaps neither he nor his owners durst avow it, for fear of offending the British party. In an independent country, this dread may seem strange, yet nothing is more notoriously true, than that such influence is extremely active and formidable. Every mercantile man, and every newspaper, who dares to speak, with energy, of the insolence and rapine of the Queen of Isles, runs imminent hazard of persecution. The British Tories, in our seaport towns, encouraged by the American interest, will spare no toil or expence to make him insolvent and infamous. General description cannot convey a complete picture of their proceedings. Their own pencil furnishes the best portrait. Here follows an extract from a federal electioneering hand-bill. An hundred years hence, it may be hoped, that Americans will turn over such outcasts of typography, with the same contemptuous pity as an Englishman of the present age looks back on the allies of Settle and Tom Browne<sup>89</sup>.

To the Citizens of New-York.

Jacobin men and jacobin measures are all hollow and rotten. An instructive instance has just occurred. The bank of Pennsylvania was established in opposition to the bank of the United States. A jacobin president, secretary, and a majority of jacobin directors were appointed. The issue has disclosed a scene of jacobin villainy. It turns out, that the president, secretary, and the notable John Swanwick, have fraudently, and by collusion, drawn out of the bank one hundred and seventy thousand dollars more than they had a right to. John Swanwick, the famous French American democrat, whom the good democrats in Philadelphia have lately made a member of Congress, in opposition to the prudent and honest part of the city, now appears in his true colour, an unprincipled windler. Such is the authentic intelligence just received from Philadelphia. And yet a large body of citizens, many good but deluded ones, are training every nerve to place once more in Congress the aristocratic, democratical, jacobinical, Edward Livingston. Pause, fellow-citizens; be assured time will prove to his most infatuated followers, that he is as rotten and hollow as his compeers.

<sup>89</sup>See Johnson's Life of Dryden.

Poterity, if this page chances to reach them, will naturally ask where lies the propriety of reprinting such rubbish? The answer is, that such writings were, in December, 1796, propagated at New-York, with the approbation of a very numerous party. The design was, to defeat the re-election of Mr. Livingston as representative in Congress for that city; and while any remembrance of this handbill shall remain, its authors and its abettors must be abhorred by every honest man.

The bank of Pennsylvania was not established in opposition to the bank of the United States. The field of competition was alike open to every person. It has never been said that the Pennsylvania bank used an unfair means to rival or injure the bank of the United States. The latter is here referred to, as if it were something sacred; and yet the holders of its stock are ashamed or afraid of telling their names<sup>90</sup>. Mr. Swanwick did not, in the close of 1796, nor for a long time before it, owe the Pennsylvania bank a dollar. Here he is charged as an unprincipled swindler, for having made fraudulent draughts out of it. Those who voted for his election opposed the honest part of this city. But even if it had been all as true as it was false, this had nothing to do with the election of Livingston, any more than the idle story of Mr. Gallatin, keeping under hedges, afforded a reason for rejecting general Dearbourne<sup>91</sup>. The same time of defamation, falsehood, and vulgarity, runs through a very large proportion of the writings of the federal party. So many different examples are here given to convince people, at a distance from the scene, that these are not partial specimens. One would think that the friends of order have imported a cargo of Coacks or Hottentots to act as their penmen. Their encomiums are, if possible, more loathsome than their invective. To censure President Washington is ranked, by the Columbian Centinel, with ridiculing \*\*\*\*\*\*, or black-guarding the Bible<sup>92</sup>.

Recurring again to the case of the Baltimore brig, it may well be supposed, that captain Oaks was afraid of provoking such a storm of censure. For the same obvious and weighty reason many narratives of British piracy have been secreted, by the sufferers, from the public prints. Of the fifty-five ships taken by the Argonaut, perhaps no regular account of the capture of six has appeared in any newspaper.

The Maryland Journal, of the 2d of May, 1796, gives the following account as from captain Wade of the schooner Polly, from Jamaica. He says, that from the 20th of February to the 1st of April, thirteen American prizes had been sent into Kingston. Three of these were schooners, belonging to Oliver and Thomson, of Baltimore. Another was a new copper-bottomed ship from Baltimore to Calcutta.

On the 3d of May, the schooner Edward and William, captain Levin Jones, arrived at Baltimore, in nineteen days from Port-au-Paix. In the passage, he met with a brig from Port-au-Prince bound for New-London. The people told captain Jones, that five of them had been impressed by a British frigate. On the 28th of April, they were chased by another, but night coming on they got out of her way.

On the same day, the Ariel, captain Fisher, arrived at Baltimore from Jacquemel. He had taken the schooner Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, from Jamaica. The captain gave him an account of twenty-seven American vessels carried into that island for trial, and of two carried into the Mole, which were to be sent to Jamaica. He adds, that

<sup>90</sup>Supra, chap. ii.

<sup>91</sup>Ibid.

<sup>92</sup>Aurora, January 4th, 1797.

all veels to or from French ilands were eized.

On the 17th of April, the brig Sifers, captain Brent, arrived in Hampton roads from Guernsey. She had, on the 12th of March, been boarded by the Thetis, a Bermudian corair. Thee pirates took out the mater and crew, rummaged the veel, broke up all the letters and papers, and, after three hours, permitted her to proceed.

BOSTON, APRIL 16.

By an arrival, on Saturday, of a veel from Curracoa, we received the following protet of Hugh Wilon, mater of American brig called the Jay, belonging to Baltimore; who being duly worn before the notary royal and public of St. Bartholomew, declareth:

That, having got his veel captured and condemned, as hereafter will appear, and having had his log-book and all the papers belonging to the veel and to himself taken from him, all to the hiping articles and a mall memorandum book of his private diburements, he is obliged to give his declaration from memory, and to the bet of his recollection, viz. that, on the 10th of April lat, 1795, he ailed in aid brig from St. Pierre, in the iland of Martinique, bound to Antigua: that, on the 12th of aid month, in the morning, he was boarded by the French armed chooner called, (as near as he could recollect) the Alhenienne, commanded by one Pacal from Guadaulope, under the lee of which iland the brig then was, and in the evening was carried into Baaterre road, in aid lat iland. That the ame deponent and all his crew were immediately put on board a French loop of war, where they were detained about eight or ten days, without knowing what was the intention of the French to do with the aid brig, and without ever having been heard or examined. That the deponent and the upercargo, Mr. John Starck, were ent on hore and conducted to the interpreter or linguiter, who told them the brig Jay and her remaining cargo, coniting in corn and taves, had already been condemned, and who furnihed Mr. Starck with a copy of the condemnation. That Mr. Starck was put at liberty; but the deponent was, the next day, thrown into Baaterre goal, where he remained about ten days, after which he was drove out of the aid goal and put in chains, on board a mall French chooner bound to Point-a-Petre, the deponent lying all the paage (about ixty hours), with eight prioners more chained to the ame bar, in the hold of aid chooner, upon the tone ballat, with a very canty and indifferent food. That, having arrived in uch a ituation at Point-a-Petre, the deponent was immediately put on board one of the prionhips in the harbour, where he was detained for near eight months, that is to ay, until the 1t intant, (January 1796) when captain Wheeler, of the brig Peggy, of New-York, having obtained permiion to pick out American ailors, that might be found on board of the different prion hips, came along ide the hip, where the deponent was detained. That having made his cae known to him, he the aid captain Wheeler took the deponent along with him, and put him on board the aid brig Peggy. That on the 11th int. or thereabout, the deponent went in aid brig from Point-a-Petre, and arrived in this harbour of Gutavia yeterday, the 13th int. without yet knowing what has become of his veel, the brig Jay, her cargo, or any thing belonging to her, and without ever having been heard, either in behalf of aid property or of himself, during all the time of near nine months, he was detained in Guadaulope, plundered of every thing belonging to him, and not left a econd hirt to put on; that, during his detention in Point-a-Petre, captain Lyle of Baltimore, as he paed by the aid prionhip, having een and recollected the deponent, had applied to the commiaire de

guerre in his behalf, but in vain, as aid captain Lyle afterwards told the deponent.

[Here follows the protet of the judge and notary public, declaring the capture and condemnation to be contrary to the law of nations, and of humanity; the whole is dated at Gutavia, (St. Bartholomew) the 14th January, 1796.]

The inertion of the preceding article, ought to vindicate this work from the upicion of a deire to conceal or palliate the injuries committed againt American commerce by the French republic. Nothing of that nature has been intentionally overlooked; for the only object of the author is the dicovery and publication of truth, without the mallet concern what nation, or what individual may chance to appear in an unfavourable light. From this intance of French piracy, we return to Britih depredations.

A paragraph, dated Norfolk, April 26th, 1796, mentions the arrival of the chooner Eleanor, captain Jackon. He gave an account of the Huar, a Britih frigate, having captured the hip Alexander of Yorktown, captain Orr, from Libon to Norfolk. The crew were taken on board of the Huar, and the hip herelf was ent to Halifax. The Maryland Journal, of the 2d of May, gives account of the chooner Betey of Boton, captain Philips. She was taken by the Britih, but re-captured by the crew, who delivered up the Britih as prioners to the French, at Jacquemel. The ame newspaper tells of the eizure of the hip Alexander, of Baltimore, by the Britih. She was bound from Demarara for Baltimore. The captors ent her into Grenada, where the cargo was libelled. Here is alo a tatement from captain Wade of the chooner Polly, of thirteen ail of Americans which had been ent into Kington, Jamaica, between the 20th of February, and the 1t of April, 1796. One of thee veels was bound from Baltimore to Calcutta.

It eems amazing that, in the face of uch injuries, any member of Congres could recommend appropriations for the Britih treaty. Public curioity has been excited by the concealment of Mr. Jay's intructions. Acces has been obtained to this paper, and leave has been given to make an abstract of every material part of it. This, though not in form, yet in ubtance, will anwer the end in view.

Some notice has already been taken of the ingular conduct of the executive in refuing to treat with Genet becaue the Senate were not then itting, and thereafter, while they actually were in eion, of his reolving to enter into a Britih negociation, and nominating Mr. Jay as envoy, without giving the Senate previous intimation of uch a deign. The meage does not ak either advice or conent, but abruptly declares that he has thought proper. This is not the contitutional tyle of aking advice, or conent. The departure from the pirit of the contitution is obvious.

The meage was received by the Senate on the 16th of April, 1794. On the 17th, a motion was made in the following words: that previous to going into the conideration of the nomination of a pecial envoy to the court of Great Britain, the Preident of the United States be requeted to inform the Senate of the whole buines with which the propoed envoy is to be charged. This motion was negatived. Thus the advice and conent of the Senate, as required by the contitution, were overlooked. Without consulting them, the Preident reolved to enter into a negociation, and named an envoy. When he ent down the meage to the Senate as to his having done o, he did not let them know what the negociation was to be about. If the words advice and conent mean any thing, it mut urely be that the Senate are to be previouly acquainted with and consulted upon the buines that an ambaador is going to undertake. There can

be no other rational explanation of the phrae. The Senate could not pretend to give their advice about the expediency of commencing a treaty, when they did not know the terms on which it was to begin. Yet such is the spirit in a majority of that body that they refused, as appears above, to request a communication from the President upon this point. They had a title to have demanded such an éclaircissement. In private life, it would be mockery to ask a man to consent to any business, without first telling him the scope of it. Without such knowledge it is impossible that he can give any thing deserving the name either of advice or consent.

On the 19th of April a motion was made in the Senate of which the following is part. That to permit judges of the Supreme Court to hold, at the same time, any other office or employment emanating from, and holden at the pleasure of the Executive, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and, as tending to expose them to the influence of the Executive, is mischievous and impolitic. This motion passed in the negative, ten to seventeen. On the 27th of November, 1794, Dr. William Smith objected in Congress to the democratic society of this city, the holding of such a doctrine. But its being supported by so large a part of the Senate ought at least to have softened the severity of his censure.

We now come to the instructions of our envoy. Of these an entire copy cannot, as above stated, be obtained; but permission has been procured to make a copious abstract. They set out with directing Mr. Jay to obtain redress for the piracies committed on our commerce by authority of instructions from the king and council. He is next enjoined to draw to a conclusion all points of difference concerning the peace of 1783. The Executive then expresses a wish, that the debts, the interest claimed upon them, and all things relating to them, be put outright in a diplomatic decision, as being certainly of a judicial nature to be decided by our courts. If this point could not be obtained, he was to support the doctrines of government, with arguments proper for the occasion, and with that attention to his former public opinions, which self-respect will justify. This phrase, as to former public opinions, does not seem very happy. Mr. Jay, as a judge, had declared, from the bench that the English were justified in detaining the western posts, on account of the debts due to Britain. Hence, attention to his former opinions, would lead him to vindicate the latter, at the expence of America.

The instructions proceed to say, that, the British government, having denied their abetting the Indians, we must, of course, acquit them. But we have satisfactory proofs, one of which, however, cannot, as you will discover, be well used in public, that British agents are guilty of stirring up, and arming, with arms, ammunition, and warlike implements, the different tribes of Indians against us.

It is incumbent upon that government to restrain these agents, as a forbearance to restrain them, cannot be interpreted otherwise than as a determination to countenance them. Mr. Jay was farther directed to insist, that the Indians dwelling in the territories of one, shall not be interfered with by the other. He was likewise enjoined, to explain the pacific wishes of America, in case that he should find the court of London equally disposed for amity. Mr. Jay was, besides, instructed to mention the dangerous effect that might be produced upon the minds of the citizens of America, by the continuation of outrages in the West-Indies, while, at the same time, our courts gave entire authority to claims for British debts. Mr. Jay was, in particular, enjoined to consider the inexecution and infraction of the treaty, as standing on distinct grounds

from the vexations and poliations; so that no adjustment of the former, is to be influenced by the latter. Mr. Jay was, in the next place, intrusted, if he should be able to obtain satisfaction, as to the trepases on the treaty of 1783, and as to the Wet-Indian piracies, to found the British ministry on the subject of a commercial treaty. If he found this subject eligible, he was especially directed to insist upon the following points.

1. Reciprocity in navigation, and particularly to the Wet-Indies, and even to the East-Indies.

The admission of wheat, fish, salt-meat, and other great staples, upon the same footing with the admission of the great British staples in American ports.

3. FREE SHIPS TO MAKE FREE GOODS.

4. Proper security for the safety of neutral commerce in other respects; and particularly, by declaring provisions never to be contraband, except in the strongest possible case; as the blockade of a port; or, if attainable, by abolishing contraband altogether. By defining a blockade, if contraband, must continue, in some degree, as it is defined in the armed neutrality. By restricting the opportunities of vexation, in visiting vessels, and bringing under stricter management privateers, and expediting recoveries against them for misconduct.

5. Exemption of emigrants, particularly manufacturers, from restraint<sup>93</sup>.

6. Free export of arms and military stores.

7. The exclusion of the term "the most favoured nation," as being productive of embarrassment.

8. The convoy of merchant ships, by the public ships of war, where it shall be necessary, and they be holding the same course.

9. It is anxiously to be desired, that the fishing grounds now engrossed by the British, should be opened to the citizens of the United States.

10. The intercourse with England makes it necessary that the disability arising from alienage, in cases of inheritance should be put on a liberal footing; or rather abolished.

11. You may discuss the sale of prizes in our ports, while we are neutral; and this, perhaps, may be added to the considerations which we have to give, besides those of reciprocity.

12. Proper help, defence, and succour, against pirates, shipwreck, &c.

13. Full security for the retiring of the citizens of the United States from the British dominions in case a war should break out.

14. No privateering commissions to be taken out by the subjects of the one, or the citizens of the other party, against each other<sup>94</sup>.

15. Consuls to be admitted in Europe, the West and East-Indies.

16. In case of an Indian war, none but the usual supplies in peace shall be furnished.

17. In peace, no troops to be kept within a limited distance from the lakes.

18. No stipulation whatever is to interfere with our obligations to France.

19. A treaty is not to be continued beyond fifteen years.

The above enumeration presented, in a general point of view, the objects which our Executive considered as desirable to be comprehended in a commercial treaty.

<sup>93</sup>Every body knows how admirably this point has been attended to.

<sup>94</sup>It is hard to guess what our Executive could mean by this injunction. In case of a rupture between this country and England, the chief way in which we can affect her interest, must be by attacking her commerce. Hence a stipulation for restricting our own efforts in that quarter, has not an extreme appearance of peripatuity.

But Mr. Jay was especially cautioned not to expect that a treaty could be positively effected with so great a variety of advantages in favour of America. Here it is difficult to suppress the feelings of surprise, at so very injudicious a choice of the time for making a commercial treaty with Britain. Something has been said upon that subject already, and to which the reader is referred.

The ninth chapter of an act of Parliament, passed in the 28th year of the reign of George the third, mentions certain articles which may be carried from the United States to the British West-Indies, in British bottoms; and certain others which may be conveyed from the British West-Indies to the United States in British bottoms. Mr. Jay was enjoined, if practicable, to obtain the same privilege, in both cases, for American bottoms. But such treaty, instead of the usual clause of ratification, was to contain the following. This treaty shall be obligatory and conclusive, when the same shall be ratified by his Britannic majesty of the one part, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of the other.

But if a treaty of commerce could not be formed upon a basis as advantageous as that above stated, Mr. Jay was prohibited from concluding or signing any such; it being conceived that it would not be expedient to do any thing more than to digest with the British ministry, the articles of such a treaty, as they appeared willing to accede to, referring them here for consideration and further instruction, previous to a formal conclusion.

From this part of Mr. Jay's instructions, the plain inference seems to be, that he was not at liberty to sign any treaty at all, till it had been previously remitted to this country for examination. Indeed it was plainly enough admitted, in the House of Representatives, that our envoy had exceeded his powers.

After this injunction, the instructions to Mr. Jay proceed immediately in the following words. Some of the other points which it would be interesting to comprehend in a treaty, may not be attended with difficulty. Among these, is the admission of our commodities and manufactures generally, in the British European dominions, upon a footing equally good with those of other foreign countries. At present, certain enumerated articles only are admitted, and though the enumeration embraces all the articles which it is of present consequence to us to be able to export to those dominions, yet, in process of time, an extension of the objects may become of moment. The fixing of the privileges which we now enjoy, in the British East Indies, by toleration of the company's government, if any arrangement can be made with the consent of the company for that purpose, would also be a valuable ingredient.

As Denmark and Sweden were upon very indifferent terms with the British ministry, and as Russia, the nominal ally of England, had, in the American war, appeared at the head of the famous armed neutrality, it was to be expected, that some cooperation from that quarter would greatly tend to enforce the success of Mr. Jay's errand. Accordingly, some ideas on this subject seem to have occurred to our American cabinet. But the timid and indecisive style in which the instructions, as to that point, are couched, shows how little could be relied upon them. Our envoy was cautioned as to entering into such a negotiation, if there was a danger of its being discovered by the British court. Now this notion of our Executive runs expressly counter to the common experience of mankind. For, the very dread of Jay maturing such a treaty, would have been the most likely way to bring Grenville to favourable terms. Nothing was to be depended upon from that quarter, but through the operation of interest or fear;

and the hortet way to make this impreion, was, by affecting a correpondence with the Danih and Swedih miniters, even though America had previoully determined to decline uch a conjunction. The former armed neutrality had truck England with unuual alarm, and the very dread of a econd combination of that ort would have chilled the warmet drop of blood in the veins of the English nation. In private life, when you want to cheapen a piece of goods, the firt argument is, that you can go to the next tore. But Jay was expresly directed to conceal any deign of uch a nature. To give our Executive full jutice, the whole paage, as it immediately follows the lat quotation, is here inerted verbatim.

You will have no difficulty in gaining acces to the Miniters of Ruia, Denmark, and Sweden, at the court of London. The principles of the armed neutrality would abundantly cover our neutral rights. If, therefore, the ituation of things with respect to Great Britain hould dictate the necesity of taking the precaution of foreign cooperation on this head; if no propect of accommodation hould be thwarted by the danger of uch a measure being known to the Britih court; and if an entire view of all our political relations, hall, in your judgment, permit the tep; you will ound thoe miniters upon the probability of an alliance with their nations to upport thoe principles. However, there can be no rik in examining what can be concerted with Denmark and Sweden, or any other power, againt the Algerines. It may be repreented to the Britih minitry, how productive of perfect conciliation it might be to the people of the United States, if Great Britain would ue her influence with the Dey of Algiers for the liberation of the American citizens in captivity, and for a peace upon reaonable terms. It has been communicated from abroad, to be the fixed policy of Great Britain to check our trade in grain to the Mediterranean. This is too doubtful to be aumcd, but fit for enquiry.

As to the retriction in correponding with the miniters of Sweden and Denmark, with regard to an armed neutrality, the reader can compare the text with the commentary, and decide whether a miniter like Jay, who had jutified the Britih in detaining the wetern pots, was likely to negotiate with the northern powers, under uch equivocal and tremulous injunctions.

Another part of the above paragraph, refers to getting the Britih minitry to obtain the liberation of American prioners in Algiers. Our miniter was to tell how productive this tep would be of perfect conciliation. If the Britih had deired the latter, American ailors would never have been carried as laves into Barbary. It was publicly undertood in both countries, that the court of London, by patching up the Portuguee truce, were the real authors of the Algerine piracies. *Notro quoque eculo montrum.* To uch atrocious, uch abandoned political bloodhounds, whoe guilt rivals the darket precedent in the records of perdition, the application of this trimming, fawning tyle, was perfectly ueles. It was like telling a highwayman how greatly you would thank him for returning your pure. Jay, if in earnet, ought to have aumed a different tone. You are not only, he might have aid, corairs in peron, but corairs by proxy. You have not only accumulated upon our commerce every wrong that Britih bucanneers were capable of inflicting, but with a meannes and baenes which no language can decrive, you have ummoned to your aid the dregs of the human race. Till you make reparation, common ene loudly exclaims that no treaty between us can repay the trouble of ubcription.

The lat entence of the above extract from Jay's intructions, peaks of omething

as a secret, which was in reality known to the whole world. England adhered to the policy of checking, not merely American trade in grain to the Mediterranean, but American trade in every commodity to every quarter of the world. Lord Sheffield had even wrote a book, extremely popular in England, wherein he recommended that protection from the powers of Barbary should not be granted by England to American commerce. This was, in other words, recommending that these robbers should be turned loose upon us, at the first opportunity. When Jay went to England, Lord Sheffield, the apostle of this project, was high in the confidence of Mr. Pitt, so that the conduct of the latter was merely an illustration of the principles of the former. Yet our Executive speaks, in the instructions, as if this news had been conveyed by some secret channel, though the doctrine and practice of the British ministry were alike notorious. Nay, Mr. Tench Coxe had wrote an answer to Sheffield, and in particular to this Algerine plan, several years before Mr. Jay went to England. Thus our Executive might have found full evidence as to the fixed policy of Britain, in the store of every bookeller in Philadelphia. The next part of the instructions is in these words.

Such are the outlines of the conduct which the President wishes you to pursue. He is aware that at this distance, and during the present instability of public events, he cannot undertake to prescribe rules which shall be irrevocable; you will, therefore, consider the ideas herein expressed, as amounting to recommendations only, which, in your discretion you may modify, as seems not beneficial to the United States, except in the following cases, which are immutable.

1. That, as the British ministry will doubtless be desirous to detach us from France, and may, probably, make some overtures of this kind; you will inform them that the government of the United States will not derogate from our treaties and engagements with France, and that experience has shown that we can be honest in our duties to the British nation, without laying ourselves under any particular restraints as to other nations; and,

2. That no treaty of commerce be concluded, contrary to the foregoing prohibition.

This extract concludes the instructions. A short analysis will evince that they are not remarkable for perspicuity. We shall begin at their outset, and attempt a short sketch of their merits.

The first object stated in the instructions is, to obtain redress for the piracies, or, as the paper terms it, for the vexations and depredations committed on our commerce. The most atrocious of these vexations was the impement of American seamen; yet, in the whole text of the instructions, of which about five-sixths have been exactly cited, nothing distinct or decisive is said on that point. We have inserted above, an entire copy of the whole nineteen articles upon which Mr. Jay was authorized to found a commercial treaty. In these, nothing levels at the practice of impement, unless it can be implicated under the general phrase, "as to the safety of neutral commerce," and restricting the opportunities of vexations in visiting vessels. Restriction is one thing, and prohibition is another; so that even if impement had been really implied, the language was too vague and equivocal for the object. The treaty, as it now stands, contains not one single word about the protection of American seamen. After Grenville and Jay had almost finished the articles of this paper, Jay sent a note to the British minister, containing eighteen corrections, or additions, that had occurred to him.

Only one of them, viz. the sixteenth, deserves publication here. It is in these words.

An article ought to be added, to prevent the impingement of each other's people.

To this clause, the answer was thus.

Lord Grenville can see no reason whatever, why such an article should not be added. No farther notice was taken by Mr. Jay of the business. As to the authenticity of this singular correspondence, it has been first had from a member of the House of Representatives of that Congress, who read it when lying on the table of the Senate, and the substance of it was published, last fall, in *British Honour and Humanity*. It was since repeated to the author by a member of the Senate. As for the merit of our envoy, in this case, a thousand volumes of diplomatic history would not furnish such another instance of negligence in the duty of office.

The instructions next observe, that the debts due to England are to be put outright<sup>95</sup> in a diplomatic decision, as being certainly of a judicial nature to be decided by our courts. Instead of this Mr. Jay erected an arbitrary board of five commissioners. Thus American debtors were, with one dash of his pen, deprived of the right of a trial by jury. The President and Senate ratified this breach of justice and of law.

The instructions likewise say, that the British government, having denied the abetting of the Indians, we must, of course, acquit them. On the same principle, an American debtor, denying his debt before the five commissioners, they must, of course, acquit him.

Mr. Jay was also to consider, the inexecution and infraction of the treaty, as standing on distinct grounds from the vexations and spoliations; so that no adjustment of the former, is to be influenced by the latter. The general face of the treaty plainly sets off the debts due to Britain, against the detention of the western posts, and the piracies in the West-Indies. The public have been sufficiently tired with harping upon Jay's treaty; but the business of compensation stands at present as follows. Providing that American merchants recover their damages in a British court of admiralty, they are not to receive immediate payment. The British claims on American debtors are to be held up as a counter-poise; and, when the balance shall be struck between the two classes of claims, the British expect and say, that several millions of dollars will be found in their favour. This extraordinary mode of compensation for piracy, was related by a person high in office in the British service, to a Senator of the present Congress, from whom the account is here given.

We now come to the question, whether Mr. Jay broke his instructions? A few literal citations from them will decide this point. On p. 176, there has already been quoted a paragraph beginning thus: but if a treaty of commerce cannot be formed upon a basis as advantageous as this, **YOU ARE NOT TO CONCLUDE OR SIGN ANY SUCH**, it being conceived, &c. The whole paragraph is somewhat confused, but it clearly enjoins a prohibition upon Mr. Jay of signing any treaty, unless he could obtain an agreement to the whole of his own terms, which the Executive, as above, says, could not be expected. Thus we have one step.

A subsequent passage already quoted, has these words: you will therefore consider the ideas herein expressed, as amounting to recommendations only, which in your discretion you may modify, as seems most beneficial to the United States, except in the two following cases, which are **IMMUTABLE**.

<sup>95</sup>In passing, one cannot fail to admire the clerical style of our cabinet.

The two cases are above inserted. One of them is, that no treaty of commerce be concluded or signed, contrary to the foregoing prohibition. These are the closing words of the instructions; and hence they must be regarded as explanatory of what goes before them. The preceding prohibition can only allude to that passage where Mr. Jay is forbidden from signing a treaty, unless he obtained every thing on his own conditions. The intermediate reference to his discretion is instantly checked by the prohibition of signing. The case may then be reduced to three points.

1. Mr. Jay was prohibited from signing a treaty unless on certain terms, that were not within the compass of expectation.

2. Mr. Jay signed a treaty.

3. So far from obtaining the terms required, he agreed to a treaty almost entirely the reverse of them. For instance, Free ships to make free goods is inverted. The security of emigrant manufacturers is unnoticed. No admission is obtained to British fishing grounds. In the case of an Indian war, we have no restriction of military supplies from Britain to the savages. The free export of arms and military stores is forbidden, in time of war, for the eighteenth article of the treaty declares them contraband. Thus, out of the eighteen injunctions above quoted, the third, fifth, sixth, ninth, and thirteenth, are either neglected or contradicted; and other infractions, of an inferior nature, may readily be found. But, paying by such trite materials, we proceed at once to the two capital points of security to American commerce and of avoiding all cause of offence to France. As to the first, the British continue at this day (June 19th, 1797,) to plunder, though two years and even months have past since Mr. Jay signed his treaty. With regard to the second, the French were, from the first, highly and reasonably exasperated at the conditions of the treaty, and a war with that republic is likely to be the consequence.

Thus, in all their material parts, Mr. Jay violated his powers. We asked for a fish, and he gave us a serpent. It has been whispered that a second set of instructions were transmitted to our envoy. They were never laid before the Senate, and it follows, that, if they really existed, which is extremely doubtful, the Senate knew nothing about them. They can form no part of our envoy's vindication, unless he shall choose to produce them.

The tenth article, as to the injustice and impolicy of equating British debts, was written, as it now stands, by Mr. Jay. This evinces, if evidence were wanting, that the whole affair was an instrument of party.

We have now ascertained that Mr. Jay trepanned his orders. The next question is, by what motives he could be induced to do so? In this country it has been the custom to hold up Americans as a race of superior beings, and from that theory the result is, that, for Grenville to purchase our federal envoy, was impracticable. But the tenth article of the treaty, by an express implication, arraigns Mr. Dayton and a considerable party in Congress, as meditating an act of injustice. Camillus, also<sup>96</sup>, in all the plenitude of his eloquence, can find no powers of language equal to the praises of the Daytonian project.

From these estimates of American purity, every man will make what inference he thinks fit, as to the probable sale of our treaty. Speaking of this country, Thomas Paine has indeed told us that the innocence of her character, that won the hearts

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<sup>96</sup>Supra, chap. IV.

of all nations in her favour, may, a thousand years hence, sound like a romance; her inimitable virtue, as if it had never been<sup>97</sup>. At the date of only ten years, from writing of the above sentence, the tale sounds not like a romance, to be sure, but very like an untruth. It forms a part of that empty blabbing of national vanity, which has been remarked among every race of mankind, from Greenland to Cape Horn. Without launching into the ocean of the revolutionary virtue of the United States, let us hear what the Assembly of Georgia have to say about its situation, in 1796. The picture makes an interesting part of the history of that year.

GEORGIA, BURKE COUNTY, 16th of January, 1796.

Clement Lanier, one of the Representatives in the legislature of this state, who, being duly sworn, on the Holy Evangelists of the Almighty God, deposed and says, that, during the last session of the legislature of Augusta, in the winter of the year 1795, he being a member of the House of Representatives, and sitting on the same seat with Henry Grindat, another of the members of that house, before the speaker took the chair, the said Grindat recommended to him to be in favour of the sale of the western lands, for that he the said Grindat, understood it was worthy our notice; for Mr. Thomas Wylly, a Senator from Eingham county, had told the said Grindat, that he, the said Wylly, could have eight or ten negroes for his part: and the deponent further aith, that, on the same day, in the afternoon, the said Thomas Wylly, came into the lobby of the house, and beckoned to the deponent, who followed him out, when the conversation commenced about the Yazoo act; that at the same time, a Mr. Denion came by, and asked what we were upon. The said Wylly answered, the land business; the said Denion then came up, and Wylly withdrew; that Denion then told the deponent, that he did not pretend to advise any member to be in favour of selling the land, but that those who were in favour of selling it, were handsomely provided for, and that if the deponent thought proper to be in favour of selling, that he should have part; and that the said Denion said, that he was a purchaser of such of the member's parts, as had a mind to sell, but understood that one of the members pretended to ask eight and ten negroes for a share, or their shares; he said he could not give so much, but the deponent might depend he would purchase: the deponent further aith, that, previous to any of the before recited circumstances, Mr. William Longstreet, one of the members of the said legislature, frequently called on the deponent, and asked why he was not in favour of selling the western lands, who answered, he did not think it right to sell to companies of speculators. The deponent at this time, wished to make further discovery of the conduct of the members on that sale, and therefore affected to be inclined to come into the measure, and, by that means, kept up a conversation about it occasionally; that on the day the bill received its first reading, before the house convened, said Longstreet spoke to the deponent to get his approbation to the sale. The deponent asked him to show him what security the members had of the purchase, when the said Longstreet presented a certificate, entitling the bearer to two shares of twenty-five thousand acres each, signed by Nathaniel Pendleton, chairman. The deponent then told the said Longstreet, that that was not what he had formerly told him was a member's share; for the said Longstreet had before said, a member's share was seventy-five thousand acres. That the said Longstreet, then told the deponent if he would wait a few minutes, or an hour, he would bring him another certificate

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<sup>97</sup>Paine to Washington, p. 8.

from Gunn's company, for the same number of acres. That the deponent in order to disengage himself from the conversation, then said the security was not sufficient to entitle him to the land. That the said Longstreet then told the deponent that if he was not satisfied with the certificates, he would give him one thousand dollars for it, or for them. The deponent then presented the certificates to the said Longstreet, and went into the house, which was the last interview he had on the subject. The deponent further saith, that the offers offered him as aforesaid, were expressly designed to induce him, the deponent, to vote for the bill for dipping of the western territory.

(Signed,) CLEM. LANIER.

Sworn in presence of the committee of the House of Representatives, before me,  
THOMAS LEWIS, J. P.

The above deposition is one of those published by the legislature of Georgia, respecting the Yazoo business. It was happy for America, that, in June, 1795, the territorial speculations of general Gunn did not prevent his attendance at Philadelphia as a senator. An absence so fatal would have deprived this continent of the British treaty, for which he voted, of that maritime security which now constitutes the pride of the seaman, and of that compensation in specie, which now cracks the coffers of the merchant<sup>98</sup>.

## CHAPTER VI.

British depredations continued. Mercantile enterprises. The brig Fame. The schooner Andrew. Joshua Whiting. The brig Columbia. The ship Dove. The May Flower. The Eliza. Murder of captain Boon. Snuff Excise. Memoirs of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, late Secretary of the Treasury. His singular mode of correspondence with certain persons. Remarks on his connection with Reynolds.

TO commence this chapter, a few additional specimens of British avarice are inserted.

<sup>98</sup>Even if the British government could preserve its existence, this boasted compensation would be a very remote object. It is amusing to hear people yet say, that, after a peace with the emperor, Britain will still maintain her supremacy at sea. France, in the first place, can exclude her manufactures from every country in Europe, Russia, perhaps, excepted. This cuts off three-fourths, at least, of British commerce, and one-half of her revenue. Second, Other objects being out of the way, France will turn her chief attention to her navy, which, in a short time, may rival that of England, as it nearly did in the last war. Third, The explosion of paper money, and the reduction of revenue, will soon disable England from maintaining a navy, equal to what she supports at present. Fourth, France has, in arms, ten or twelve hundred thousand men. A great number of them are proprietors in the national domains. Many may be employed upon canals and other public works. But, for the internal tranquility of the republic, myriads must be discharged upon some foreign enterprise. England will not likely be the scene of action, and a less effort than that which conquered Flanders, would convert her into a French province. Though the federal party in Congress cannot see the danger of this event, yet Arthur Young, and Edmund Burke, perceive it very distinctly. As the friends of order are constantly talking of French ambition, and its effects, let them read the following account of the emperor. It is here copied from a London newspaper, of March 23d, 1796. The Austrian share of the new partition of Poland includes four thousand four hundred and fifteen square miles of territory, two hundred and even towns, four thousand nine hundred and five villages, and one million one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and eighty-eight souls. The miles must be of some German standard, otherwise this part of Poland would be twice as populous, to its extent, as Yorkshire. What shall we think of this imperial usurper enslaving, at one stroke, eleven hundred thousand defenceless people? With such facts before us, it is foolery to speak of Jacobin depredations. This is one of those crowned robbers, into whose alliance the federal politicians wish to precipitate America.

A letter from captain Thorndike Deland, dated Kington, 1<sup>t</sup> of April, 1796, to a merchant in Philadelphia, contains, for publication, a list of twelve American vessels taken and carried into that port. Captain Deland farther says, that he had heard of twenty-even other ships at Tortola, which were in jeopardy. He informs, that all Americans, when carried into Kington, were, after examination, turned ashore, without provision for their support. Any one having concern in a house, or having even a factor at St. Domingo, or any French port, was deemed a Frenchman, and his property was, on that account, condemned. On the 21<sup>t</sup> of April, 1796, the schooner William and Mary, captain Shaw, arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in thirty-eight days from Kington. When he left that place, the impressment of American seamen had not abated. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of May, the schooner Mermaid, captain Tabet, arrived from the Mole, at New-York. His mate, a native American, was freed by the *Regulus*. Several other Americans were, at the same time, freed from different vessels. The Mermaid had sailed from New-York, with a load of timber, on account of the British government.

The *Minerva*, of the 13<sup>th</sup> of April, expresses surprise, that, if all the accounts of impressments were true, they had little or no effect in deterring American seamen from entering into the service. In a full public meeting of merchants, in this city, last week, says Webster, the question was asked, whether the British impressments had operated to discourage seamen from entering into service? The reply was, that no such effect had been perceived. If seamen do not complain, how happens it [that] printers take up their cause with so much zeal? Seamen do complain, of which the numerous details in this volume, and which are not, perhaps, a twentieth part of the whole, compose an ample attestation. But a common seaman has more difficulty in changing his profession, than almost any other person. This explains the general adherence to it, even in spite of British crimping. Webster is angry at printers for taking up the cause of seamen with so much zeal. But, if they are not to be defended with ardour, upon what point should zeal be excited? If circumstances require it, the press of America will continue to remonstrate against such wrongs, when the bones of Webster shall be as rotten as his heart. As to the query started in the mercantile meeting, the members would have gained more credit by subscribing to form a fund for the relief of such seamen, or the families of such seamen, as might be impressed while in their service. This would have been acting like men. It would have been acting like ENGLISHMEN; for, at London or Liverpool, a proposal of that kind would, under a similar situation, have been adopted. But, in the United States, it seems that, if a merchant can only save himself, he is perfectly indifferent, what becomes of the people in his service.

A Charlestown newspaper, of the 8<sup>th</sup> of April, 1796, contains the copy of a sentence passed by judge Green, of Bermuda. It is dated the 6<sup>th</sup> of January preceding, and respected the brig *Fame*. In summer, 1795, the *Fame* sailed from Charlestown, for Bourdeaux. On her return she was captured, and taken into Bermuda. The vessel and cargo were both American property. But one of the owners, who went along with her, had staid behind, in France, to dispose of some remaining part of her cargo. This accident, in the eyes of Green, transformed him into a French citizen, and, on that pretence, both ship and loading were confiscated. Thus the British went on in the West-Indies, while Mr. Bayard was transmitting to Philadelphia his important assurances about indemnification, and the resentment of the London Court of Admiralty at the decrees of Green.

Reader! unless you are a Britihory, or the Britih editor of the Columbian Centinel, or Harrion Gray Otis, or Robert Goodloe Harper, or ome other curioity of their cat, who is fitter for a work-houe than a tate-houe<sup>99</sup>, you mut revere the magnanimity of Preident Wahington, who, in his lat peech to Congres, didained all notice of thee Britih peccadilloes.

About the 23d of April, Captain Mercer, of the loop Ambucade, arrived in this port from Bermuda. He brought a lit of eight American veels with their cargoes which were condemned at that place; and of even others which were libelled. One of the latter was a brig from Boton. Captain Mercer had heard that her captain had died of abue which he received from the prize-mater. A paragraph of the ame date ays, that, at Nevis, the chooner Andrew, captain Montayne, of Philadelphia, had her mate and eamen preed by a Britih chooner. They were all Americans; and had protections. The particulars are related in the captain's protet, as tranmitted to his owner.

Thee maritime anecdotes are valuable, as hewing the character of that people, who, in the midt of uch injuries, could wih to appropriate for Jay's treaty. It would be vain to look in the hitory of England, for any measure o deplorably depicable. To proceed in a regular ucceion, to the end of the year 1796, would occupy a large volume. At preent, only three or four incidents of this kind hall be added, as they come to hand in the order of time.

Johua Whiting was a eaman on board of the American brig Samuel. At Port-au-Prince, he, and four others of the crew, were preed by a Britih frigate. Three of them, after eleven days, ecaped by wimming, in the coure of which, one man had the calf of his leg bitten off by a hark. Another of them was retaken, received four dozen of lahes, and was put in irons. Whiting, and the cripple, ecaped, after loing their whole adventure, beides being cruelly treated. In the Boton Chronicle, of the 18th of April, Whiting published a narrative, of which the above is the ubtance. Intead of voting money for the treaty, Congres might as well have voted ome relief of the poor man who lot the calf of his leg, under that emblem of abaement, that contempt of nations, that nautical DETERSORIUM, the American flag!

The brig Columbia, and the chooner Unity, both of Newburyport, ailed from Port Lewis, on the 7th of March, 1796. Next day, they were brought to by the

<sup>99</sup>During the preent eion, the peaker has ignified in the hou, that Harper poke like a MADMAN. This jufities the text. The following traits will help to conjecture in what way congreional buines hath ometimes been conducted. Previous to the election of a clerk for the Repreentatives, in the preent Congres, (Supra, chap. 3d,) Dr. Smith convened his party without doors, and they agreed in the nomination of a candidate to oppoe Mr. Beckley. Next morning the votes were taken by ballot. The republican members had each to write the name of their candidate; but the friends of order pulled theirs ready written out of their pockets. As great part of them could know nothing of Mr. Beckley but by name, this promptitude hews the exactnes of their dicipline, and what praie is due to the diligence of our legilative Martinet. In the Senate, matters proceed till more traightly. For intance, a few weeks ago, five reolutions were moved in that body, and it was agreed to ballot, next day, for committees upon each of them. The federal majority conited of eventeen; and o nicely had matters been acertained without doors, that the five committees, having each three members, were elected excluively out of the eventeen. The minority have no hare of influence whatever. They are debarred even from the appearance of it. Compare this plain account with the plaiter which Mr. Adams laid upon the Senate in his late farewell addres. It might be condensed into a few words. Gentlemen, you are the greatet legilators in the world. No ir, YOU are the greatet, and we are confident that you will make us all judges or ambaadors, as early as poible.

Ganges, a British twenty-four; and a chooner, attendant to the ship. This chooner, says the account, is one of the fifteen pilot boats built in Virginia, not long since, which are all employed as attendants to the British men of war. They were sent into Montserrat, examined, and on the 14th, dimid, upon paying forty-four pounds, four shillings, and ten pence, as the expence of their examination.

The ship *Dove*, of New-Haven, in Connecticut, had gone on a voyage to the West-Indies. While lying at Antigua, he was boarded by a boat's crew from the *Narcissus*, who took away Benjamin Eaton. He was a native American, and as such, had a protection. On the 3d of April, 1796, the master and mate of the *Dove* made oath to this fact, at New-Haven. James Smith, master of the *May Flower*, of Norfolk, published a declaration, dated the 3d of March, 1796. One of his men, an American, was impressed at Port Jeremie, by the *Regulus*. Captain Smith, himself, was kept, for three days, a prisoner, on board of the frigate, and half tarred. He left about thirty or forty American sailors in her. Almost the whole of them had protections, and he saw some of them everely punished for attempting to escape. The newspapers containing these miserable details, are crammed with exulting encomiums on the number of petitioners to Congress, in favour of the British treaty.

On Tuesday, the 31st of May, 1796, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, laid before them, a letter from ten American captains, whose vessels were then lying at Jamaica. Their names were on board of British ships of war, where they were treated like slaves. They said that their brethren at Algiers were not greater objects of sympathy. These ten captains might as well have addressed a memorial, on the same subject, to any old woman, in any chimney corner on the continent. Congress have no fleet, and they can hardly raise money to pay the national debt. In this unparalleled state of property, what would you have us to do?

The *Aurora* of June 2d, 1796, contained a long account of the capture of the *Eliza*, a vessel, American property, by the British. She sailed from New-York, for St. Thomas's, and had orders to touch at St. Bartholomew's. She was taken by captain Cochran, of the *Thetis* frigate. The supercargo, a Danish subject, was tripped to the king. The ship was libelled before the Vice-Admiralty Court at Bermuda, under pretence of being French property. The trunks of the supercargo were sealed up, and he was himself thrown penniless out of the ship, without a second shirt to his back. The captain and crew were put on shore, destitute of subsistence. Six or seven days after the ship and cargo had been libelled, the cattle were sold at half their prime cost, bought in by the agents who sold them, and sold a second time, next day, at a considerable profit.

A Boston newspaper, of the 26th of May, contains a deposition, dated at St. George's, the 27th of April, preceding. It was emitted by the second mate of the brigantine *Polly*, John Boon, late master. The vessel was on her way from Demarara, to Boston, when the *Cleopatra*, a British privateer, took her. Soon after, the prize-master quarrelled with captain Boon, and wantonly beat him in a most shocking manner. This is the substance of the deposition. Within nine days after, captain Boon died of his bruises. He was only in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

Such was the picture of national independence and dignity that America, during 1796, exhibited by sea. At some future opportunity the narrative will, perhaps, be resumed and completed. In the mean time, these instances may be compared, by an impartial citizen, with the censure bestowed by Barras, on the government of the United States. He can then attempt to decide, whether Mr. Washington had, lat

year, greater cause to complain of England, or Mr. Adams, in the present year, of France. We shall now proceed to examine some federal transactions by land. In a work embracing such various objects, many points of importance are sure of being omitted. Still, however, even an imperfect history, if candid and accurate, is better than none. The facility acquired by experience, and the resources derived from public patronage may, hereafter, furnish means for producing a more regular, and less defective, performance.

Among the memorials presented to Congress, in spring, 1796, perhaps none deserved more attention, than that of the nuff-makers of this city, respecting the excise on their manufacture. On the 5th of June, 1794, an act had passed in Congress, for levying a duty of six cents per pound, upon all nuff, manufactured in the United States. As this law did not answer the end proposed, it was repealed, and on the 3d of March, 1795, another was enacted in its room. By the latter, two thousand two hundred and forty dollars were to be paid for every nuff mill, with tampers and grinders, and sums proportionably less, for those of inferior effect. As a relief to the nuff-maker, he received a drawback of six cents upon every pound of nuff, exported out of the country. The first of these two laws originated with Mr. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. Both of them met with warm opposition in Congress. Both were, in an eminent degree, absurd, oppressive, and impracticable. Both deserve to be held in remembrance, as proofs of what hocking despotism the legislature, even of a free country, may possibly commit. They were said to be laws of experiment, by those who were least eager in their defence. But a government has no right of making experiments in opposition to probability, on the property of the public. The memorial was presented on the 9th of February, 1796, and is in these words.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The memorial of the subscribers, manufacturers of nuff in the city of Philadelphia, Respectfully represents,

THAT whilst the United States exhibit an universal appearance of public prosperity, and of private happiness, the memorialists feel deep regret and mortification upon their being once more compelled to address you in the solitary language of dissatisfaction. They have sometime ago entered into a struggle to support a second excise law upon their manufacture. Your predecessors, the late Congress, gave a fair trial to the first act, which attempted to levy a duty on nuff in proportion to the pound weight. This law, as the honourable Congress well knows, operated at once like a stroke of annihilation. No excise could be paid, at least in the state of Pennsylvania; for, out of even nuff-mills, six were instantly shut up, to the infinite injury of the manufacturers. Their stock lay dead on their hands. Their customers dispersed, and in many cases declined to pay the outstanding debts, because the subscribers, having no power to manufacture nuff, were unable to give them further credit. The buildings for carrying on their manufactories, erected at an expence of many thousand dollars, were at once converted into epulchres of American industry; and, in the vain attempt to extract a revenue, where every moral and physical circumstance rendered it impossible, six months of business and of human life were lost. Even the seventh nuff-mill, which actually was entered, never paid any duty.

Every feature in the history of this first excise upon nuff, justified the energetic preface of a gentleman, who was a member of the last, and is one in the present House of Representatives of Congress. He declared in his place that the act would terminate

not in revenue, but destruction. The accuracy of his prediction hath been verified by experience, and fully acknowledged and attested on the floor of Congress. The effects of that memorable statute were perhaps unrivalled, even in the tragical and exterminating annals of excise. Like a pestilence, or a tempest, this law blated and wept before it every bloom of industry, and had your memorialists remained ever since entirely unmolested by excise laws, yet one year of good fortune would have been requisite for enabling them to recover the ground which they had lost.

That, with the deepest astonishment, the memorialists have, during the present session, heard of several petitions presented to Congress, chiefly as they believe from nuff-makers in the east states, requesting the repeal of the present excise, in order to replace it by the former law for levying the duty by the pound weight. These petitioners have indeed honestly represented many insurmountable objections to the present law, and which your memorialists admit, as well as they do. But it does not follow, that the present extremely oppressive excise on nuff ought to be superseded for the sake of adopting another statute which is infinitely worse, and which has already been tried and found as impracticable. The ruinous effects of both these laws, have been fully stated in a short history of excise laws, drawn up at the desire and under the inspection of a number of manufacturers in Philadelphia, and of which a printed copy has lately been transmitted to each of the members of the two houses of Congress, and to the principal officers of the federal government.

In the late act for an excise upon nuff, a drawback of six cents per pound has been allowed upon the exportation. This drawback was liable to various abuses. If not granted at all, nuff could not be exported after paying an excise, and this would tend to depress the American manufacturer. But, in order to be entitled to the drawback, it was requisite to obtain a certificate of the nuff having been duly landed at the destined port: the chief exportation was to the British West-Indies, where American nuff is contraband, and consequently it was quite impossible to get the requisite certificates. But farther, nothing could be more easy than to make a pretended exportation of nuff to some island in the West-Indies, where it was not prohibited, obtain a regular certificate of its being landed, and then smuggle it back to this country. Thus one barrel of nuff, might receive twenty drawbacks. Such frauds are practiced every day in Britain. Many merchants on the river Thames support their families in splendor by drawbacks, procured from their government for imaginary exportations. Your memorialists have been assured, that one bale of mulin, supposed to be worth five hundred guineas, received in this way a drawback of twelve and an half per cent forty times over, so that this bale earned two thousand five hundred guineas.

Tobacco of any kind, or even opium, might be exported from the United States, under the name of nuff, and obtain the six cents per pound of drawback. Frauds of this kind could not be prevented without a multiplicity of inspectors, whose salaries would swallow up the revenue.

That the eighty-fourth and ninety-third sections of the British tobacco excise act of 1789, fully hew, to what length impostures of this sort have been carried in that country. The former of these two clauses, inflicts a penalty of two hundred pounds, for the mixture of cut walnut leaves, of hops, of ycamore, or any other leaves or herbs, with the leaves of tobacco. The injunctions in the ninety-third section, against mixing nuff with other materials, are still more pointed. The penalty of two hundred pounds

is levied for mixing with nuff, any futick, yellow honey, touch-wood, log-wood, red or guinea-wood, braziletto or Jamaica-wood, Nicaragua-wood, Saunders-wood or any other ort of wood, or any walnut tree leaves, hops, ycamore, or any other leaves or herbs. This ingular enumeration acertains how far uch practices have gone.

That there is another material objection to the preent mode of granting a drawback. The price of different kinds of nuff differs very coniderably, and yet the ame drawback of ix cents is granted, without ditinction, upon all kinds. Richard Gernon & Co. in their petition, tate, that the nuff which they have been exporting is worth ten cents per pound, beides the ix cents of drawback. Thus its value, after paying the duty, would be about one hilling and three pence per pound. The memorialits are now elling nuff at two hillings and ix pence and three hillings per pound, and were they to export it, a drawback of at least twelve cents per pound would be neceary to put them on a level with Gernon & Co. who receive ix cents per pound drawback on an article not half o valuable.

The memorialits, in their publication already referred to, tated the poibility that the drawbacks for a ingle manufacturer might amount to ixty thouand dollars per annum, and if a dozen uch manufacturers were to be found in the United States, that they would drain the public treaury of even hundred and twenty thouand dollars a year, a um which all the excies in the country could not cover. To the great atonihment of the memorialits, this prediction received a partial fulfilment almot at the intant when it was made. The revenue derived from the mills, entered in the tate of Pennsylvania, comes only to eight thouand three hundred and eighty dollars. On the 26th January lat, the drawbacks, at the port of Philadelphia, ince the new act began to operate, amounted to eight thouand five hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-nine cents, which is already one hundred and forty-three dollars, and thirty-nine cents, more than the total revenue for this tate. Almot the whole of this drawback has been paid to Mers. Richard Gernon & Co. who have been only about four months in buines, and within that period, have got back above five thouand dollars additional, beides the two thouand two hundred and forty dollars, which they paid, according to law, for entering their mill. It is not the deign of your memorialits to cat the lightet reflection on the conduct of this manufacturing company. On the contrary, if government has laid itself open by a law which defeats its own purposes, and inks a revenue where it expected to raie one, the manufacturers are in common jutice, entitled, to take every legal advantage of uch an oversight. Nay, they beg leave to tate it as a matter of absolute certainty, that if this law is not repeated, a number of nuff-makers will immediately enter into the buines of exportation. They only forbear altering their mis, and adapting them for the buines, till they ee whether Congres will adhere to the law or not; for the example of Richard Gernon & Co. proves how eaily a nuff-maker, with the requiite degree of capital and enterprie, may take from the public treaury in the hape of drawbacks ten times as much as he pays into it. Your memorialits cannot believe that Congres, or indeed any legilative aembly on earth, would offer the longer existence of a law o pregnant with the mot prepoterous and ruinous conequences. A few weeks ago, Mers. Gernon & Co. preented to Congres a memorial, repreenting the immene expence which they have been at in preparing their mill to grind nuff for exportation. Among other details, they tate their having, in the firt four months of their copartnery, purchaed four hundred and thirty hogheads of tobacco, and that they are continuing to make large

purchases of this kind. At that rate, they will, in the course of twelve months, purchase, altogether, twelve hundred and ninety hogheads. Your memorialists estimate, that, when grinded into nuff, the drawback on this quantity will amount to about ninety thousand dollars. The company will thus gain, by the public revenue, eighty-eight thousand dollars, the drawback exceeding the revenue in the proportion of forty-five to one. This is a circumstance perfectly novel in the history of taxation.

But further, if this affair is suffered to go on in its present way, Congress may soon expect to see twenty other nuff-mills working on the same plan, and to an equal extent, with that of Gernon & Co.

If the government of this country intend, eriously, and teadily, to give a drawback of ix cents per pound on the exportation of American nuff, it is the most acceptable and joyful intelligence that your memorialists could ever hear of. They will immediately repair their mills, extend their purchases, and they have not a doubt of clearing, from the drawback, before the end of a year, twenty or thirty times the sum which they are to pay into the treasury. Twenty manufacturers, like Gernon & Co. would each of them thus cost government ninety thousand dollars, or, collectively, one million eight hundred thousand dollars per annum. The original object of the law was aid to be a revenue of forty thousand dollars; there is an equal chance, that, in each of it, forty-five times that sum will be sunk. It has been abovementioned, that the drawbacks, within this state, already exceed the revenue. The first year of this law expires on the last day of March next, and, before that time, there will not likely be a balance of several thousand dollars against the revenue, at the port of Philadelphia. But if the law not repealed, it is probable that two hundred thousand will not make up the deficiencies in this state alone, for the next succeeding year.

Their history of excise, the manufacturers stated the principle, that all taxes ought to be levied in proportion to the sum of personal property. Since their publication took place, they have seen this doctrine justified by an authority of the highest nature. The new constitution of France, in the nineteenth article of the first section, lays it down as a fundamental maxim, that, "as all taxes are established for the general good, they ought to be apportioned among the taxed in the ratio of their means." Under the head of finances, also, in the same work, it is declared, "that taxes of all kinds are assessed among all those liable to contribution according to their means." Your memorialists cannot deny that the word excise is to be found in the letter of the federal constitution; but they strongly contend, that it is entirely hostile to the spirit of that instrument. One of the principle fabricators of that production, was the present judge Wilson. When the subject was debated in the convention of Pennsylvania, he argued that it was necessary to give all power to government, but he was certain that an excise never would be imposed, unless in the last extremity. From the opinion which the convention of Pennsylvania expressed of excise, at that time, and which the assembly of this state have expressed since, it is evident that they never would have consented to ratify such a stipulation, if they had conceived that it was to become one of the first, and favourite resources of government.

That your memorialists, cannot help considering this excise on nuff as coming, exactly, under the description of an *ex pot facto* law. They had no contemplation of such a burden, when they built their mills, and gave credit, to so great an extent, to their customers. Their mills would not, at present, sell for one half of the money which they originally cost, and one half of them are, at this hour, standing idle. This, of

itself, would be sufficient to destroy any set of manufacturers. Your memorialists likewise beg leave to state, as their opinion, that if the merchants and manufacturers of Britain had a liberty of petitioning Congress, they could not elicit a more favourable mode of conduct for their own interest, than persuading you to trammel, and distress, the manufacturers of America with excises, which do not pay the expence of their collection, which in one state produce bankruptcy, and in a second, rebellion. They humbly regard it as chimerical to term America independent of Britain, while we are forced to send to England for a coat, and to Ireland for a shirt. It is this commercial chain of dependence in which Britain has entangled so many nations, that constitutes the essence and soul of her strength, and that enables her to bully, to combat, and to rob her neighbours. It is her superiority in manufactures, which has enabled this kingdom to subdue and embattle pirates and cut-throats, in every corner of the world, while she herself may be termed a buccannier of Atlantean magnitude, whose grasp embraces the terraqueous globe, and whose stature reaches from earth to heaven.

To conclude, your memorialists ardently flatter themselves with a hope, that Congress will see the expediency, and even the positive and inevitable necessity, for an immediate and complete abolition of the excise upon rum made in America. Though some ill-adviced manufacturers to the eastward have called for the retraction of the act of 1794, the principal rum-makers, in that part of the union, regard it with as much abhorrence, as the memorialists themselves do. To continue the present excise, and withhold the drawback, would be to prohibit, in a great measure, the manufacture of tobacco, the second staple of the continent; and it has already been demonstrated, that, to continue the law, and the drawback, in their present shape, is only to squander forty-five dollars in a fruitless search after one.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly elicit an entire repeal of the excise upon rum, and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

- THOMAS LEIPER, & Co.
- HAMILTON & SON,
- ISAAC JONES,
- JACOB BENNINGHOVE,
- JACOB BENNINGHOVE, jun.
- PHILIP STIMBLE,

Philadelphia, February 8th, 1796.

The statute hath been since repeatedly suspended, and, it is supposed, will never more be put into execution.

Some people may wonder what the House of Representatives were thinking of, when they unceasingly enacted such self-condemned laws. It is likely that, during the discussion, ten or fifteen were employed in reading newspapers, or in writing letters. About as many more might be in private conversation, at the back of the Speaker's chair, or at the windows. General Samuel Smith, who hath saved the house from many woeful mistakes, is the gentleman alluded to, in the second paragraph of the memorial.

We now come to a part of the work, more delicate, perhaps, than any other. The freedoms which the federal party have taken with those who differ from their opinions, are universally known. The most impartial scrutiny would determine, that, in the arts of calumny and detraction, their publications exceed, beyond all proportion, those of their adversaries. In the first session of the fifth Congress, Mr. Harper has publicly declared to the Representatives, that Mr. James Munroe, our late envoy to France, was guilty of corruption by foreign influence. On being questioned by Mr. Giles, he has promised, in due time and place, to bring evidence of his accusation. This example is only one out of hundreds which might be adduced to show that the friends of order, for such they call themselves, are resolved to set no limits to their rage and their vengeance. Of course, they cannot expect to meet with that tenderness which they refuse to grant.

Attacks on Mr. Munroe have been frequently repeated from the tuck-holding presses. They are cowardly, because he is absent. They are unjust, because his conduct will bear the strictest enquiry. They are ungrateful, because he displayed, on an occasion that will be mentioned immediately, the greatest lenity to Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the prime mover of the federal party. When one of the papers which are now to be laid before the world, were submitted to the secretary; when he was informed that they were to be communicated to President Washington, he entreated, in the most anxious tone of deprecation, that this measure might be suspended. Mr. Munroe was one of the three gentlemen who agreed to a delay. They gave their consent to it, on his express promise of a guarded behaviour in future, and because he attached to the suppression of these papers, a mysterious degree of solicitude, which they, feeling no personal resentment against the individual, were unwilling to augment.

The unfounded reproaches heaped on Mr. Munroe, form the immediate motive to the publication of these papers. They are here printed from an attested copy, exactly conformable to that, which, at his own desire, was delivered to Mr. Hamilton himself. Not a word has been added or altered, and the period of four years may, surely, have been enough to furnish the ex-secretary with materials for his defence. In the letters of Camillus, the most sublime principles of action are every where inculcated. But we shall presently see this great master of morality, though himself the father of a family, confessing that he had an illicit correspondence with another man's wife. If any thing can be yet less reputable, it is, that the gentlemen to whom he made that acknowledgement held it as an imposition, and found various reasons for believing that Mrs. Reynolds was, in reality, guiltless. An attentive critic will be led to enquire what has become of her husband, and why the indignant innocence of Mr. Hamilton, did not promote the completion of public justice against a person, who had treated his name with such gross disrespect? What a scandalous imputation was it for this culprit to cast upon our secretary, that he had gained thirty thousand dollars by the purchase of army certificates, that this fellow could bring him to capital punishment, &c. &c.? It is to be wished that Reynolds may still be found, and that, to borrow the words of his friend, Dr. William Smith, the Secretary may come out of this matter, "as fair as the purest angel in heaven!"

Before committing the following papers to the world, their editor must again beg leave to remark, that they are nothing more nor less than exact copies, from attested originals, of which Mr. Hamilton, as hereafter specified, has been, at his own desire, supplied with an accurate transcript. Some expressions used by the culprit, Reynolds,

are harsh, and convey digust, without adding to conviction. The editor, from aversion to invective, had, on this account, resolved to leave them out, as well as several other passages, which are of little importance to the main point. But on due reflection, it has been found after, and more advisable, to publish the whole, even at the hazard of being tedious. This precludes all pretence of mutilation for unfair purposes.

As to the asperity of style in some parts of the precious confessions of Reynolds, the painful reluctance of the editor, to the printing of them, has been somewhat leened, from the volunteer acknowledgment of education, emitted by the ex-secretary himself. This appears to be about as bad, as any thing which his wretched undertrapper either said against him, or could imaginably have to say. A procurer has always been regarded as in the lowest scale of human character. *Mutatis mutandis*, the patron of such an agent can have no scruple to become one.

Again, the intemperate title of the convivial and confidential communications of our ex-secretary, prohibits him from being regarded as any peculiar object of indulgence. For instance, he has often boasted of receiving letters from President Washington, with the word private wrote on the back of them, and a cross drawn over the seal. After opening such a parcel, said Mr. Hamilton, what do you think were the contents? DEAR HAMILTON, put this into style for me. Some speech or letter has been inclosed, which I wrote over again, sent it back, and then the OLD DAMNED FOOL gave it away as his own. Mr. Hamilton is not singular in using this style to general Washington. After the quarrel between citizen Genet, John Jay, and Rufus King, the two latter sent a most insulting letter to the President. Randolph advised him to resent it. He had once resolved to do so; but altered his intention, from a jealousy that the writers were in concert with Hamilton, from whom he could not determine to disjoin himself. Jay and King wanted to obtain a certificate which Mr. Jefferson had drawn up, relating to the behaviour of citizen Genet. The President actually gave them the certificate, but it is thought that they found it not to their purpose; for it was upreared, Jay and King also got back from the President their impertinent letter; of which, after cooling, they began to be ashamed. But a copy of it is in existence, and some hopes remain of its being obtained for publication. These particulars are derived from undoubted authority. They prove what was so fully stated in the American Annual Register, that the federal party despised the late President; that they took frequent opportunities of insulting him; and that they assumed the popularity of his name with no view but to serve their own ends.

To be the prompter and primum mobile of the greatest man in the world, might have flattered the vanity of a more discreet favourite than Mr. Hamilton. To hear the Representatives, as in November, 1794, dispute for three weeks upon the wording of an answer to a speech of his own composition, must have been highly soothing to the self-importance of the ex-secretary. But, as general Washington had been, in the highest sense of the word, his benefactor, he ought to have concealed the imperfections of his friend. He has often compared his influence over the President to that of the wind upon a weather cock, or of that over an automaton, moved only by the hand which directs it. This style was both imprudent and ungrateful. His power was very great, but not entirely unbounded. He wanted to be sent to England as envoy to negotiate the treaty. The arguments of Randolph hindered the President from giving his consent. That the pen of Mr. Hamilton has long aided the President is a tory current in Europe as well as in America; and that the speeches and letters of

general Washington are extremely different from his more early productions is very well known.

We shall conclude these prefatory observations with an anecdote. During the late canvass for the election of a President, Webster, in his *Minerva*, gave a hint, that Mr. Hamilton would be an advisable candidate. A person in this city, who chanced to see this newspaper, wrote immediately to a correspondent in New-York. The letter desired him to put himself in Mr. Hamilton's way, and inform him that if Webster should, in future, print a single paragraph on that head, the following papers were instantly to be laid before the world. It is believed the message was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, for the *Minerva* became silent.

(No. I.)

JACOB CLINGMAN, being a clerk in my employment, (F. A. Muhlenberg) and becoming involved in a prosecution commenced against JAMES REYNOLDS, by the Comptroller of the Treasury, on a charge or information exhibited before Hilary Baker, one of the aldermen of this city, for subornation of perjury, whereby they had obtained money from the treasury of the United States, he (Clingman) applied to me, for my aid and friendship, on behalf of himself and Reynolds, to get them released or discharged from the prosecution. I promised, so far as respected Clingman; but, not being particularly acquainted with Reynolds, in a great measure, declined so far as respected him. In company with Colonel Burr, I waited on Colonel Hamilton for the purpose, and particularly recommended Clingman, who had hitherto obtained a good character. Colonel Hamilton signified a wish to do all that was consistent. Shortly after, I waited on the Comptroller for the same purpose, who seemed to have difficulties on the subject; and, from some information I had, in the mean time, received, I could not undertake to recommend Reynolds, as I verily believed him to be a rascal, which words I made use of to the Comptroller. On a second interview with the Comptroller, on the same subject, the latter urged the propriety of Clingman's delivering up a certain list of money due to individuals, which Reynolds and Clingman were said to have in their possession, and of his informing him, of whom, and through whom, the same was obtained from the public offices; on doing which, Clingman's request might, perhaps, be granted with greater propriety. This, Clingman, I am informed, complied with, and also refunded the money or certificates, which they had improperly obtained from the treasury. After which, I understand the action against both was withdrawn, and Reynolds discharged from imprisonment, without any farther interference of mine whatever.

During the time this business was thus depending, and which lasted upwards of three weeks, Clingman, unasked, frequently dropped hints to me, that Reynolds had it in his power, very materially to injure the Secretary of the Treasury; and that Reynolds knew several very improper transactions of his. I paid little or no attention to those hints; but, when they were frequently repeated, and it was even added, that Reynolds said, he had it in his power to hang the Secretary of the Treasury; that he was deeply concerned in speculation that he had frequently advanced money to him, (Reynolds); and other insinuations of an improper nature, it created considerable uneasiness in my mind, and I conceived it my duty to consult with some friends on the subject. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Venable were informed of it yesterday morning.

(Signed,) F. A. MUHLENBERG.

(No. II.)

BEING informed yesterday, in the morning, that a person of the name of Reynolds, from Virginia, Richmond, was confined in the jail, upon some criminal prosecution relative to certificates, and that he had intimated, he would give some intelligence of speculations by Mr. Hamilton, which should be known, WE immediately called on him, as well to be informed of the situation of the man, as of those other matters, in which the public might be interested. We found it was not the person, we had been taught to believe, but a man of that name from New-York, and who had, for some time past, resided in this city. Being there, however, we questioned him respecting the other particular; he informed us, that he could give information of the misconduct, in that respect, of a person high in office, but must decline it, for the present, and until relieved, which was promised him that evening: that at ten to-day, he would give us a detail of whatever he knew on the subject. He affirmed, he had a person, high in office, in his power, and had had, a long time past. That he had written to him, in terms abusive, that no person should have submitted to it, but that he dared not to resent it. That Mr. Wolcott was in the same department, and, he supposed, under his influence or controul; and, in fact, expressed himself in such a manner, as to leave no doubt, he meant Mr. Hamilton. That he expected to be released by Mr. Wolcott, at the instance of that person, although he believed, that Mr. Wolcott, in instituting the prosecution, had no improper design; that he was satisfied, the prosecution was set on foot, only to keep him low, and oppress him, and ultimately drive him away; that he had had, since his residence here, for eighteen months, many private meetings with that person, who had often promised to put him into employment, but had disappointed him; that on hearing the prosecution was commenced against him, he applied to this person for counsel, who advised him to keep out of the way, for a few days; that a merchant came to him, and offered, as a volunteer, to be his bail, who, he expected, had been intigated by this person; and, after being decoyed to the place, the merchant wished to carry him [to], he refused being his bail, unless he would deposit a sum of money, to some considerable amount, which he could not do, and was, in consequence, committed to prison. As well as we remember, he gave, as a reason, why he could not communicate to us, what he knew of the facts alluded to, that he was apprehensive, it might prevent his discharge; but that he would certainly communicate the whole to us, at ten this morning: at which time, we were informed, he had absconded, or concealed himself.

(Signed,)

- JAMES MONROE,
- ABRAHAM VENABLE.

(No. III.)

BEING desirous, on account of their equivocal complexion, to examine into the suggestions which had been made us, respecting the motive for the confinement and proposed enlargement of James Reynolds, from the jail of this city, and inclined to

expect, for the same reason, that, unless it were immediately done, the opportunity would be lost, as we were taught to expect he would leave the place, immediately after his discharge, we called at his house, last night, for that purpose; we found Mrs. Reynolds alone. It was, with difficulty, we obtained from her, any information on the subject; but at length he communicated to us the following particulars.

That since Colonel Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and at his request, he had burned a considerable number of letters from him to her husband, and in the absence of the latter, touching business between them, to prevent their being made public. She also mentioned, that Mr. Clingman had several anonymous notes addressed to her husband, which, he believed, were from Mr. Hamilton (which we have) with an endorsement "from Secretary Hamilton, eq" in Mr. Reynolds's hand writing; that Mr. Hamilton offered her his assistance to go to her friends, which he advised; that he also advised, that her husband should leave the parts, not to be seen here again; and in which case, he would give something clever. That he was satisfied, this wish for his departure did not proceed from friendship to him, but on account of his threat, that he could tell something that would make some of the heads of departments tremble. That Mr. Wadsworth had been active in her behalf; first at her request, but, in her opinion, with the knowledge and communication of Mr. Hamilton, whose friend he professed to be; that he had been at her house yesterday, and mentioned to her, that two gentlemen of Congress had been at the jail, to confer with her husband; enquired, if he knew what they went for; observed, he knew Mr. Hamilton had enemies, who would try to prove some speculations on him, but when enquired into, he would be found immaculate; to which he replied, he rather doubted it.

We saw, in her possession, two notes; one in the name of Alexander Hamilton, of the 6th of December, and the other, signed "J. W." purporting to have been written yesterday; both expressing a desire to relieve her.

She denied any recent communication with Mr. Hamilton, or that he had received any money from him to-day.

(Signed,)

- F. A. MUHLENBERG.
- JAMES MONROE.
- ABRAHAM VENABLE.

(No. IV.)

Philadelphia, 13th December, 1792.

JACOB CLINGMAN has been engaged in some negotiations with Mr. James Reynolds, the person, who has lately been discharged from a prosecution instituted against him, by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

That his acquaintance commenced in September, 1791; that a mutual confidence and intimacy existed between them; that in January or February last, he saw Colonel Hamilton at the house of Reynolds. Immediately on his going into the house, Colonel Hamilton retired. That in a few days after, he (Clingman) was at Mr. Reynolds's house, with Mrs. Reynolds, her husband being then out; some person knocked at the door; he arose and opened it, and saw that it was Colonel Hamilton. Mrs. Reynolds

went to the door; he delivered a paper to her, and aid, he was ordered to give Mr. Reynolds that. He asked Mrs. Reynolds who could order the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to give that? She replied, that he upped, he did not want to be known. This happened in the night. He asked her, how long Mr. Reynolds had been acquainted with colonel Hamilton? She replied, some months; that colonel Hamilton had aided her husband; that sometime before that, he had received upwards of eleven hundred dollars, of colonel Hamilton. Sometime after this, Clingman was at the house of Reynolds, and saw colonel Hamilton; he retired and left him there.

A little after Duer's failure, Reynolds told Clingman, in confidence, that if Duer had held up, three days longer, he would have made fifteen hundred pounds, by the aidance of colonel Hamilton; that colonel Hamilton had informed him, that he was connected with Duer. Mr. Reynolds also aid, that colonel Hamilton had made thirty thousand dollars by speculation; that colonel Hamilton had supplied him with money to speculate. That, about June last, Reynolds told Clingman, that he had applied to colonel Hamilton for money to subscribe to the turnpike-road at Lancaster, and had received a note from him, in these words, It is utterly out of my power, I assure you, upon my honour, to comply with your request. Your note is returned; which original note, accompanying this, has been in Clingman's possession ever since. Mr. Reynolds has once or twice mentioned to Clingman, that he had it in his power to hang colonel Hamilton; that if he wanted money, he was obliged to let him have it. That he (Clingman) has occasionally lent money to Reynolds who always told him, that he could always get it from colonel Hamilton, to repay it; that, on one occasion, Clingman lent him two hundred dollars; that Reynolds promised to pay him, through the means of colonel Hamilton; that he went with him, saw him go into colonel Hamilton's; that, after he came out, he paid him one hundred dollars, which, he aid, was part of the sum, he had got; and paid the balance, in a few days; the latter sum paid was aid to have been received from colonel Hamilton, after his return from Jersey, having made a visit to the manufacturing society there.

After a warrant was issued against Reynolds, upon a late prosecution, which was instituted against him, Clingman, seeing Reynolds, asked him, why he did not apply to his friend colonel Hamilton? He aid, he would go immediately, and went accordingly. He aid afterwards, that colonel Hamilton advised him to keep out of the way, a few days, and the matter would be settled. That after this time, Henry Seckel, went to Reynolds, and offered to be his bail, if he would go with him to Mr. Baker's office, where he had left the officer, who had the warrant in writing; that he prevailed on Reynolds to go with him. That after Reynolds was taken into custody; Seckel refused to become his bail, unless he would deposit, in his possession, property to the value of four hundred pounds; upon which, Reynolds wrote to colonel Hamilton, and Mr. Seckel carried the note. After two or three times going, he saw colonel Hamilton. Colonel Hamilton aid, he knew Reynolds and his father; that his father was a good whig in the late war; that was all he could say; that it was not in his power to aid him; in consequence of which, Seckel refused to be his bail, and Reynolds was imprisoned. Mr. Reynolds also applied to Mr. Francis, who is one of the clerks in the treasury department; he aid, he could not do any thing, without the consent of colonel Hamilton; that he would apply to him. He applied to Mr. Hamilton, who told him, that it would not be prudent; if he did, he must leave the department.

After Reynolds was confined, Clingman asked Mrs. Reynolds, why he did not

apply to colonel Hamilton to dismiss him, as the money was ready to be refunded, that was received. She replied, that he had applied to him, and he had ent her to Mr. Wolcot; but directed her not to let Mr. Wolcot know, that he had ent her there. Notwithstanding this injunction, he did let Mr. Wolcot know, by whom he had been ent, who appeared to be surprised at the information, but said, he would do what he could for her, and would consult colonel Hamilton on the occasion. Colonel Hamilton advised her, to get some persons of respectability, to intercede for her husband, and mentioned Mr. Muhlenberg.

Reynolds continued to be kept in custody, for some time, during which time, Clingman had conversation with Mr. Wolcot, who said, if he would give up a lit of soldier's claims, which he had, he should be released. After this, Mrs. Reynolds informed Clingman, that colonel Hamilton had told her, that Clingman should write a letter to Mr. Wolcot, and a duplicate of the same to himself, promising to give up the lit, and refund the money which had been obtained on a certificate, which had been said to have been improperly obtained. Clingman asked Mrs. Reynolds, for the letters that her husband had received from colonel Hamilton, from time to time, as he might probably use them to obtain her husband's liberty. She replied, that colonel Hamilton had requested her to burn all the letters, that were in his hand-writing, or that had his name to them; which he had done. He pressed her to examine again, as he might not have destroyed the whole, and they would be useful. She examined, and found two or three notes, without any name, which are herewith submitted, and which, he said, were notes from colonel Hamilton.

Mrs. Reynolds told Clingman, that having heard, that her husband's father was, in the late war, a commissary under the direction of colonel Wadworth, he waited on him, to get him to intercede for her husband's discharge. He told her, he would give her his assistance, and said, now you have made me your friend, you must apply to no person else. That on Sunday evening, Clingman went to the house of Reynolds, and found colonel Wadworth there. He was introduced to colonel Wadworth, by Mrs. Reynolds. Colonel Wadworth told him, he had seen Mr. Wolcot; that Mr. Wolcot would do any thing for him, (Clingman), and Reynolds's family, that he could; that he had called on colonel Hamilton, but had not seen him; that he might tell him, Mr. Muhlenberg, that a friend of his (Clingman's) had told him, that colonel Wadworth was a countryman and schoolmate of Mr. Ingeroll, and that colonel Wadworth was also intimate with the governor, and that the governor would do almost any thing, to oblige him; that his name must not be mentioned to Mr. Muhlenberg, as telling him this; but that, if Mr. Muhlenberg could be brought to speak to him first, on the subject, he would then do any thing in his power, for them; and told him not to speak to him, if he should meet him in the street; and said, if his name was mentioned, that he would do nothing. That on Wednesday, Clingman saw colonel Wadworth, at Reynolds's house; he did not find her at home, but left a note; but, on going out, he met her, and said, he had seen every body, and done every thing.

Mrs. Reynolds told Clingman, that he had received money from colonel Hamilton, since her husband's confinement, enclosed in a note, which note he had burned.

After Reynolds was discharged, (which was eight or nine o'clock on Wednesday evening); about twelve o'clock at night, Mr. Reynolds sent a letter to colonel Hamilton by a girl; which letter, Clingman saw delivered to the girl. Reynolds followed the girl, and Clingman followed him. He saw the girl go into colonel Hamilton's house.

Clingman then joined Reynolds, and they walked back and forward in the street, until the girl returned, and informed Reynolds, that he need not go out of town that night, but call on him early in the morning. In the morning, between even and eight o'clock, he saw Reynolds go to Colonel Hamilton's house, and go in. He has not seen him since, and supposes, he is gone out of town.

Mr. Clingman further adds, that sometime ago he was informed by Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, that he had books containing the amount of the cash due to the Virginia line at his own house at New-York, with liberty to copy, and were obtained through Mr. Duer.

The above contains the truth, to the best of my knowledge and recollection, and to which I am ready to make oath.

Given under my hand this 13th December, 1792.

(Signed,) JACOB CLINGMAN.

(No. V.)

Philadelphia, 15th December, 1792.

Mr. Clingman informs us, that Mr. Reynolds returned to town, on Thursday night, and told him, he had written him a letter which he then had; not having had an opportunity to send it to him, and which he then tore; part of which was thrown into the fire. Other parts he presented to us, and which we now have.

That Reynolds, at the same time, told him, he had been received by Mr. Hamilton, the morning of that day, when they parted, about unwell. That he was extremely agitated, walking backward and forward the room, and striking, alternately, his forehead and his thigh; observing to him, that he had enemies at work, but was willing to meet them, on fair ground, and requested him not to stay long, lest it might be noticed.

Mr. Clingman also informs us, that he received a note from Mr. Wolcott, to meet him, on Friday morning, at half past nine (which note we have). That he attended, and had an interview with him, in presence of Mr. Hamilton; when he was strictly examined by both, respecting the persons, who were enquiring into the matter, and their object; that he told Mr. Hamilton, he had been possessed of his notes to Reynolds, and had given them up to these gentlemen: and to which, he replied, he had done very wrong. That he also told Mr. Hamilton of the letter he had received from Reynolds, since his enlargement, mentioning that he (Mr. Hamilton) would make Francis wear back what he had said; and to which Mr. Hamilton replied, he would make him say any falsity he had declared.

Mr. Hamilton said, Reynolds was a villain, a rascal, and he supposed, would wear to any thing.

Mr. Wolcott said, that unless Clingman used the same candour to him, that he had done to Clingman, he should not consider himself bound.

Mr. Hamilton wanted to know, what members of Congress were concerned in the enquiry, and desired him to go into the gallery, where he would see them, and enquire their names of the bystanders.

Mr. Hamilton observed, he had had some transaction with Reynolds, which he had before mentioned, as well as Clingman remembers, to Mr. Wolcott, and need not go into detail.

Clingman also informs us, that Reynolds told him, since his enlargement, that when he was about to set out to Virginia, on his last trip to buy up cash-claims of the Virginia line, he told Mr. Hamilton, that Hopkins would not pay upon those powers of attorney; and to which he, (Mr. Hamilton) replied, he would write to Hopkins, on the subject.

16th. Last night we waited on Colonel Hamilton, when he informed us of a particular connection with Mrs. Reynolds: the period of its commencement, and circumstances attending it; his visiting her at Inkeep's; the frequent supplies of money to her and her husband, on that account; his duress by them from the fear of a disclosure, and his anxiety to be relieved from it and them. To support this, he showed a great number of letters from Reynolds and herself, commencing early in 1791. He acknowledged all the letters in a disguised hand, in our possession, to be his. We left him under an impression, our suspicions were removed. He acknowledged our conduct toward him had been fair and liberal: he could not complain of it. We brought back all the papers, even his own notes, nor did he ask their destruction.

He said, the dismissal of the prosecution against the parties, Reynolds and Clingman, had been in consideration of a surrender of a lot of pay improperly obtained from his office, and by means of a person, who had it not in his power now to injure the department, intimating he meant Duer: that he obtained this information from Reynolds; owned that he had received a note from Reynolds in the night, at the time stated in Mr. Clingman's paper, and that he had likewise seen him in the morning following: said, he never had seen Reynolds before he came to this place; and that the statement in Mr. Clingman's paper, in that respect, was correct.

(Signed,)

- JAMES MONROE.
- ABRAHAM VENABLE.
- F. A. MUHLENBERG.

January 2d, 1793. Mr. Clingman called on me, this evening, and mentioned, that he had been apprised of Mr. Hamilton's vindication, by Mr. Wolcott, a day or two after our interview with him. He farther observed to me, that he communicated the same to Mrs. Reynolds, who appeared much shocked at it, and wept immoderately. That he denied the imputation, and declared, that it had been a fabrication of Colonel Hamilton, and that her husband had joined in it, who had told her so, and that he had given him receipts for money and written letters, so as to give countenance to the pretence. That he was with Colonel Hamilton, the day after he left the jail, when we supposed he was in Jersey. He was of opinion he was innocent, and that the defence was an imposition.

(Signed,) JAMES MONROE.

**(No. VI.) LETTERS FROM COLONEL HAMILTON TO JAMES REYNOLDS, REFERRED TO IN No. III.**

Endowment on the parcel, in the hand-writing of Reynolds. "From Secretary Hamilton, eq<sup>100</sup>"

To-morrow what is requested will be done. 'Twill hardly be possible to day.

[This card has neither date nor address. It is in a kind of character, half print, half manuscript. It was admitted as his own by the secretary.]

It is utterly out of my power I assure you, Pardon my honour, to comply with your request. Your note is returned.

[This is the card referred to in No. IV. being the answer to a request from Reynolds, of money to subscribe for the Lancaster turnpike. It has neither date nor address; but must have been written about the month of June, 1792. On what ground could Reynolds pretend to make such applications to a person so far above his rank? The gentle tone of the refusal, also, deserves notice. It expressly implies a high degree of previous intimacy. The impleasance of inability was not enough. Mr. Hamilton declares Pardon HIS HONOUR, that it is not merely out of his power, but UTTERLY, &c. How generous! How magnanimous this language of the ex-secretary! especially when he wrote to a being who was in the habit of threatening to bring him to disgrace. If the statement of Mr. Hamilton, as to Mrs. Reynolds, had been true, he must have cost him, in whole, a martain. In No. IV. he says, that her husband had, sometime before, received upwards of eleven hundred dollars of Colonel Hamilton. A share in the Lancaster turnpike cost three hundred dollars; and though, in this request, Reynolds did not succeed, yet so extensive a scale of application shews, that he had been in the habit of receiving, or at least of expecting, to a considerable amount. In the same number it appears, that Clingman was almost an eye witness to the receipt, by Reynolds, of a large sum from Mr. Hamilton. No. IV. also, shews, that Mrs. Reynolds, during the confinement of her husband, received money from our secretary; and in No. III. when Mr. Hamilton wanted to get rid of these people, he offered, if they would leave these parts, not to be seen here again, to give SOMETHING CLEVER. By the way, this was not the language of a lover. If the colonel was tired he might have quitted the lady with less ceremony. We proceed to the third card.]

Inclosed are FIFTY DOLLARS. They could not be sent sooner.

Addressed on the back, Mr. James Reynolds.

[This letter has neither date, nor subscription; and is in the feigned hand of the two former. The address is in a counterfeit hand, of a different kind; but resembling that of the secretary.]

My Dear Sir,

I expected to have heard the day after I had the pleasure of seeing you.

[This is in Mr. Hamilton's common hand. It has no date or signature. The address, if it had any, has been torn away.]

The person Mr. Reynolds enquired for on Friday, WAITED FOR HIM ALL THE EVENING, at his house, from a little after even. Mr. R. may see him at any time to-day, or to-morrow, between the hours of two and three.

<sup>100</sup>The loose paper on which these words are written, is itself part of some destroyed letter from Mr. Hamilton, for it has on the opposite side, in his undigued hand-writing, this address, as the beginning of a letter: "Mr. James Reynolds."

Mr. Reynolds.

Monday.

[The above, and its address, are in the feigned hand. So much correspondence could not refer exclusively to wenching. No man of common sense will believe that it did. Hence it must have implicated some connection still more dishonourable, in Mr. Hamilton's eyes, than that of incontinency. Reynolds and his wife affirm that it respected certificate speculations. The solicitude of Mr. Hamilton to get these people out of the way, is quite contradictory to an amorous attachment for Mrs. Reynolds, and betrays her innocence in the clearest title. The following is the torn letter referred to, in the beginning of No. V. It is in the same hand writing with the indorsement above quoted on the parcel of letters, and merits particular attention.]

Thursday, one o'clock, 13th December, 1792<sup>101</sup>.

MY DEAR M. CLINGMAN,

I hope I have not forfeited your friendship, the last night's conversation, don't think any thing of it, for I was not myself. I know I have treated \*\*\*\*\* friend ill, and too well I am convinced [Here about three lines are torn out.] to have satisfaction from HIM at all events, and you only I trust too. I will SEE YOU THIS EVENING. HE HAS OFFERED TO FURNISH ME AND MRS. REYNOLDS WITH MONEY TO CARRY US OFF. If I will go, he will see that Mrs. Reynolds has money to follow me, and as for Mr. Francis, he as he will make him wear back what he has aid, and will turn him out of office<sup>102</sup>. This is all I can say till I see you.

I am, dear Clingman, believe me, forever your sincere friend,

JAMES REYNOLDS.

Mr. Jacob Clingman.

Here the story comes to a crisis. Reynolds, a man of a bad character, and dependent circumstances, had been cast into jail for an offence of a very deep dye, and which, as it appears, could have been fixed upon him. Instead of comporting himself with that humility suitable to a situation apparently so deplorable, he peaks of nothing else but ruining and hanging Mr. Hamilton, who, the President excepted, was the most powerful and dangerous enemy that he could have met with on the whole continent. This was not, certainly, an obvious way to get out of prison. He had been prosecuted by the Comptroller, Mr. Wolcott, with whom he found no blame; but he affirmed, that it was a scheme of the Secretary to keep him low, and drive him away. Even admitting that his wife was the favourite of Mr. Hamilton, for which there appears no evidence but the word of the Secretary, this conduct would have been eminently foolish. Mr. Hamilton had only to say, that he was sick of his amour, and the influence and hopes of Reynolds at once vanished. Our Secretary was far above the reach of his revenge. The accusation of an illicit amour, though sounded in notes louder than the last trumpet, could not have defamed the conjugal fidelity of Mr. Hamilton. It would only have been holding a farthing candle to the sun. On that point, the world had previously fixed its opinion. In the Secretary's bucket of charity, a drop more or less was not to be perceived, If Reynolds had no claim to regard but in one of the capacities of Mercury, his accusations and his threats were more than folly. They were synonymous to lunacy.

<sup>101</sup>Reynolds got out of prison, on Wednesday evening, the 12th of December. See No. iv.

<sup>102</sup>The Secretary kept his word. The person here meant was discharged from the treasury office.

Grounding merely on the procuring ytem, the forbearance of Mr. Hamilton is equally inexplicable. The natural temper of our secretary, where he ventures to exert it, is vindictive and furious<sup>103</sup>, combining that unusual mixture of quick ferocity and unrelenting vengeance, which Mr. Hume has marked out as a peculiarity in the character of Charles the ninth<sup>104</sup>. That such a man, or indeed that any man should tamely endure this treatment is in itself highly incredible. No transient attachment, such as that which the secretary alledged that he had, could have been put in the balance against his official character; and from the time that Mr. Monroe and the other gentlemen saw Reynolds, his reputation was evidently at stake.

In No. V. Clingman says, that he received a note from Mr. Wolcott to call on him. It is in these words.

Mr. Wolcott will be glad to see Mr. Clingman to-morrow, at half after nine o'clock. Thursday.

At this meeting, Clingman says that he was strictly examined by Messrs. Wolcott and Hamilton, respecting the persons who were enquiring into the matter, and their object. If everything was found at bottom Mr. Hamilton, might have held such persons and such enquiries in defiance. The following letter, the last in the order of these pieces, is from Mr. Hamilton himself.

Philadelphia, December, 1792.

Gentlemen,

ON reflection, I deem it advisable for me to have copies of the several papers which you communicated to me in our interview on Saturday evening, including the notes, and the fragment of Mr. Reynolds's letter to Mr. Clingman. I therefore request that you will either cause copies of these papers to be furnished to me, taken by the person in whose hand writing the declarations which you showed to me were, or will let me have the papers themselves to be copied. It is also my wish, that all such papers as are original, may be detained from the parties of whom they were had, to put it out of their power to repeat the abuse of them in situations which may deprive me of the advantage of explanation. Considering of how abominable an attempt they have been the instruments, I trust you will feel no scruples about this detention.

With consideration, I have the honour to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

F. Augustus Mughlenbergh, James Monroe, and Abraham Venable, Esquires.

<sup>103</sup>See Findley and Brackenridge, *paim*.

<sup>104</sup>The feelings of Mr. Hamilton may be estimated by the tone of the hireling writers of his party; and how little quarter he or they are entitled to. William Cobbett, in his *Censor* for March 1797, describes Mr. Monroe as a traitor, who has bartered the honour and interest of his country, to a perfidious and avage enemy. Messrs. Muhlenberg, Jefferson, Swanwick, Giles, Madison, Gallatin, Mr. Tench Coxe, and others, are all poken of in the same curtilous way, without the least regard to truth or decency. What could ail this writer at Dr. Ruh? That gentleman has long since quitted politics, and his philoophical works are better known and more highly respected in Europe, than those of any writer whom the new world has produced, Franklin or Jefferson's notes excepted. This man does not write at random. His enemies laughed at him for boating of intimacy with one of the first characters in this country. He spoke only truth. Not long since, Mr. Liton, the British ambassador, came down North Second-street, past by the door of his store, looked carefully around him, as if to see whether he was observed, then turned back and went in. Two days after he was in the same store: and, no doubt his excellency derives much improvement from this elegant and dignified connection.

Addressed on the back thus. "Frederick A. Mughlenbergh, equire."

The above letter, closes the collection of papers regarding this affair of Reynolds. It only remains to make some observations; and then demand a retrospect.

If we consider the magnitude of the object before them, it was highly commendable in the gentlemen concerned in these enquiries to trace the matter as closely as they did. The funding of certificates to the extent of perhaps thirty, or thirty-five millions of dollars, at eight times the price which the holders had actually paid for them, presents, in itself, one of the most egregious, the most impudent, the most oppressive, and the most provoking bubbles that ever burlesqued the legislative proceedings of any nation. The debt that could have been discharged for ten or fifteen millions of dollars, was funded at forty millions.

But as the universal suspicion and hatred which the formation of this measure had excited, might, at some future period, endanger its existence, the assumption act, was brought forward. This law incorporated into the former stock debts contracted by individual states during the war. Hence each of them became, for its own sake, interested in the support of public credit which implicated a riddance of the debt especially due by itself. Thus the certificate funds were inseparably embodied with a powerful and popular ally, under the shelter of whose reputation they might hope for some degree of longevity. This artful measure was pushed through Congress by the same party, who funded the half-crown certificates at twenty shillings. But, even in this project, it is entertaining to notice the blindness and precipitation of conscious guilt. The paper-jobbing junto were in such a hurry to shelter their speculations under the wings of the above assumption law, that they acted the measure in the most profligate or bungling manner which can be imagined. Take notice! They pledged the public faith for twenty-two millions of dollars, instead of eleven millions<sup>105</sup>; for, the latter sum would have settled the claims, if a reasonable degree of time, of judgment, or of method had been employed upon it. This work was the very pinnacle of stupidity, or knavery, or probably of both. Suppose that you see a man go into a store, and buy ten shillings worth of linen. He receives the cloth, flings down a guinea, and runs away without waiting for his change. You will infer that he is either circulating false money, or has deserted from bedlam. Yet such is precisely the profile view of this assumption act. It is natural that Dr. Smith should be fond of calling Americans the most intelligent of mankind, when his party have made them such egregious dupes. Thus, the founder of some new sect in religion, while cramming the ears of his disciples with visions and miracles, assures them that they are the chosen people. In both instances the encomiast holds in his eye the very same object. As for the state of public information, it is likely that not more than one-tenth part of our citizens recollect or have heard any thing of the assumption act. Not one out of five thousand people is acquainted with this glaring blunder, about the eleven millions being funded at twenty-two.

This is a profile view of the assumption act. But when we look straight into its face, fraud, anarchy, and rebellion, are seen indelibly engraved on its forehead. Witness the debates of last winter in Congress, about the balance due from New-York to the

<sup>105</sup>The accounts of the union with the individual states might have been placed in the same relative situation in which they now stand, by assuming eleven millions, instead of twenty-two. The additional and unnecessary debt, created by that fatal measure, amounts, therefore, to ten millions eight hundred and eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and fifty-eight cents. Gallatin, p. 107.

union! A park a thousand times smaller, has, before now, involved half the world in conflagration. This act is like an ulcer in the midriff of American tranquillity. To paint its possible effects would require the eloquence of Milton describing the congress of Death and Sin.

The bank of the United States was another buttress raised to prop the rampart of corruption. This institution, and the irresistible influence which it draws after it, afford a striking evidence of the daring and profound genius of its author. By what clause of the constitution Congress thought themselves authorized to turn bankers, they have not yet informed the public. From any thing which appears on the face of that instrument, they had no more warrant for erecting banks than for erecting pyramids. Their plea, that the institution was to be of national benefit, does not form a proper apology. It would have been better to tell the real motive, which was, that the leaders of a majority in Congress expected the scheme to issue in personal advantage to themselves. The report of Mr. Hamilton to Congress, on this bank, promised mighty matters which have never come to pass. But the grand point, the bracing of the funding system, has been completely secured. The city of Washington shall be just mentioned, as a quietus to the honest credulity of the President. Millions have been worn than idly sunk upon that spot, which, if government removes to it, may be safely predicted as the tomb of the federal constitution.

The result of all these measures hath been a public debt of eighty millions, instead of thirty; a republican government harried in a monarchical faction; a continent overwhelmed with paper money, with jobs, and bankruptcies, of a nature and species of infamy almost unknown in Europe<sup>106</sup>; the price doubled on every article of living; a commerce insulted and within sight of ruin; a public treasury without money, and without credit; and last and worst, a quadron of legislative conspirators, in the fifth Congress, who, by every insidious artifice, and every unblinking effort, pant and toil to bury their country in a British alliance and a French war.

## CHAPTER VII.

Farther observations on the correspondence between Messrs. Hamilton and Reynolds. Singular mode of secrecy in framing the federal constitution, and of dictating Jay's treaty. Defence of General Macon. Report to President Adams, by Mr. Pickering, on French captures. Singular style of that paper. Defamatory charge by Judge Iredell to a grand jury in Virginia. Their pitiful pre-emptment. Defence of Mr. Cabell. Curious letter to Mr. John Beckley. Observations on the PURITY of the federal government. Specimens of the mode of travelling in America. A trip to New-York.

IN his letter last copied, Mr. Hamilton seeks for an explanation. He gave nothing meriting that name. The shortest way to exculpate himself was, by confronting Reynolds and his wife, who accused him of fraud, with the gentlemen who undertook the enquiry. Instead of that, he sent Reynolds and his wife out of the way, to prevent any such personal exculpation. That he packed them off, there can be little doubt, since the suddenness of the disappearance of Reynolds can be accounted for upon no other

<sup>106</sup>See, for example, the polite correspondence between Mr. James Greenleaf and Mr. John Nicholson, that hath so long blockaded the newspapers. Sometime ago, bills of a merchant in this city were advertised for sale, by auction, to the amount of about four hundred thousand dollars. These things make a person from the old world to stare, but Americans, perhaps, know better.

ground. The letter from Reynolds to Clingman mentions a promise of that kind, and Mrs. Reynolds had previously declared, that this was a scheme in contemplation. Reynolds could not fly from fear. The prosecution against him was closed, and his chief resource for defence had been by applying to Mr. Hamilton. That he was removed, to keep him from a meeting with Mr. Monroe and his friends, bears the strongest marks of probability. It may be said, that the infamous character of Reynolds made him unworthy of credit. Taken by itself, his testimony was, indeed, worth little; but, when supported by various circumstances, it might merit more attention. The profligate manners of the accuser afforded an additional reason why Mr. Hamilton, if innocent, should have brought him forward, since it would have been proportionably a more easy task to convince Mr. Monroe of his falsehood. But the secretary veiled the importance of the accuser's testimony, by forbearing to produce him to the gentlemen enquiring after him. When persons of so much weight and respectability had entered upon this business, every principle of common sense called for the clearest explanation. In place of that the chief evidence was concealed, and sent off, while the mass of his correspondence with Mr. Hamilton was, by desire of the latter, abruptly committed to the flames. You will determine whether these fugitive measures look not like innocence, or like something else.

Mr. Hamilton, referring to Reynolds and his wife, calls this an abominable attempt. Granted. But, since the measures of himself and his party, on the affair of certificates, had excited a very general and violent suspicion, and since he well knew that the gentlemen who came forward, were supposed to be in the number of those who entertained it, every motive of self-love, and of zeal for the honour of his partisans, should have prompted Mr. Hamilton to tear up the last twig of jealousy. In place of mothering testimony, he should have courted it. In place of burning letters, he should have printed them. Publicity was the only basis by which he could maintain the ground that he was in danger of losing. Yet this was the very mode of defence which he chose to avoid. When Randolph was arraigned of misconduct not more culpable than that imputed by Reynolds to Hamilton, he pursued the accuser to Rhode-Island, and obtained a certificate of his innocence, couched in the strongest terms. Yet the federal party, with their usual fortitude of action, and infelicity of demonstration, have loaded him with reproaches, and the bare supposition of the possibility of his innocence, has been counted as the height of effrontery. Put the case that Fauchet, when his apocrypha was intercepted, had been in jail, that Randolph, instead of bringing him forward had paid his debts, burnt all his remaining papers, and hurried him out of the country. Every friend to order, would have been convinced that Randolph was guilty, and had removed Fauchet, that the pool of corruption might putrify in peace<sup>107</sup>. The force of moral or presumptive testimony does not augment or diminish, because the party accused happens to be for or against the American funding system.

Some years ago, the late President was attacked in the newspapers for constantly uplifting his salary, before it became due. Mr. Hamilton immediately printed a reply that filled nine columns of the Philadelphia Gazette. Even the very worst which could be alleged of Mr. Washington amounted only to this practice being irregular, improper, and super-eminently ridiculous from a man who pretended to do the business of his country for his mere household expenses. The charge of Reynolds wears a more

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<sup>107</sup>Robert Hall, on the liberty of the press.

erious aspect. If he was one agent for the purchase of certificates, it may well be conceived, though it cannot yet be proved, that our secretary had twenty others. Physician! heal thyself. Before Mr. Hamilton prints any farther defences of other people, before he again arraigns one-half of his fellow citizens as cut-throats<sup>108</sup>, let him tell us what has become of Reynolds. Let him observe that this narrative is explicit; and that, under all the circumstances of the affair, silence will be more fatal to his character, than the most feeble vindication.

It is easy to see why Mr. Hamilton, and his party, have been permitted to reduce America to its present disagreeable condition. When a merchant refuses not only to balance his books, but vilifies those who advise him to do so, it requires no ghost from the dead, to foretell for what port he is bound. In private life, it is hardly possible to find such a fool; but nations are sometimes actuated by a degree of madness to which, in their individual concerns, it would be impracticable to drive them. Of this remark, America, during the short period of her political career, has afforded various examples. The people of other countries are ignorant against their will. The citizens of the United States appear often averse, and even hostile to information. Thus, the federal constitution, highly respectable and valuable as truth must acknowledge it to be, was yet an instrument framed in darkness. When the convention who made it met at Philadelphia, they began by shutting their doors. This clandestine appearance exhibited the worst auguries imaginable of what they were going to do. Though they had to frame a constitution, yet, before it could take effect it was to be submitted, separately, to each of the thirteen states. To assist the citizens at large in forming their opinions, the safest and fairest method was to have debated with open galleries. If the arguments that wayed the decision of the delegates were well-founded, they might have had the same effect on their constituents<sup>109</sup>. But, to immerse themselves in the way in which they did, looked more like a Venetian senate, a gang of mugglers or coiners, than the Representatives of a free people. The long parliament of England would never have obtained the confidence of their party, they could never have overturned royal decrees, if they had kept their proceedings and debates a secret from the world. In England, a state-trial must be carried on in public. The spirit of the country would not endure the concealment of such a transaction. In the course of ordinary affairs, the present House of Commons do not shut their doors above once in several years. But the framing of a constitution is of infinitely more importance than the usual routine of business; the English people would not, on such an emergency, submit to exclusion. The Scots union was previously known to be detested by all ranks of people; and brought the country to the brink of a revolution. Yet the Scots parliament debated with open doors. The acquiescence of our citizens in the Tiberian privacy of their delegates, has marked a peculiarity in the American character.

<sup>108</sup>See American Annual Register, chap. x.

<sup>109</sup>We have not entirely forgot the mode in which the federal constitution was crammed down the gullet of Pennsylvania. When it first appeared, the assembly were in session. A minority declined acceptance, because they had no special powers to that purpose from their electors; and, to prevent its passing, they seceded from the house. The remaining members did not form a quorum. Here they would have stuck, but the friends of order, alias, a troop of ruffians, with the captain of a very modern frigate at their head, broke into the lodgings of some seceding members, seized them, dragged them through the streets, with one-half of Philadelphia at their heels, and, by main force, projected them into the assembly. Thus a quorum was formed, and the constitution accepted, in a way which would have disgraced a gang of ruffians.

The arrival of Jay's treaty afforded another instance of the same kind. In London, public impatience would, by such a circumstance, have been wound up to the highest degree; and the proudest minister must have found his popularity interested in an early communication. But at Philadelphia, there was even a parade of secrecy. The treaty reached the President on the 7th of March, 1795. Instead of laying it before the public, who were ultimately to bear its consequences, and who could have made light break in upon every quarter, he upped its contents from mankind, till the meeting of the Senate. Thirty gentlemen then shut themselves up, like the translators of the Septuagint, as if they had been to act by inspiration. Without reason it may be said, that this superior branch of government, as Mr. Fenno calls it, did not collectively know as much about commerce, and its foreign relations, as general Smith and John Swanwick. The resolution of the Senate to ratify, transpired on the 24th of June 1795, three months and an half after the President had got the treaty. This long upreision did not excite an audible murmur. Nay, after the ratification, the federal party displayed till more strongly their manly notions of government. The Senate had just one member, general Maon, of sufficient civility towards the public, to send a copy of the treaty to the newspapers. This violated an injunction of secrecy passed by the Senate. The federal cat calls began instantly to squeak; and, if the general had been forging bank notes, they could hardly have made much more noise. Thus the Plymouth resolutions of the 30th of October, 1795, charged him with "a notorious breach of official confidence<sup>110</sup>." Instead of this language, they should have thanked him for his intelligence. If it had been communicated three months more early, much of the subsequent bad consequences might have been prevented. He should, also, have printed Jay's instructions, with minutes of the notable harangues about the partition of the United States<sup>111</sup>. With open doors, no senator durst have broached a doctrine of such enormous atrocity. The mother's eye makes a fat hore, says the proverb. In public affairs, the same rule holds good. The more that a nation knows about the mode of conducting its business, the better chance has that business of being properly conducted. This maxim appears very plain; and, in his domestic concerns, every man approves of it. On a great national scale, we are the first free people who have rejected it, and that is one of the principal reasons why some parts of our federal administration have succeeded so very ill. Secrecy is a favourite doctrine with our financial Mahomet; and its triumph hath ensured his own.

In the close of the last chapter, the word conspirator has been employed. It sounds harshly, but it has been inserted on the clearest evidence, and after the strictest consideration. To be convinced of an executive plot, for involving America in a French war, we have only to look at a report from secretary Pickering to President Adams, and which, on the 22d of June, 1797, was sent by the latter to Congress. The title page professes to state the depredations committed on the commerce of the United States since the 1st of October, 1796. Conitency with this profession required, that, as much time should have been bestowed on the recital of British captures, as on that of French ones. Apparently grounding on this idea, Mr. Adams, in his meagre accompanying the papers, hath these words: I directed a collection to be made of ALL such information as should be found in the possession of the government.

<sup>110</sup>Carey's Remembrancer, vol. iii. p. 311.

<sup>111</sup>American Annual Register, chap. v.

The report and documents fill about an hundred and ixty pages. The list of French captures is taken from the Philadelphia and United States gazettes. Of the British, Mr. Pickering writes thus:

Captures and losses by British cruisers, the secretary preumes, have not been numerous; for, citizens of the United States having, these three years past, been accustomed to look up to the government for aid in prosecuting their claims, it is not to be doubted, that generally these cases have been reported to the department of state. An abstract of such as have been communicated, is annexed. Report, p. 5. This list amounts only to ten vessels. They are dispatched in two pages. That of captures by the republic occupies about an hundred and forty. As an apology for this disproportion of bulk, Mr. Pickering, on p. 9, gives a most curious reason. This examination was chiefly made prior to the call of the house of Representatives for a report on this subject, with a view to ascertain the number of French captures, and the circumstances attending them; and the result of the whole is annexed. It is regretted, that the time did not permit a re-examination of those papers to ascertain likewise the captures made by the British cruisers. The call of the house was dated the 10th of June. The papers were laid before the house on the 22d, being at an interval of twelve days. As the French list had been made out beforehand, the secretary had the more time to compile the British list. Six active clerks, like those in his own office, could, with great ease, have completed the business in forty-eight hours at farthest. Where was the mighty affair of turning over two files of newspapers for the last eight months? With some diligence, the whole might have been finished in a single afternoon. In a city like Philadelphia, full of public offices, and able transcribers, the secretary, if he had been in earnest, could have collected forty proper assistants, on an hour's warning; and even admitting the British list to be as bulky as the French one, each of these auxiliaries would hardly have found an hour's employment. But the secretary himself says, that British captures were not numerous. Be it so. Then it would have taken the less time to make them out. Yet it seems that, with a pace of ten or twelve days before him, the secretary could not accomplish this Lilliputian task.

Thus does our secretary trifle with the orders of the legislature; and Mr. Adams, by the acceptance of so absurd an excuse, exemplifies the proverb, like matter, like man. But, to be plain with Mr. Pickering, such palpable sophistry will not go down. All people know very well why the British list of captures was not made out. It would have counteracted his plan of inflaming us against the republic. He proceeds thus.

The editors of those two gazettes agree in saying, that no great attention was paid to the subject, for the purpose of inserting accounts of all the captures which were published in the various other newspapers; yet the number collected exceeds three hundred, of which but few escape condemnation. The Gazette of the United States is, and long has been, as much an engine of the American executive, as that of London is to an English premier<sup>112</sup>. Mr. Fenno, beyond all question, inserted every French capture that he could find. As to the Philadelphia Gazette, the present editor has only held it since last February; and, previous to that time, he knows not how it was conducted. When Congress wanted information, it was the duty of Mr. Pickering

<sup>112</sup>Instead of trying to turn the speech of Barras into an instrument for a French war, Mr. Adams might have bought a set of this executive newspaper, and sent it over as a present to the Directory at Paris. For every syllable in the whole speech of Barras, they would have found themselves paid beforehand with a column of invective.

to have looked at a wide variety of newspapers. But he was well aware, that Mr. Fenno had collected about every thing of the kind. The object of Mr. Pickering is, to insinuate that many French captures have escaped notice. Yet the number collected exceeds THREE HUNDRED. So long ago as September, 1794, a list was published, by authority, of British captures. They were about three hundred and sixty.

The conduct of the public agents, says Mr. Pickering, and of the commissioned cruizers there, has surpassed all former examples<sup>113</sup>. They cannot be worse than the confiscation of the Two Friends, and the murder of captain Boon. We might add an hundred British piracies recited in this volume, all as atrocious as any possible case of French piracy.

The persons also of our citizens have been beaten, insulted, and cruelly imprisoned; and, in the forms used towards prisoners of war, they have been exchanged with the British for Frenchmen. This is very bad, but the French are only following the example that England, for above two years, had set before them, and at this moment continues to give them. When complaints of imprisonment were made against England, the federal party did their utmost to quell the tory. In Congress, Mr. Tracy, and others, would gladly have denied that British imprisonments had taken place, and Webster wondered why American printers should trouble themselves about the matter<sup>114</sup>. This was the uniform language of the whole party.

There have been frequent accounts of attempts to effect condemnations by bribing the officers and seamen of our vessels to wear falsely; but it was reserved to three times, when offered bribes were refused, and threats denied, to endeavour to accomplish the object by torture. Report p. 10. American seamen have been flogged by dozens at a British gangway. This also was torture. Captain Reynolds, under the very nose of admiral Murray, attacked American vessels. Several men were killed and wounded. This was torture. There is not the smallest design to extenuate French outrages, but merely to prove the gross partiality of our executive in hewing only the robberies perpetrated upon one side.

Paulo majora canamus. If Mr. Pickering has displayed gross partiality, President Adams has not acted, in the smallest degree, better. On the 23d of June, 1797, general Smith was reciting in Congress the steps pursued by the friends of order, for bringing about a French war. He said, that the executive had called Congress, and had complained of the French; for the speech did not contain a single word of reference to any other nation. He next recommended the fitting out of frigates, with which he proposed to convoy American commerce. Our merchant ships are to be armed, and, on arriving in a French port, the question is put, against whom are you armed? The French would say, we have read your President's speech. By these preparations, he can only mean to fight us. Your envoys, arriving in France at the same time, are sure of being turned back again. General Smith farther observed, that Dr. Smith and Mr. Harper had avowed the design of employing the frigates to force a trade into ports of the West-Indies which the French have justly declared to be in a state of rebellion. Such was port Jeremie. General Smith affirmed, that these measures led directly to war. He believed that gentlemen wanted to lead us into war. The member was right; there can be no doubt of it. This astonishing session of Congress hath afforded a whole

<sup>113</sup>Pickering's report, p. 8.

<sup>114</sup>Supra, chapters v. and vi.

dictionary of evidence. Sir John Brute ays, every thing I see, every thing I hear, every thing I feel, and every thing I taste, methinks, has war in it. So at present with the federal party, every thing has war in it. A combination more culpable, more hateful, hath not occurred since the age of Cataline or Fieco.

Mr. Pickering complains of the French maltreating American eamen. His party have encouraged the British to impress them. In proof of this, attend to general Smith, who is no violent democrat, for he professed in Congress great concern, when Mr. Hamilton retired from office. On the 27th of May, 1797, this gentleman said, in the house, that members had affected to treat the law for the protection of our eamen with lightness. It conferred the highest honour on Mr. Livingston, who introduced it. It was opposed in both houses by those who are always combating for an increase of power and influence in the executive government. The Senate mutilated that law, so as to deprive it of its most salutary provisions. After all, the Senate refused their assent to a law for protecting American eamen from impressment, and from being whipped on the bare back at the gang-way of a British man of war. They refused to adopt it, until it was so much mutilated, that the executive, to render it in any shape effectual, was obliged to enforce it with a supplementary part. Thus far general Smith.

If this majority in the Senate had been elected from the Divan of Algiers, they could not have more completely disgraced their nation. At the same time, Messrs. Tracy and Harper, below stairs, were attempting to deny the reality of British impressments; and Webster and Ruel inveighed against every one who mentioned their existence. These things are part of a system for degrading America into a British footstool. What kind of an AMERICAN Senate is that which refuses its assent to a law for the protection of AMERICAN eamen? The very idea looks so monstrous that one is apt to think himself in a dream when he endeavours to revolve it. The circumstances of their refusal to concur in the bill, stand recorded on the journals of both houses. The full detail shall soon be given to the world. The journals of the British house of peers afford no precedent for such horrible depravity. England has hitherto stood upon her own legs. Her representatives and legislators, though often extremely corrupted, have never been suspected of servility to a foreign nation; and, a trivial instance excepted<sup>115</sup>, they have not put themselves up to auction for foreign gold. Their opponents, at least, have not alledged that they ever did so; and this forms a strong presumption of their innocence.

In the mean time, Harrison Otis cants about French impressments, and Mr. Harper on the corruption of Mr. Monroe, by French gold. For conceit and ignorance, Otis may be looked upon as the lineal successor of Samuel Dexter. As for Harper, he is said to be in embarrassed circumstances; and, while he prattles about foreign gold, one might ask him, who pays for the printing of his eternal pamphlets<sup>116</sup>? By land, our

<sup>115</sup>In the reign of Charles the second. See Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, and Hume's History of England, in the latest editions.

<sup>116</sup>During the two last sessions, it is computed that this gentleman cost the country at least ten thousand dollars worth of time, by making superfluous motions, for the sake of making useless speeches about them. In the session of December, 1796, he repeated one speech, about augmenting the duties on imports, at four different times, in the course of little more than a month. He has a very pretty delivery, if any obliging friend would supply him with a suitable stock of ideas. If he could be contented with repeating the same thoughts not oftener than five times in the course of fifteen minutes, he would not so barbarously drive the members from their seats, nor run himself into so many scrapes with the speaker, as to wandering from the question. In an antediluvian Congress, when people lived to

interest has been as grossly betrayed as by any. This appears from the discouragement constantly given to the defence of the Indian frontier. On that head, the following narrative will repay a perusal.

On the 19th of November, 1794, President Washington, in his speech to Congress, has these words. Towards none of the Indian tribes have overtures of friendship been made. The Creeks, in particular, are covered from encroachment by the interposition of the general government, and that of Georgia. It would have been fortunate for the people of Tennessee, if the general government had covered them from the encroachments of the Creeks. Respecting the behaviour of the Creeks, previous to the delivery of that speech, information for the present work has been derived from two sources, the public newspapers, and a private manuscript communicated by Mr. Andrew Jackson, Representative from the state of Tennessee in the fourth Congress. An examination of these details will aid in ascertaining what sort of friendship the Creeks deserved, and to what side the balance of protection ought to have leaned.

The account given in the newspapers amounts in substance to what follows. Continual skirmishes had been taking place for a long time. In one of these, on the 13th of August, 1794, lieutenant McClellan, with thirty-seven men, had been attacked on the Cumberland path, eighteen miles from South-Wet-Point, by above an hundred Creeks. He had four men killed, and four missing. He likewise lost thirty-one horses, with several other articles. A multitude of murders by the Indians are mentioned. Of these, it would be needless here to attempt a catalogue. A letter from Knoxville, dated 22d of September, 1794, says, that the general assembly of Tennessee had then been in session for several weeks. They had prepared another memorial to Congress with a list of the citizens killed, wounded, or taken prisoners by the Creeks and Cherokees, since the 1st of March last, the date of a former statement to Congress. The number of citizens was an hundred and twenty-seven, besides which the Indians had taken four hundred and seventy-four horses. These thefts and murders had been chiefly committed while a party of the Lower Cherokees were at Philadelphia, giving the assurances of peace, and while Major Seagrove, an agent for Indian affairs, was making assurances of the friendship of the Creeks. The letter concludes with an account of some fresh murders which had, at that moment, been received. They were said to have been committed on the 16th of September current. Nickajack and Running Water were two of the most populous of the Lower Cherokee towns. They were situated close on the south bank of the Tennessee, below a place called the Suck. They were principal trading-places for the Creeks over the Tennessee, when they wanted to make war on Cumberland and Kentucky. They had co-operated with the warriors of Look-out Mountain, and Will's towns for several years past. They boasted of perfect security from their situation. They were surrounded on three sides by mountains, and protected on the north by the south branch of the Tennessee. They were also formidable by their numbers.

On the 7th of September, Major Ore marched from Nashville to attack the savages. He had with him five hundred and fifty militia, of whom an hundred and fifty were from Kentucky. They arrived on the bank of the Tennessee, opposite to Nickajack, and undisturbed, in the dusk of the evening. About eleven o'clock at night, a part

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the age of a thousand years, one might have found leisure for hearing him to an end. Our span of threecore and ten is too narrow for the torrent of his eloquence.

of them croed the river on rafts, and urrounded the town, while another party lay in ambush on the oppoite ide of the river. The attack began about day break. Many of the avages plunged, according to their cutom, into the water, and having got almot to the oppoite hore, the militia in reerve roe from their covert, and dicharged a volley at the fugitives in the river. The victory was compleat. Nine quaws and children were taken. About forty or forty-five warriors were killed. Accounts differ about their exact numbers. As no particular detail is offered about Running Water, but barely that it was detroyed at the ame time with Nickajack, it eems probable that they tood very near to each other. In thee towns two freh calps were found; and everal others dry, that had been hung up as trophies. Many articles of property were recovered which the militia knew to have been taken from their owners when killed by the Indians, in the coure of the preceding twelve months. Among thee were found a number of letters. They had been carried off when the Kentucky mail was robbed and the pot murdered. In Nickajack was found a quantity of powder and lead, that had jut been received from the Spanih government, as alo a commiion to Braeth, chief of the town, who was among the lain.

The prioners confeed that ixty Creek and Cherokee warriors had paed through Nickajack, only nine days before, on their way to make war againt the United States. Two nights previous to the detruccion of Running Water, a calp dance was held in it. Among others, John Watts was preent; and it was there reolved to carry on the war with additional vigour. This the white people learned from the prioners. The towns were burnt, and every thing detroyed. Such is the ubtance of the newspaper account. That received from Mr. Jackon is to the following effect.

Major James Ore was, in the cloe of Augut, 1794, ordered by governor Blount to march to the ditrict of Mero, to defend its frontier; and, on the 6th of September, was ordered, by general Robertson to march to the Lower Cherokee towns, and detroy them.

It is proper for me here to oberve, ays Mr. Jackon, that the Indians inhabiting thoe towns were daily killing our citizens, and our officers, tranmitting a Rotrum of the captured, killed, and wounded to the ecretary at war<sup>117</sup>; and the anwers returned were, not to purue on any account acros the Indian boundary, or carry on any offensive measures againt the Indians; contruing the word offensive to be an act of croing the Indian boundary in the puruit of depredating parties.

Major Ore obeyed the orders of general Robertson. He marched to Nickajack and Running Water, wept them with the beom of detruccion, and killed about thirty warriors. It is neceary here to tate ome facts. The night before major Ore made the attack on Nickajack, the Indians held the calp dance over two freh calps, which they had taken on the frontier. Ore had purued the track of this party. On the very day that he made the attack twenty-two Indians fell upon the tation of the widow Hays, killed one man, and wounded three; and the evening before, they had burnt captain John Donelon's tation. At the time that general Robertson iued the order to Ore, he had information of an intended general attack, contemplated on that frontier. This was well ubtantiated, and the expedition of Ore was the only circumtance which prevented it, and etablihed peace on the frontier.

The pay of thee troops hath been upended, because they croed the Indian bound-

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<sup>117</sup>Mr. Henry Knox.

ary, although they precisely pursued the orders given by general Robertson. The muster and pay roll's were, in the latter end of the year 1794, deposited with colonel David Henly, agent of the war department at Knoxville. Governor Blount, in 1794, transmitted to Mr. Knox general Robertson's order, authorizing and commanding the expedition, and on the 19th of December of that year this communication was laid before Congress. Yet though frequent applications have been made at the office of the secretary at war for payment, they have constantly been refused. After a delay of more than two years, Mr. Jackson, in the late session of the fourth Congress, has applied to Mr. Pickering to recover the necessary papers, that he might lay the subject before the House of Representatives. I am informed by him, says Mr. Jackson, that he knows nothing of the business. Here the matter stood, on the 22d of February, 1797.

Mr. Jackson further adds that this is not a single instance. In 1794, major Thomas Johnston commanded a party of Tennessee militia who were ordered to pursue a gang of Indians. The latter had murdered colonel John Montgomery, and the Titworth family. In the pursuit, they crossed into the Kentucky territory. Colonel Henly gave that reason for suspending their pay. There were the only two parties of Tennessee militia, whose arrears have not been paid up, excepting those comprehended in the appropriation act for 1797.

Many parts of the union lie beyond the reach of public information. The country newspapers are commonly very barren. To remedy this inconvenience, some members of Congress send printed circular letters to their constituents on the existing condition of the political world. Mr. Samuel J. Cabell, of Virginia, transmitted two of such letters. One of them was dated the 11th, and the other the 23d of January, 1797. They contained nothing uncommon. They mentioned the brilliant and irreparable progress of the French arms, the unfortunate chagrin which had taken place between France and the United States, and the deplorable consequences that would ensue to this country from an actual rupture. Mr. Pickering's letter to Pinckney was referred to as more likely to promote than prevent a French quarrel. Mr. Cabell expressed his regret at the election of Mr. Adams as President, and added, as a consolation, that of Mr. Jefferson.

On the 22d of May, 1797, judge Iredell, of the federal court, delivered a charge at Richmond to the grand jury, for the district of Virginia. It conveyed encomiums on the government, and a strong recommendation of confidence in it. The jury immediately gave in the following presentment.

We, of the grand jury of the United States for the district of Virginia, present, as a real evil, the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavouring, at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom; and to increase or produce a foreign influence, ruinous to the peace, happiness, and independence of the United States.

The jurors themselves were evidently committing calumny. The phrase of several members was casting their tink-pot in the dark. As to Mr. Cabell, they should have specified the calumnies. When the grand jury of Chatham county, Georgia, arraigned judge Wilson as a land-jobber, they concurred on matters notoriously

true<sup>118</sup>. When a citizen of Maryland cenures judge Chae, he begins with a history of the bankrupt law. If Mr. Cabell declared his dissatisfaction at the election of Mr. Adams, one half of the American citizens were doing the same. This did not produce the smallest confusion or embarrassment on the side of government. It is unfortunate for the union, that Mr. Cabell had so much foundation for regret. The outset of the new President has been marked by an endeavour to hurry his constituents into an unnecessary war, while secretary Pickering has been writing, and secretary Wolcott has been encouraging others to write invectives against the French nation<sup>119</sup>. America needs not to hope for a sincere peace with France, while either Mr. Adams or his present ministers remain in office. She cannot forget nor will she forgive the many volumes of ribaldry, which, under their countenance, have been printed against her. Besides, upon a British spy, upon an associate with the attorney general of England for the ruin of Thomas Paine<sup>120</sup>, every honest Frenchman, every true republican, of every country, must look with horror.

”For never can true reconciliation grow,

”Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc’d so deep<sup>121</sup>.”

On the 31st of May, 1797, Mr. Cabell sent a third letter to his constituents. It has, says he, been a regular practice of the federal judges, to make political discourses to the grand jurors. They have become a band of political preachers. This is true, and their sermons are often very dull. In Britain, judges have generally been foremost to undermine the liberties of the people, and encourage the encroachments of the crown. There is a country where speculators occupy, in part, the supreme bench of justice. There, the action of a public officer, whose want of probity is proverbial, has been taken as complete evidence, that four counties were in a state of rebellion. It would certainly be very wrong in a private citizen to contest the purity of such legislators. In a subsequent letter of June 5th, Mr. Cabell says, upon an assurance of the fact from general Smith, that the just claims of America, for French depredations, do not exceed a million of dollars, and that the accuracy of his statement is confirmed by the president of the American Insurance Company. In the Congress debates on Jay’s treaty, Mr. Ames computed British depredations at five millions, and the account hath since been augmented.

The federal party naturally wish to drive out of their way every man who dares to think for himself. Thus Monroe was recalled from France because, without orders from Mr. Washington, he had obtained the release of Thomas Paine from the Luxembourg; and because he had retained with the directory a degree of that confidence which Mr. Washington had lost. Thus captain Montgomery, of one of the revenue cutters of this port, hath been dismissed from his office because he voted for the Jefferson ticket. Mr. Beckley hath not only been discharged and attacked from

<sup>118</sup>It was upon the questionable evidence of this judge, that the president declared the four western counties of Pennsylvania to be a state of insurrection.

<sup>119</sup>British Honour and Humanity, p. 55.

<sup>120</sup>Mr. Adams has acted in both of these HONOURABLE capacities. See American Annual Register, chap. vi.

<sup>121</sup>The following anecdote ought to be known, and it is here given on the best evidence. A few weeks ago, the first person in America gave a dinner to a party of the Senate. They were all from the eastward excepting two southern members. The whole conversation turned on ridiculing the southern states.

the pres, but even from the pot-office. An elegant and polite letter came to him a few days after his dimiion. It is printed here for an odd enough reason. The character is feigned, but till, on a careful comparison, it has a strong likeness to the hand writing of MR. OLIVER WOLCOT, as the Saracen's head, in spite of disguise, resembled in Roger de Coverly<sup>122</sup>.

DEAR SIR

You will now Experience the fruit of your folly in being so great a Demicrate & bitter Enemy to that Government whose Bread you have Eaten which has now cast you out of his service & is certainly nothing less than you could have expedite considering your conduct for a number of years past I can feel for your situation as I Undertood all your Land speculation has turned out but little to support a family in that Dignified Way you have kept up However this I hope will turn for your Good to make you Humble & know a little more of the Difficulties attending those whose Cup has not ruin over with that fullness & weet you have long enjoyed [plae turn over] Let me give you an advice as a friend Not to let your former station Hinder you from Accepteing of a less & not so honorable a place as that you have lot to enable you to support your family You now stand Yet a Respectable Character for if your Pride & Haughtenes keeps you out of Employ because you are not in so honorable a station as before till your finances get lower & Lower you find that it will be tenfold more difficult then to get into a place then at present & Endeavour to lay aside your politicals leave that to those whose Country have called them to the Important affairs of there Country by giving them all the Aid & not throwing Impedements in there way by such a prudent Conduct you'll Only deserve Well your Country and in time come forward again and get a good place take these hints from a friend who Wishes the Happines your family Believe me to be with much respect

Your Most Obedient, JONATHAN WOTHERSPOON.

Nine years ago, the uppoed writer of this piece was copying in the office of the treasurer of Connecticut, at eventy-five cents per day. The grovelling insolence which marks his elegant epistle has been too frequent with men unexpectedly raised from mediocrity to something above it. The letter affords a fine specimen of the spirit of the party. Your folly in being so great a demicrate; that is to say, in being so great a friend to the political rights and importance of the people. Frederick of Prussia once wrote a letter to this effect: If my subjects of Neufchatel chue to be eternally damned, I can say nothing against it. In like manner, if the citizens of America chue to be trode down by an aristocracy, no third party should interfere.

Your conduct for a number of years past. The official conduct of Mr. Beckley was unexceptionable. Indeed no audible complaint has been made about it. Dr. William Smith, at the head of his regiment of forty, declined argument, and obtained a silent vote. Where any thing can be said, the doctor is not a niggard of accusation. That government whose bread you have eaten, which has now cast you off. The bread was not eaten for nothing. The salary was moderate, and the duties laborious. As to the casting off, it was by the odd vote of Dr. Smith, who is, it seems, government. As for giving them all the aid, and not throwing impediments in their way, they cannot surely have apprehensions from a discarded clerk, who has to provide for his family by the toilome profession of the law? If government fear impediments from Mr. Beckley,

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<sup>122</sup>See the Spectator.

their situation must be very frail. That something is wrong will appear from what follows.

Alexander Hamilton calls it an abominable attempt in Reynolds to charge him with dealing in the purchase of certificates. Thus, by his own admission, the fact, if proved upon him, would be abominable. Colonel Wadworth spoke of it, as above quoted, exactly in the same way. But if this practice was indefensible in a secretary of the treasury, it was just as criminal in a member of Congress. There is no difference, or, if there be, the case of the member differs for the worse. The secretary could only make a report in favour of funding the half-crown certificates at twenty shillings. But the member voted for it. The one drew the word; the other drove it up to the hilt. Hence, by a very short and plain process of reasoning, if one of our legislators was concerned in these speculations, he committed an abominable crime. The heroes of the piece are envious of this fact. Their concealment of transfers at the treasury, and the bank of the United States of the names and amount of stockholders, proves an irretrievable and disgraceful evidence of their internal condemnation. What are you to think of a person who calls himself your creditor, but refuses to tell his name, or the amount of his debt? Such was the plan of the renowned leeches of the Nabob of Arcot. Bonds to an immense sum were constantly produced, yet the catalogues of creditors constantly varied. This rule at the treasury is like the crape over a highwayman's face, or the dark lantern of a house-breaker. The public creditors of England wear no such mark. Mr. Rayment printed their names to the number of an hundred and twenty-even thousand. When Americans begin to think upon this subject, they will refuse to pay one cent more of interest upon the public funds, till they shall have torn under the veil that hrouds the system. To the great mass of the present holders the discovery would be indifferent or welcome. It is only the patriarchal, the congressional harks of stockholding, who can wish for mountains to cover them, the men whose actions merit. Wadworth and Hamilton, have, by the clearest implication, declared to be abominable. Mr. Adams, by the way, holds the funding system in abhorrence<sup>123</sup>, and he will put an end to it, if he can get into his French war. While Americans entrust and admire such leaders, they display a temporal likeness to the inhabitants of Neufchatel. These are the paper currency politicians, who rail at Jacobin rapacity, and at Jefferson for want of religion<sup>124</sup>.

In March, 1793, some debate ensued in Congress on the motion of Mr. Giles for examining the conduct of Mr. Hamilton. The free latitude of discussion, practiced upon other occasions, was refused; the matter departed was censured; and whenever, in particular, an approach was made toward the bank, the whole party tumultuously crying to order, and with the directors at their head, rose in arms to defend it. The character of the vote itself, which constituted the majority is easily given. Of the thirty-five, twenty-one were stockholders, or dealers in the funds, and three of these latter

<sup>123</sup>See particulars in the American Annual Register, chap. 6.

<sup>124</sup>Phocion accuses him, 1. Of trying to filch a little popularity from a few free negroes. An important acquisition! The charge is eked through several pages. 2. With impaling butterflies. 3. With disbelieving the story of Noah's flood. 4. With the construction of ideboards and easy chairs. 5. Of reigning his office as governor of Virginia, during a British invasion. Smith himself was in England through the whole war. He chose to let his estate be double taxed rather than return to defend his country. 6. Whoever saw him (Jefferson) in a place of worship? The doctor has been fully described in a line of Plautus: Impurus, impudens, inverecundiimus.

bank directors<sup>125</sup>.

The great cry of the party is about the sacred nature of public faith, which they allege to have consummated by funding the domestic debt. This consisted of arrears of pay due to the army, to contractors for supplies, of loans made to government, and of the remnant of old paper money then in circulation. Now, we must recollect, that, during the revolution, this country had been covered with emissions of paper. When the old Congress borrowed money, they took part of this paper back in loan, but not at the value for which they themselves had issued it out. They allowed credit only for what was its current price in the market. The difference was frequently as forty to one. Thus a farmer got four thousand dollars worth of government paper for his wheat. After the value of paper fell, he came to lend it to them, and they would only give him credit for the fortieth part of its nominal value, being one hundred dollars. This shocking fraud could be excused only by the omnipotence of necessity. But farther, a part of the paper remained unredeemed at the close of the war, and has been funded at the rate of one hundred for one under the present government<sup>126</sup>.

Thus taking America for a merchant who has three creditors, one of them is paid with a fortieth, and a second with a hundredth part of the sum that he lent. A third receives full payment. But a debt contracted ten years ago, and till unpaid, is as fairly due as if it had been incurred but yesterday. The creditor of 1776, who was paid with one-tenth, twentieth, fortieth, or hundredth part of his just claim, was quite as meritorious as the other of 1781, whose debt has been bought up and funded, in the name of Theodore Sedgwick, at twenty shillings in the pound. A brief consideration will convince you, that this position agrees with the essence of justice.

If the continent had been old by an hour glass, its utmost value would perhaps have fallen short of satisfaction to the honest demands of public creditors. The greater part of the United States had been windled or plundered to a degree that exceeds the deceptive talents of the most powerful mind. Funds could not be had to satisfy all the creditors, or even a twentieth part of them. It remains, therefore, to be proved what was the superior merit of that class of creditors, whose claims were ultimately admitted, at their full value, as a debt on the public. The common saying is, that they were old soldiers. A great number of them were so, and possessed the highest merit. A large portion of certificates was also held by contractors, and persons who had furnished various kinds of supplies, but who were not in the army. The country was full of widows and orphans, whose fathers and husbands had been killed in the war, and who, to this day, have received no compensation. Multitudes of soldiers had been also discharged from want of health, or from wounds, and who in equity, though not perhaps in name, were creditors to the public. Hence, if it had been possible to clear off all the last class of creditors, they were not more deserving than a still greater proportion of military sufferers who got nothing. The whole history of American public credit, during the war, holds up a picture of inevitable but enormous iniquity. Three-fourths

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<sup>125</sup>An Examination of the late Proceedings in Congress, &c. p. 25. It was in this struggle that Dr. Smith pledged himself for the angelic purity of Mr. Hamilton. *Supra*, chap. 6. Though the number of stockholding members is specified in the text, it appears, afterwards, to have been but a conjecture. The writer gives a list of thirty-four members of the two houses, who were believed to be stockholders; but their names are carefully blanked, as if he had thought himself liable to prosecution. With such unexampled ostentation of secrecy, there must be some dirty item that needs concealment.

<sup>126</sup>Gallatin, p. 89.

of the citizens of the United States were, in real truth, creditors to government. The loss by depreciated paper was prodigious and next to universal. If it could have been possible to pick out all the soldiers or their families, and give them a higher proportion of payment than others, it would have been well. But to give one part of them their whole demand, and nothing to the rest, was not strict justice. The widow and orphan of one old soldier were actually taxed to pay the wages of another. When the federal party clamoured loudly on public faith, let them revolve these particulars. Let them look at the annual bundles of petitions referred to the committee of claims, and then they may blush at the very mention of American public faith.

Some perhaps think that the friends of order have been treated with too little ceremony in point of office. Observe a few specimens of their own. Mr. Fenno's gazette, of the 26th of April, 1796, contains a piece wherein the members of Congress who opposed the treaty, are termed the war-whoop party. If they carry their point, it will murder all your liberties, privileges and properties. Again, referring to Mr. Albert Gallatin, Let the mighty Italian, with his tippet and bowl of poison come on. This piece concludes with saying that the Americans despise all incendiaries; and it is subscribed ORDER.

An extract of a letter in the same newspaper has the following words. I want to know how Madison has accounted for his inconsistency and duplicity of conduct. How long will the people of America be duped by this man.

The first question to be here asked is, whether such inconsistency and duplicity exist? No details are attempted, and no evidences are offered. There never was an active and distinguished member in any legislative assembly, farther above impeachment than Mr. Madison. The marked attention which this gentleman obtained in Congress, is a tribute of esteem which all parties pay not more to his abilities than his virtues, to the irreproachable tenor of a life, that, since his first entrance on the political career, has remained without a stain, and which is far above the ordure of Mr. Fenno's correspondents.

As for the destruction of privileges and properties, no party ever displayed greater tameness on that head than the Hamiltonians. After the British had, for, many months, been capturing American vessels without provocation, and almost without pretence, the Representatives, on the 21st of April, 1795, passed a resolution prohibiting, from and after the 1st of November then next, all commercial intercourse between the United States and the subjects of Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Britain or Ireland. This would have been a most effectual blow to British commerce; and, as six months were to intervene before the commencement of its operation, full time would have been given for a mutual explanation and compromise. The British majority in the Senate of Congress rejected this proposal, so cheap, so simple, and so decisive. Jay, that executioner of his country, was, at the same time, dispatched to Britain. He there, by a clause of the treaty, tied up the hands of America, and destroyed all chance of adopting such a resource in future. The fifteenth article has three words. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two nations respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. Thus we cannot prohibit the importation of English manufactures, without also prohibiting those of all other nations; and that is impracticable.

This article has the appearance of reciprocity, but not the substance. Supposing

that England should entirely prohibit all intercourse with this country, her loss would be an hundred times greater than ours. The deolation of her West-Indies would be the first consequence, and a general bankruptcy among her West-Indian merchants, and her manufacturers for the American market, would be the second. On the contrary, the inconvenience and loss to the United States would be very supportable. We should begin to manufacture more among ourselves. American produce would soon find other markets. Other nations would learn to supply our wants, while the artists of England would crowd over to this country in quest of employment. More commanding ground could not be desired. Yet Jay jumped from his eminence to waddle in the lough of pretended reciprocity, to betray every principle of official trust, and to trample on every atom of his instructions. The reader will infallibly abhor such ignorance or treachery, unless he has been a British commissary during the late war, or a certificated correspondent with James Reynolds since it, unless he has a suit of compensation depending at London, unless he expects to be made an officer in the customs, a director of the mint, a chaplain to Congress, a printer to the Senate, or an ambassador to Berlin; or, unless he has twenty bills lying protested at the bank of the United States, and his credit ticking together by the nod of Mr. Thomas Willing.

While the resolution of the 21st of April, 1794, was under debate, and frequently before that time, in the same session, the gentlemen on the opposite side of the question, said that the British would not feel the want of our commerce, because the three millions sterling of exports from Britain to North-America, formed only one-ninth part of her total exports. This reasoning resembled that of supposing, that a person worth nine thousand dollars, will not regret the loss of one thousand, because he has five times that number behind; or, if you will, that a man would not feel the amputation of one of his fingers, if the other even are safe and sound. Another circumstance must be attended to. One-half of the commerce of Britain had been destroyed by the ravages of the French war, so that the loss of American commerce would then have been equal to the annihilation of one third or fourth part of her whole foreign trade.

What effect these resolutions, if adopted, were likely to produce in Britain, may be perfectly ascertained upon the authority of Dr. Adam Smith, who was, on a point of this kind, a judge above exception. The passage now to be quoted, is of considerable length, but it serves to illustrate the present subject so completely, that an apology would be unnecessary for its insertion. After describing one of the numerous inconveniences which Britain met with, in attempting to monopolize the commerce of her North-American colonies, the doctor proceeds thus:

Her commerce, instead of running in a great number of small channels, has been taught to run principally in one great channel. But the whole system of her industry and commerce has thereby been rendered less secure; the whole state of her body politic less healthful, than it otherwise would have been. In her present condition, Britain resembles one of those unwholesome bodies, in which one of the vital parts are overgrown, and which, upon that account, are liable to many dangerous disorders, scarce incident to those in which all the parts are more properly proportioned. A small top in that great blood-vein which has been artificially welled beyond its natural dimensions, and through which an unnatural proportion of the industry and commerce of the country has been forced to circulate, is very likely to bring on the most dangerous disorders upon the whole body politic. The expectation of a rupture with the colonies, accordingly, has struck the people of Britain with more terror than they

ever felt for a Spanish armada, or a French invasion. It was this terror, whether well or ill-grounded, which rendered the repeal of the trespact act, among the merchants, at least, a popular measure. In a total exclusion of the colony market, was it to last only for a few years, the greater part of our merchants used to fancy that they foresaw an entire stop to their trade; the greater part of our master manufacturers, the entire ruin of their business; and the greater part of our workmen, an end of their employment. A rupture with any of our neighbours upon the continent, though likely too to occasion some stop or interruption in the employment of some of all these different orders of people, is foreseen, however, without any such general emotion. The blood, of which the circulation is stopped in some of the smaller vessels, easily disgorges itself into the greater, without occasioning any dangerous disorder; but, when it is stopped in any of the greater vessels, convulsions, apoplexy, or death, are the immediate and unavoidable consequences. If but one of these overgrown manufactures, which by means either of bounties or of the monopoly of the home and colony markets, have been artificially raised up to an unnatural height, finds some small stop or interruption in its employment, it frequently occasions a mutiny and disorder alarming to government, and embarrassing even to the deliberations of the legislature. How great, therefore, would be the disorder and confusion, it was thought, which must necessarily be occasioned by a sudden and entire stop in the employment of so great a proportion of our principal manufacturers!

In despite of this overwhelming narrative, members of Congress could stand up and make speeches, by the hour, to prove, that an interruption of her commerce with America would not be seriously regarded by Britain. If he was so deeply afraid of America in 1766, when victorious, and at peace with all the world, her alarm would, of course, be vastly greater in 1794, when her public debt had doubled since the former time; when her armies on the continent were extirpated; when her manufacturing classes were already starving by thousands<sup>127</sup>; and when her trade to the United States was computed to be at twice the amount of what it had been twenty years before. This turn of circumstances went directly in favour of America. In 1766, England was more deeply alarmed than she had been by the Spanish armada. In 1794, her tremor would have been ten times greater, as a man dived up to the chin, stands in more hazard of drowning, than when the stream only wets his ankle.

The exports from Britain to America, were, in 1794, about three millions sterling<sup>128</sup>; being, as above stated, equal to about a ninth part of her exported manufactures. Let us suppose that every manufacturer in Britain requires fifteen pounds sterling per annum to support him; and that one-half of the price of the commodities exported from Britain to America consists in the wages of their labour. Here then we have abstracted from the fund of subsistence for the labouring part of the people of Britain, ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. Of these manufacturers, a considerable number must be married, and have families of children. It may seem strange in America, but it is absolutely true, that in Britain, or at least in Scotland, a journeyman manufacturer has raised his

<sup>127</sup>A letter from a merchant in Manchester to his friend in this city, written about that time, observed, that, if it was not for America, they would have wanted BREAD TO THEIR MOUTHS.

<sup>128</sup>On the 18th of April, 1796, Pitt said, in the House of Commons, that the total exports of Britain, amounted to twenty-four millions sterling; and in 1795, to twenty-seven millions, two hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling.

family on ix hillings terling a week, which is only fifteen pounds twelve hillings per annum. Let us compute then that one-fourth part of the hundred thouand manufacturers above tated, are married, and that each has three children. This etimate gives us two hundred thouand people reduced to beggary at a ingle troke. We mut likewie take into the account, that many thousands of Britih trademen depend entirely for their ubitence upon the cutom of thoe two hundred thouand people; o that the whole number deprived of employment may be conjectured at two hundred and fifty thouand. To this we mut add the detruccion of revenue, the confuion, alarm, and bankruptcy of merchants, and the fall of the tocks, which mut be the neceary conequence, and then let any body ay, whether the los of the commerce of America mut not be a very erious object to Britain.

This act, prohibiting the importation of Britih goods, was lot in the Senate, by the cating vote of Mr. John Adams. All the advantages that it would have produced, have been thrown away, and all the michiefs attending Jay's treaty have been originally caued by the fatal rejection of the vice-preident. The advocates againt the prohibition dicovered a great want of information, of integrity, or of judgment. There cannot be a plainer poition than that now before us. Adam Smith was, perhaps, the bet informed political writer that Britain ever had. He affirmed, that an excluion from the United States would affright her more effectually than a Spanih armada, or a French invaion. The Adamites denied all this; and their ignorance, their factious pirit, or their treachery, has cot American trade at least even or eight millions of dollars. The contant cry was, that the Britih would declare war. Some weeks before that time, when Madion's reolutions were debated, general Smith asked one of thee bawlers, what made him apprehenive that England would attack us? He replied, that he had no apprehenions of uch a thing, but ome of his neighbours were afraid of it, and he wanted to pleae them. General Smith told this in Congres, on the 27th of May, 1797. This would be one of thoe impotors who went home and told their contituents, that Madion wanted to detroy the government.

Among the ridiculous arguments advanced in Congres for accepting the Britih treaty, one was, that it would prevent the renewal of an Indian war. On the 29th of April, 1796, Mr. Dayton aid, that, by rejecting Jay's treaty, it might be calculated upon as inevitable, and the conequent expenditure of fourteen hundred thouand dollars annually; but in carrying the treaty into effect, and poeing the (Wetern) pots with the troops, they hould be free from any danger of a erious rupture with the avages<sup>129</sup>. That the Wetern pots would firmly bridle the Indians, was, at that time, a received opinion.

Dr. Ames took up the ublict in a higher train. The tories were ready to pit in any man's face who did not admire his peeche on that occaion. On the Indian war, he ets out as follows:

On this theme, my emotions are unutterable: if I could find words for them, if my powers bore any proportion to my zeal, I would well my voice to uch a note of remontrance, it hould reach every log-houe beyond the mountains. I would ay to the inhabitants, wake you from your fale ecurity. Your cruel dangers, your more cruel apprehenions are oon to be renewed: the wounds, yet unhealed, are to be torn open again. In the day time, your path through the woods will be ambuهد. The darknes

<sup>129</sup>Bache's Debates, vol. ii. p. 347.

of midnight will glitter with the blaze of your dwellings. You are a father the blood of your sons shall fatten your cornfield. You are a mother the war-whoop shall wake the leep of the cradle. On this subject, you need not expect any deception on your feelings. It is a spectacle of horror which cannot be over drawn. If you have nature in your hearts, it will speak a language compared with which all I have said or can say, will be poor and frigid.

Will it be whispered that the treaty has made me a new champion for the protection of the frontiers? It is known that my voice as well as vote have been uniformly given in conformity with the ideas I have expressed. Protection is the right of the frontiers; it is our duty to give it.

All this is very fine. The conclusion implies an internal doubt in the mind of the orator that he was liable to the charge of inconsistency. Indeed, on the 6th of June, 1794, Dr. Ames spoke thus, in Congress: I am not one of those who think that there are too many Indians, any more than too many wild beasts. The one may, by skillful management, be rendered as harmless as the other. In 1794, when the doctor used this language, he thought only of injuries that Indians have offered from white people. In April, 1796, he thought only of injuries that white people offer from Indians. In the latter instance, Dr. Ames proved more than he foreaw. A refusal to appropriate would not have justified England in breaking the peace of 1783; and hence her stimulating the savages to murder, would have been an act of the blackest perfidy. The doctor looked upon this consequence as certain. Jacobinism can do nothing worse. This proves the folly of thinking Frenchmen more barbarous than Britons. The doctor says, that his voice as well as vote has been uniform. NO. He was an advocate for that system, which ended with refusing payment to the militia of Tennessee, for having done their duty. Yet the capture of Nickajack was nearly as important as Wayne's victory on the banks of the Miamis. Of the former, nobody speaks. For the latter, America has rung with exultation.

Again, if the Indians are ready to break a treaty, when a governor of Canada shall bid them do so, we have certainly too many of such neighbours, and systematic treachery makes it hardly worth while to negotiate with them. This picture of perfidy does not agree with what Dr. Ames had said only a few minutes before. I see no exception to the respect that is paid among nations to the law of good faith. If there are cases in this enlightened period when it is violated, there are none where it is decried. It is the philosophy of politics, the religion of governments. It is observed by barbarians. A whiff of tobacco-smoke, or a string of beads, gives not merely binding force, but sanctity to treaties.

By the subsequent account of the gentleman himself, the beads and tobacco were both to be forgotten at the nod of England. No exception to the respect to the law of good faith! Modern history is as full as it can be of the violation of good faith. The British orders of the 8th of June, and 6th of November, 1793, and 8th of January, 1794, were all breaches of treaty. The extravagance of the orator's style is too evident for detection. He then puts the supposition that England refuses to execute the treaty, after we have done every thing to carry it into effect. What would you say, or rather what would you not say? He then, in a train of lofty declamation, tells what might be said! The only remark worth making would be that a blackamoor cannot easily wash himself white; and that no man versant in history would feel surprized at such national baenes. Dr. Ames makes repeated reference to the tates of Barbary,

as unexpected of breaking treaties. A short history of Algiers, printed one year ago by Mr. Mathew Carey, will give him a precious catalogue of such matters. Jay's treaty itself is regarded by the French as a violation of our treaty with them. The remarks on this speech may be hortened, for the treaty has de facto died. This can be proved in a few words.

There is no position better settled, than that the breach of any article of a treaty by one party, gives the other an option to consider the whole treaty as annulled<sup>130</sup>. Now, as England is on the verge of a general bankruptcy, our merchants have no chance to recover their five millions of dollars. This was the temptation for accepting the treaty; and, when that vision has vanished, Congress, by the admission of Camillus himself, are at liberty to declare it void. They could do nothing better.

His majesty's most faithful subjects in Philadelphia toil hard to prove that England will recover her credit. The present distresses have not come of a sudden. In April, 1796, a committee of merchants waited on Mr. Pitt. At this interview it came out that the bank of England had advanced fourteen millions sterling for government, Sixteen millions sterling of cash and bullion had, within three years, been exported from the kingdom. Gambling in the funds had been excited by Pitt's exorbitant premiums to such a pitch, that twenty, thirty, and forty per cent were given for money to carry it on. Manufacturers or merchants could no longer borrow money at five per cent, so that the whole trade was not to be supported. All these were the tokens and symptoms which could be conceived of approaching ruin. France has only to retrench on her arms, to exclude, as she has done, English commerce from almost every port in Europe, and then to permit England to proceed with an annual loan of twenty millions sterling. Hence it is of little concern whether Britain professedly tops payment in this year or the next. The event is certain. The delay is but like a fortnight's reprieve from the gibbet. The predictions of Gerald and Palmer have not been long unfulfilled; nor have their wrongs been long unavenged.

Returning to Dr. Ames, we can now answer one of his queries. The articles stipulating the redress of our injuries by captures, are said to be delusive. By whom is this said? By every body.

Dr. Ames has been succeeded in the fifth Congress by a diligent imitator. Of all that might have been pared in the representative of Boston we find a faithful copy. But from his comprehensive knowledge, his pathetic vivacity, his acuteness of remark, his chaste, yet luxuriant elegance of expression, the honourable Harrison Gray Otis of Massachusetts keeps, and forever will keep, at an immeasurable distance.

On the 1st of July, 1797, an amendment was proposed in Congress to the stamp-duty bill. Twenty dollars were to be charged for a certificate of citizenship to an emigrant. On this occasion, Mr. Otis made, as usual, a speech of considerable length. Mr. Loyd took an extensive sketch of it. But as the commodities of this orator are not much in demand, Mr. Loyd has not yet presumed to encumber his newspaper with the copy. Mr. Bache gave a short account of it, and as Mr. Otis has complained bitterly of the negligence of reporters, the following extract of the most shining passages has been here inserted, cum notis variorum.

Mr. Otis defended the stamp duty. We did not want population now. [The United States contain above a million of square miles, and about five millions of people.

<sup>130</sup>Camillus, No. viii.

Making large allowance for water, and for useless land, their territory could with much ease accommodate twenty times their present number of people. An immense wilderness beyond the Mississippi remains also to be filled up. We need an increase of numbers more than any other nation. It is momentous to our political safety. In the A. B. C. of American politics, Mr. Otis might have learned this lesson.] He made some observations on the relative manners of Europe and this country. He could not agree that there was this similarity<sup>131</sup>, at least in the present distracted state of Europe; when morality and religion, and every vestige of what was great and amiable, was endeavoured to be swept from the surface of the earth. [In some parts of Europe, in Portugal and Russia, for example, the human character is degraded by despotism. But in every country where any degree of freedom can be found, the people of Europe will bear, in all respects, a comparison with those of America. How could it be otherwise? The United States have become inhabited by a succession of chips from the old block of European population. They have not been long enough in the New world to attain any important distinction of character. During this debate, an Irish representative remarked to a stranger in the lobby, that nearly one fourth part of the members then present were natives of Europe. To the south of New-England, at least one half of the citizens are either emigrants from thence, or the sons or grandsons of such emigrants. As for the attempt to sweep morality and religion, every vestige of all that is great and amiable from the surface of the earth, this is only a round-about way of professing that Mr. Otis is an enemy to the French revolution. Had he been born in due time, he would surely have reitened that of America; for the French had received at least five millions of provocations, where the Americans could produce one. It is to be inferred that Mr. Otis laments the destruction of the Bastille, the abolition of the Gabelle, the rack, the wheel, monarchy, nobility, and that utmost of abominations an episcopal establishment by law. He thinks that to let every man believe what he pleases, and employ what priest he pleases, is the way to sweep religion from the earth. To destroy aristocracy is to destroy morality. This must be his meaning.] He wished to place a bar in the way of the admission of those restless people who could not be tranquil and happy in their own country; those who had unfurled the standard of rebellion at home. He professed an esteem for some emigrants to this country; but he did not wish a horde of wild Irishmen to be let loose upon us; who were now endeavouring to effect a revolution in their own country. He did not wish the introduction here of their revolutionary principles. He was willing to fraternize with those emigrants who might be admitted among us now, but he wished a bar placed to further migrations, and he did not think twenty dollars too much.

The term of wild, as here applied exclusively to Irishmen, is highly impertinent. In those parts of Ireland where the peace and property of the subjects have formerly been protected, the general state of manners was fully as good as that in New-England. A great body of the people were however kept in a state of incessant irritation by the pressure of their landed aristocracy, and their blood-sucking church of England hierarchy. Of these unfortunate victims it would be unfair to estimate the morals, till they shall enjoy a political system, whereby industry is encouraged, and property secured. Fortune has never portended more cruelly, than by subjecting that hospitable

<sup>131</sup>Mr. Gallatin had said that we were in fact an European nation, that the manners of the people, on both sides of the water, were essentially the same.

and generous nation to the monopolizing jealousy, and the systematic barbarity of an English parliament. An Irish revolution is now expected, and in its triumphant issue, Ireland, turning the yoke of hereditary tyrants, will assume her proper rank and dignity among the powers of Europe.

Thoe, says Mr. Otis, who have unfurled the standard of rebellion AT HOME. A gang of banditti from the town of Boston began the American revolution, by unfurling the standard of villainy. They wantonly destroyed three hundred and forty-two chests of tea, in presence, and with the approbation of an immense crowd of spectators. The act of parliament for shutting up the port of Boston, was the natural and suitable consequence of that shameful transaction. The burning of the *Gapee schooner*, at Providence, in Rhode-Island, because it obstructed smuggling, was another wanton outrage, that must be reprobated by every man who is fit for living under a civilized government. The whole continent was dragged prematurely into war, to save the factious townsmen of Boston from a chastisement that some of them very highly deserved. The friends of America in England, could no longer defend their proceedings. The cause of liberty was disgraced and injured by the unbecoming insolence of its advocates. The townsmen of Belfast have invaded no man's property. The burden of actual oppression crushes them to the earth. The wrongs of America were chiefly in imagination. She was more lightly taxed than any other country in the world. If the people of New-England had behaved with equal moderation and dignity as those of Virginia, it is likely enough that we might still have been British colonies, and in a happy situation, without any revolution at all. When once the contest had begun, there could be no medium between independence and slavery, but that does not lessen the extreme want of sense and honesty in burning the tea. It very ill becomes such people to rail at reformers in Europe. The whole speech proves that Mr. Otis is unworthy even to reside in a free country, and infinitely more so to represent it. Nature intended him for a keeper of the Conciergerie, or a led captain to some prince of Wales. After all, Otis only betrayed the real sentiments of his whole party; and under such leaders, we cannot wonder at the contemptible and pitiable figure which the United States do at present make.

The unexpected length to which some articles in this volume are found to extend, has of necessity prevented the publication of others. This deviation from the first design is more fully explained in the preface. The following miscellaneous remarks have, however, been inserted, as a relief to the reader from the amenities of political details. They refer to subjects of universal interest, and which, in the most expressive manner, demand reformation.

On Saturday, the 12th of March, 1796, two stage coaches, set out at six o'clock in the morning, from Fenchtown for Newcatle. The distance is only seventeen miles, and yet the drivers did not reach the latter place till twelve o'clock. They took six hours to travel a pace, which a healthy, active man would have walked over with ease, in four and an half. The road through which the coaches had to go, was very tolerable. One of the drivers, when near Newcatle, attempted a kind of quicker pace than usual. The wretched harness instantly gave way; the two foremost horses broke loose, and set off at full gallop: one of them was near breaking his neck.

When the passengers arrived at Newcatle, the wind was fair, the tide was making, and the boat for Philadelphia was ready and waiting; yet they were detained an hour and an half. The only conceivable reason for this delay was, that the innkeeper

might crub the paengers out of the price of a dinner.

At lat the boat got off, and with a fair wind came up within les than two miles of Glouceter point; but the wind and tide failing, the veel was obliged to come to anchor. If he had left Newcatle but an hour more early, he might have come with eae to the wharf at Chenut-treet, by ix o'clock in the evening.

Seven or eight of the paengers, who were anxious to get forward, were obliged to pay half-dollar each to the ailors to row them ashore. If the owners of thee boats are capable of hame, which is extremely doubtful, they mut bluh at uch multiplied intances of negligence, inolence and extortion.

Another tide was expected to begin about one o'clock in the morning. The mater, whoe name is Mitchell, ate up, drinking grog, playing at cards with ome paengers, and making an intolerable noie, till the hour above-mentioned; he then went to bed. About four in the morning, one of his men came down to tell him that the tide was ebbing, and that the boat was run aground. It was a long time before they could make him undertand them.

Finally, the boat came up to Arch-treet wharf on Sunday evening, with the tide, having performed a paage in twenty-eight hours, which, with the utmot eae, might have been executed in ix.

The above appeared in a Baltimore newspaper. Some of the parties felt themelves angry, and aid o; but they did not attempt to contradict the tatement, for it was only a pecimen of their daily practice.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 25th of April, 1796.

In the Maryland Journal of the 28th of March lat, I oberve an account of an expedition from Frenchtown to Newcatle in the tage coach, and from the latter place to Philadelphia by the tage boat. The writer complains that the coach took ix hours to drive eventeen miles over a tolerable road; that the boat pent twenty-eight hours on a voyage up the Delaware, which might have been ended in ix hours; that Mitchell, the mater of the boat, got drunk; that his ailors fleeced ome of the paengers, &c. &c.

This malcontent mut undoubtedly be a foreigner, otherwie he never would have attempted to grumble, for two olid reaons. Firt, becaue, with a few exceptions, brutality, negligence and filching, are as naturally expected by people accutomed to travelling in America, as a mouth, a noe, and two eyes, are looked for in a man's face. Secondly, becaue legal redres, and individual reformation, are equally hopeles. The former would require uch a wate of time and money, with o extreme an uncertainty of the iue, that no peron of common prudence ever thinks of it. As for the econd, there are exceptions, both as to landlords and drivers, between this place and Baltimore; and others may be found in different parts of the country. But the blanks in this lottery are more numerous than the prizes; and to hope reformation or amendment of character, among the worthles, would be the mot viionary of all viions.

Thus tanding the cae, this gentleman, intead of grumbling, hould rather be very thankful to have rode from Frenchtown to Newcatle, without getting his limbs broke, and his trunk, if he had one with him, hattered to pieces, or pitched a yard deep into the mire. Mitchell, the boatman from Newcatle to Philadelphia, did not endanger the lives of his paengers. He only kept them about five times longer than was neceary on the water. If his ailors took half-a-dollar a piece for rowing ome of the paengers

on horse, they should have been very grateful that the boat was not overet. Permit me to relate some of my own trials and troubles of this nature.

In June 1794, I had occasion to go to New-York. Two rival coaches came near the town of Brunswick, at the same time. The one in which I was, got the start of the other by a few yards; and entered the town at full gallop. I expected every moment when the coach would break down, or some of the horses fall dead under the fatigue. Most of our passengers were as fond of this triumph as the driver himself, and did every thing in their power to encourage him to break their necks. At Elizabeth-town, a young lady, well mounted, came up behind us, and attempted to ride by. Six or eight of us instantly raised a halloo, frightened her horse, and almost uneated her. On attempting to expostulate, I soon found that I might presently be treated till worse than he was. The whole cargo roared out, What? Suffer any body to take the road of us? They reviled the lady in the most shameful manner. One of them I learned to be a merchant in New-York, and a man not of an obscure situation. A second was a quaker. I tried to argue with him on the principles of his society, on the vileness and cowardice of hazarding the life or limbs of a fellow creature for such a jockey piece of etiquette. I had a surly answer, and was at the same time, taken up short by a clergyman from the north of Ireland, who constantly kept himself in a state of elevation during the last sixty miles of our journey.

At New-York, I was lodged with two others, in a back room, on the ground floor. This was a dirty hole about three yards and an half square. What can be the reason for that vulgar hogging custom, common in America, of queezing three, six, or eight beds into one room? No such thing is seen in the British islands. Among genteel or decent people, every person has not only a bed, but even a room to himself, and very frequently locks the door.

The back yard, into which the window of our cell opened, was about six yards wide every way. Within this space, and just opposite to our window stood a little brick kitchen, and cheek by jowl, an edifice of the most necessary nature. They were separated by a brick partition about six or nine inches thick. The delicacy of this arrangement must strike every person of superior taste. Having occasion to visit the temple, I found that the roof had tumbled in. It was about noon, and a very sultry day, and before I could get out again, I had well nigh fainted with the most horrible stench that ever assailed my nostrils.

If the continent of America were only ten miles broad, there might be some excuse for jamming buildings together in such a disgusting, awkward and dangerous way. I call it disgusting, as the scene just described might turn the stomach of a Hottentot. It is awkward, for when these receptacles of filth come to be emptied, matters are often so badly laid out, that the only passage to get the nastiness away, is through the very middle of the house itself. Such is not universally the mode of purgation, but it occurs, in too many instances. Now it is surely awkward to be thus, almost in a literal sense, entrenched up to the teeth in human excrement; and it is the more extraordinary, as the Americans are highly and justly commended for the general cleanliness of their domestic economy. Can any body wonder that a city, under the fortieth degree of latitude, should be visited by the yellow fever, when a part of its inhabitants are permitted to render it a centre of putrefaction? The danger of queezing houses together like herrings in a barrel, is readily seen in cases of fire. A house burnt down last winter in Philadelphia near the corner of Arch-street; and such was its situation that

it was either almost, or entirely inaccessible to fire-engines. I know a city in Europe larger than Philadelphia, that did not suffer so much by fire in fifteen years, as I have repeatedly seen the latter do in a single evening. Excuse this digression. I now return to my travels.

In coming back from New-York to this city, I preferred going by water. The master of a stage-boat, which took us over an arm of the sea to New-Jersey, gave an eminent proof of attention to his duty. He suffered our boat to be very nearly run down on a smooth calm sea, in broad day light, by a vessel of much larger bulk than ours, that was coming up in full sail. At last, when within perhaps twenty yards of her, the shouting of her crew awakened him from his torpor; but after all, we missed only by a few feet, a stroke that inevitably would have sent us to the bottom. Thus were the lives of twenty or thirty people brought into the most imminent risk, because the boat was entrusted with a blockhead, who had not common sense enough to drive a dung cart.

At Amboy, part of our baggage was forgot, notwithstanding the injunctions which we gave, and the assurances which we received, that the whole would be carefully packed. So great was the politeness of the house, that though we had paid for seats over-night, the coach was on the point of setting off without giving notice to five or six of us, who were in considerable danger of being left behind.

In our passage across Jersey, the drivers did every thing in their power to kill the horses, by making them go at a hand gallop, for six or seven miles together, without stopping, over a deep sandy road, and in a very hot day. If the owners of these coaches had the least sense even of their own interest, they would flog such barbarous villains, in place of paying them wages.

At Bordenton, we went into a second boat, where we met with very sorry accommodation. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. We had about twenty miles down the Delaware to reach Philadelphia. The captain, who had a most provoking tongue, was a boy about eighteen years of age. He, and a few companions, dispatched a dozen or eighteen bottles of porter. We ran three different times against other vessels that were coming up the stream. The women and children lay all night on the bare boards of the cabin floor. A little boy, one of the passengers from New-York, lingered at the brink of the grave, during several months, in consequence of this mode of travelling. We reached Arch-street wharf, about eight o'clock on the Wednesday morning, having been about sixteen hours on a voyage of twenty miles. Compared to such navigators as those two, whom I have just given you an account of, even poor Mitchell was an Anon or a Columbus.

Print the above. The press cannot do better than to describe scenes of inhospitality and windling that seem to have been reduced to a national system, and that could hardly be expected in a Turkish caravanera.

The buildings of Baltimore, New-York, and Philadelphia, contain in their construction so great a proportion of wood, that if a flame has once fairly caught, nothing but the most vigorous efforts can stop its progress.

If the ground story of one of our houses catches fire, a family residing in the second floor, may run the utmost hazard of being either suffocated by the smoke, or burnt alive in the flames. Their only shift is to jump out of the windows, at the expence of breaking half their bones, unless, which does not always happen, ladders are brought to their assistance. Even in that case, from hurry and confusion, the risk is considerable.

In many places, houses are heaped together in such a manner, that in case of a fire, either exit or access would be almost impracticable.

Every man who sees a conflagration in an American town, must remark the facility with which it preads from one roof to another. This is one of the great and leading causes, which make our fires so generally destructive. The first reason is, that our houses are roofed with wood; and secondly, a most absurd and stupid practice among house-carpenters, has multiplied the hazard in a ten-fold proportion.

When two houses of equal height are built close together, it is very common for the planks of each roof to cross over and join with those of the other. By this means, whenever one roof kindles, the flame, if it gets not opposition, from a water engine, preads immediately to the next. In Dublin, the houses are roofed with slate or tile, and each roof is separated from others by a little parapet of stone, which is raised about nine or twelve inches above the roof, being in fact, the top of the partition wall between the two buildings. This incombustible boundary, makes the conflagration pread far more tardily than it otherwise would do.

When a traveller from Europe first lands in the United States, he is amazed at the blindness and infatuation of persisting in this practice of running the wooden roofs across each other, a practice so pregnant with danger and ruin. A few years of habit reconcile him to it, and if he builds a house for himself, he is not ambitious of looking wiser than other people.

We often hear of fires in London, and they are sometimes very terrible. But London is about even or eight times more populous than the five largest seaport towns in America put together, so that if we compare the number of buildings with the number of fires, in these different places, it will be found that those of London are of much inferior frequency.

In Edinburgh, the houses are far more durably built than either in London or Dublin. In the two latter, the walls are almost universally formed of brick, and the stairs of wood. In Edinburgh the walls and stairs are of stone, and every stair is arched quite round with stone, so firmly compacted, that the wooden parts of the house might be consumed twenty times over, and the stair-case itself remain without damage. No wooden roof is to be seen; and the slate roofs are invariably separated by a parapet wall. The result from this style of architecture is, that a well built house can hardly burn to the ground, on any account. A dirty chimney may kindle, cause occasional alarm, and produce petty damage; but the burning out of a family is a very uncommon accident.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Proceedings of Congress. Affair of Randall and Whitney. Plan of appointing a shorthand writer. Debates on the federal city. Act of Appropriation. Debates on the call for Jay's instructions. Strange answer of the President. Appropriations for the British treaty. Explanation of the conduct of Mr. Muhlenberg. Singular multiplicity of petitions in favour of appropriating for the British treaty. Rise of the Union.

THE preliminary and miscellaneous materials of this volume have swelled to a much greater bulk than had been foreseen or designed. After all, many articles are left out, which were originally proposed for insertion. Though not always in a regular series, yet a considerable part of the most important events of the present year, have

been related. Our maritime history, that is to say, an account of the French and British depredations, for the first five months of 1796, have been compiled with tolerable completeness. The present chapter is to give a sketch of the principal proceedings in Congress, during that part of their session, which began with the 1st of January, 1796. Of many of the most interesting speeches, there have already been inserted large specimens.

The affair of Randall and Whitney belongs, not properly, to the year 1795. A full account of it has been recently given in the American Annual Register. It is sufficient here to say, that Robert Randall and Charles Whitney, did, in 1795, conceive a project, in conjunction with some British settlers in Canada, for purchasing from Congress that spacious peninsula, which lies between lakes Erie, Michigan, and Huron. It contains about twenty millions of acres. With this view they came to Philadelphia. Randall made some improper advances to certain members of the House of Representatives, in order to gain their interest. Having, no doubt, heard of the pilot-boat history, he waited among others, upon Dr. William Smith. He was apprehended, brought to the bar of the house, and for a short time confined in prison. Whitney had done nothing wrong. He was sent to jail, and then dismissed without examination. In this business, the house acted without regularity, without judgment, and without justice.

On the 19th of January, they took up the bill of appropriations for the current year. Mr. Williams moved to strike out of it all the sums allotted for the mint. After a very hard struggle, the mint protracted its existence, under the everet reprobation of its management from every side of the house. The plan of this establishment came from Mr. Hamilton. Large sums had been expended to very little purpose. One design of it seems to have been the erection of a board of inecures for the sake of increasing the executive influence.

On the 29th of January, the house went into a committee of the whole, on a report from a committee that had been appointed to find out a short hand writer who was to take down their debates at full length, and print them. A person had, for almost two preceding sessions, attended the house to take minutes of its proceedings for the Philadelphia Gazette. In this wilderness of cribbling, many particulars transpired, which members were ashamed to confess and afraid to deny. Four gentlemen were especially irritated, viz. Theodore Sedgwick, Dr. William Smith, Samuel Dexter, and Robert Goodloe Harper. Messrs. Dexter and Sedgwick were not able to forgive the figure that they had made in the nobility debates, as well as on some other occasions. Harper had disputed with col. James White, delegate from Tennessee, on the defence of the South-Western frontier; and the particulars, which were not to his advantage, had been related with unfeeling accuracy. But Dr. Smith, was by far more rancorous than the other gentlemen collectively. During the debate on Madison's resolutions, Mr. Abraham Clarke of New-Jersey aaid, turning round to his right hand, and looking at Mr. William Smith, that a stranger in the gallery might suppose there was a British agent in the house. The nickname of British agent became general. Mr. Smith was burnt in effigy at Charleton. On the rising of the session, he found it convenient to hold a meeting with his constituents by a tour for the ensuing summer, into the eastern states. The blame of this whole scandal was imputed to the pen of the guilty taker of minutes for the Philadelphia Gazette. Influence was employed, but in vain, to procure his dismissal. This occurred in January, 1794.

But on the 2d and 3d of March, 1795, the Representatives met in the evening,

and one of them being in a state of unusual vivacity, Smith and Dexter arose and complained bitterly of the minutes in the Philadelphia Gazette. Neither of them said, because neither of them durst say, that any thing of their own had been misrepresented. The late Mr. Andrew Brown, knowing that mistakes were unavoidable, had uniformly advertised that he was ready to receive and print corrections. The two members closed by proposing a resolution for appointing a committee to examine a stenographer. It passed by twenty-eight votes against twenty-nine.

All this was in March, 1795. On the 29th of January, 1796, Mr. Giles and Dr. Smith, who had been appointed a committee, reported in favour of Mr. Robertson, a Scotman, from Peterburg, in Virginia. He demanded four thousand dollars. Congress were to give him two thousand nine hundred, and Mr. Brown undertook for the rest of the sum. The debates were to be printed first in his newspaper. This would likewise answer the object of Mr. Smith in separating Mr. Brown and his present reporter.

The plan was attacked from every part of the house, as impracticable, if useful; and as useless if it could be practicable. Mr. Baldwin said that he had seen many printed speeches of speeches made in that house, and which he would not wish to see better done. Mr. Swanwick had often heard of miscellaneous compositions, but the tranſcript of all miscellanies that he ever heard of, was for the legislature of a country to run hares with a printer in the publication of their proceedings. Even Mr. Sedgwick, also, opposed the plan. He honestly said, that gentlemen were apt to get into a passion, and then they were angry at seeing their expressions in print. Mr. Nicholas was for the appointment. He complained that a person who came often to that house, and who had a very good style of writing, once published a speech as his. The language was much better than I could have made, said Mr. Nicholas, and here the member was mistaken. The speech did not contain a single sentiment that I would have disowned, but till the speech was not mine. Mr. Harper attacked the debates in the Philadelphia Gazette, as disgraceful to the country, and full of falsehoods. He prattled away at this rate, for a considerable time. He had never complained of inaccuracy but once; and his correction was immediately adopted. Mr. Harper possesses a readiness of invention, and a confidence of affirmation, which the public estimate at their proper value.

Mr. Giles spoke in favour of the report; but he seemed to lose courage on finding that a large majority in the house entirely disapproved of the plan. He expressed regret at having been concerned in it. As an excuse, he complained, for the first time, of the inaccuracy of the debates. He had never before dropped a hint of that nature. The presumption is, that it was now brought forward to help him out with a lame argument. He felt evident chagrin at finding himself entangled in this prodigal and absurd project. The committee rose without a division. On the 2d of February, 1796, the subject was discharged by a resolution of the house. Mr. Robertson had come some hundreds of miles, from a lucrative employment, at the particular desire of the special committee, and had staid in Philadelphia waiting on this business, at a considerable expence. He was dismissed without compensation. The house ought at least to have paid the charges of his journey.

On the 8th of January, the President had sent a message to Congress. It inclosed a memorial from the commissioners appointed for inspecting the buildings at the federal city. The object was, to obtain a loan of money, under the sanction of government, in order to complete the public buildings at that place. The loan was to be secured on the public property in the city. The United States were to pledge themselves that,

in case of the property proving inadequate for discharging the loan, government was to make good the deficiency.

A committee was appointed to report on this measure. After several discussions, a bill respecting it passed the House of Representatives, on the 31st of March, 1796. The President was thereby authorized to borrow three hundred thousand dollars on the plan above stated. The bill went through, by seventy-two votes against twenty-one. Thus a fresh blower is applied to the back of our national debt.

Mr. Coit, Mr. Sitgreaves, Mr. Havens, and Mr. Swanwick, did themselves the honour of opposing this annihilation of the public money; for, that three hundred thousand dollars will finally come out of the federal treasury, and never more return to it, is tolerably certain.

Mr. Coit said, that, between three and four hundred thousand dollars have already been expended; and, as he conceived, to what was worse than no purpose. Ninety-seven thousand dollars had been laid out on the President's house, and it was estimated that nearly as much more would be wanted to complete it. When finished, he conceived that a house, which would cost only fifty thousand dollars, would better answer the purpose. About eighty thousand dollars had been expended on the capitol, and yet, progress was scarcely made beyond the foundation. He expected many future and heavy applications to the public treasury for those buildings, which he feared would be a lasting monument of the pride and folly of this country. Ninety-seven thousand dollars for a presidential palace, that is not yet more than half completed! Thus the whole building will cost at least two hundred thousand dollars. If this is not deplorable waste of money, we should be happy to learn what name it deserves? Indeed, unless among the parties immediately interested in forwarding this house, there can hardly be two opinions about it. The absurdity is too enormous to be endured with tranquillity by any man, unless his ideas are adulterated by self-interest, by prejudice, by the horror of being left in a minority, or by some other petty motive unconnected with the common exercise of his understanding. The capitol is another superfluous edifice, that, as came out in the debates, has already sunk eighty thousand dollars, and is scarcely raised beyond its foundation. Such things are encouraged to go on, while our most excellent of all governments can hardly raise money to pay the very interest of the debts which it is annually contracting. It is not a season to varnish the poop, when the wind is rending the masts, when the sea is burting the beams, and driving in the cabin windows.

Mr. Sedgwick, in the debate on the 25th of February declared, with a convenient rotundity of assertion, that accommodations are to be made for government without any expence to the public treasury. It is certain that they will be erected at a very enormous expence, which must come in some shape from the purses of the people. Every newspaper is occasionally filled with advertisements about the Washington lottery. This is a tax on the public. In Europe it is universally agreed, that a lottery is the most ruinous of all methods for raising money, and, at the same time, the most injurious to the morals of the people. When we hear Mr. Sedgwick say, that three public buildings are to be raised without expence to the public, one might guess that, like the palace in an Arabian tale, they were to rise by enchantment.

It is amazing that any gentleman can stand up in Congress, and talk in such a way. Nay, Mr. Sedgwick went further. He said that the more magnificent these buildings were, so much the better. If they exceeded the splendour of the palaces of Europe,

Americans ought to be grateful. It is highly wrong for any legislature to encourage, among its citizens, a taste for gambling. The lottery for the federal city does this in a considerable degree; it explains, what Mr. Coit justly said, that between three and four hundred thousand dollars have been expended to what is worse than no purpose.

Mr. Sedgwick may rant as much as he pleases, about the gratification that Americans must feel in contemplating the completion, and magnificence of these buildings in the federal city. A man with chaste ideas of political economy, and of national freedom, will consider them as an equal outrage on the one and the other. The pyramids of Egypt, the amphitheatre of Titus, the pillar of Trajan, and a thousand other edifices of a similar description, were durable and insulting testimonials of the lavery of mankind, with an impression more forcible than the pen or the pencil can convey. They attested, that the property and industry of millions of people had been sacrificed to glut the caprice and vanity of a single man. And who or what was this man? Some jockey king, or cut throat emperor, who, if tript of a little brief authority, would, usually, have been one of the most insignificant of his species. But it is needless to enter into general declarations, or appeal to the mournful evidence of Rome and Egypt. The facts admitted in Congress speak with sufficient distinctness.

If the money had been laid out on a canal between Newcastle and Frenchtown, or on a high road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, or in pensions, to some of the poor old soldiers, who sold their certificates for half a crown in the pound, there might be some consolation. The cash had, to be sure, been raised in a bad way, but its expenditure had answered some useful end; and, though no man of sense would ever have been highly pleased by seeing the rapid sale of lottery tickets, yet the laudable application of the money, must have served as an emollient to the ulcer.

It is hard to say what was the original object of founding this federal city, or what benefit it could be supposed to answer to the country in general. The human faculties are as clear on the banks of the Delaware as on those of the Potomac. The President had already a good house in Philadelphia, for which his very large salary, of twenty-five thousand dollars, well enables him to pay a suitable rent. The apartments wherein Congress at present assemble, in the same city, are as roomy and elegant as can be desired. Philadelphia has a central situation, and an atmosphere at least as healthy as the intended new metropolis. We ask then, what could be the use or object of these buildings? Or why did a government, encumbered with a debt of seventy millions of dollars, plunge its citizens into this unfathomable pit of architecture and of lotteries? An old London bookeller used to say, that the title page was half of the battle. In like manner, the name of this city has produced more than half the patience with which its expenditures have been endured.

Endured is the proper word, for this plan has never excited popular enthusiasm. It hardly could. Is there not already in the union a city good enough to accommodate Congress? No other city on the continent can expect the same advantage from this removal, and every one of them feels a certain loss. On the same principle, said Mr. Swanwick, the house might guarantee loans for all the cities in the union? Why a loan for the city of Washington in particular? Was there any reason why the different cities in the union should be taxed for that city? He might have subjoined, is there any justice in such a tax? If Washington becomes an eminent commercial place, Alexandria, or Norfolk, or Baltimore, will not be one farthing the better for it, but they may chance to be the worse.

It is highly expedient that the legislature of a nation should assemble to do business in one of the largest of its cities. The reason is obvious. The eyes of the people are thus more effectually opened to its proceedings; and a legislature is much more safely to be entrusted when under such inspection.

The spirit of liberty, the penetration to discern and fortitude to resist despotism, have often been found to beat higher in the metropolis of a limited government than in any other place. Thus Charles the first was blamed for calling the long parliament at London, where his tyranny was detected, and consequently where parliament were sure of firm and effectual support. His friends regretted that it had not met at Oxford; the mistake cost his majesty the loss of his head.

The French revolution began at Paris. The true character of government was much better understood there, by the common people, than by the same class in most other quarters of the kingdom. At Amsterdam, also, opposition to the corrupting influence of the Stadtholder was always stronger than any where else. A very large city is, in almost every respect, a great nuisance. Yet, as it is a bad wind which blows good to nobody, a subordinate advantage may often be traced in the midst of a political evil.

Such immense capitals as London, Paris, or even Amsterdam, cannot exist in America, for centuries to come, but if they did so, many reasons would recommend that the seat of government should also reside in such a situation. With so many observers to watch its motions, and whose very numbers inspire them with peculiar confidence, the insolence or corruption of office is more likely to be detected and exposed than on a more limited field of enquiry. The present trifling opposition that the abandoned minister of England finds in the House of Commons, would, by this time, have not likely dwindled altogether away, if the spirit of Sheridan and others had not been supported by their situation in the bosom of a numerous party of the citizens of London.

These hints tend to point out the propriety of retaining the residence of the federal legislature in one of the larger cities of the union. On the streets of New-York or Philadelphia, every member of Congress meets with fellow citizens as independent and well-informed as himself, and who, without ceremony, will tell him what they think of his conduct. In such a place he has a thousand opportunities of learning public feelings, which he never could acquire in a sequestered court, like the paper-built city of Washington, even supposing that he were to read all the newspapers in the United States. We have at this time about an hundred and twenty newspapers, if not more; and hence, that task is, in itself, impossible. It is by mixing with mankind that you learn how to legislate for them. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety, aid the wise man; and in a limited one, the maxim holds good. It is only by a collision of various sentiments, opinions, habits of thinking and views of life, the light of truth is finally to be struck out.

There is a large house in Philadelphia which the Assembly of Pennsylvania had designed for the President. Mr. Swanwick, in a debate about this federal city bill, noticed that twenty thousand dollars were granted to build it; but nearly twice the sum had been asked for it since, and the house is not yet finished.

Veterans who fought battles for America, were glad to accept, as all the world knows, of half-a-crown in the pound for the arrears of their dear-bought wages. Hundreds of petitions are, in the course of every session, presented to Congress from miserable objects of all sorts, who were reduced to decrepitude and beggary in the continental

ervice. Government cannot relieve all thee people, but till if they promoted lotteries for that end, the money would be more honourably betowed than on a capitol, which has already cot eighty thouand dollars, though it is hardly viible above ground!

As for the palace of the Preident, the plan mut have originated with omebody, who wanted to et up a political idol. A Preident is the very lat man in the community for whom the public ought to build a houe, becaue he has a alary five times larger than that of any other public officer in the union; and hence can afford better than other public officer to pay the rent of his houe.

The money expended on palaces at the federal city, is abolutely cat away. The Preident and Congres are already as well accommodated with lodgings as they need wih to be, or deerve to be. There is no ue for uch extravagant buildings. The raiing of money by lotteries is the mot pernicious reource within the range of political inanity. The erection of uch fabrics tends to excite a tone of aritocracy and of royalty, to which mankind are already but too much addicted.

Dr. Samuel Johnon ays, that to build is to be robbed. We cannot expect that houes raied for a government will be carried on with more economy than thoe of private perons. Mr. Coit<sup>132</sup> ays, that the buildings at Wahington have been commenced on an extravagant plan, and that he hopes the commiioners will be obliged to contract them. Mr. Sitgreaves, in the ame debate, alo declares that the eventual expence of the buildings is not within the reach of calculation, or even of conjecture. What a mierable propect is yawning before us!

Mr. Havens asked, what was meant when it was aid that there exited an obligation of going to this new city at the year 1800? If room was not to be had in it, Congres might go to Georgetown. They may jut as well tay where they are. What would they be at? Poor Richard ays, I never aw an oft removed tree,

Or yet an oft removed family,

Which throve o well, as thoe that ettled be.

Let us make a uppoition that, before the end of the year 1800, only two millions of dollars are expended on the federal city. The buildings, as has been already explained, are on an extravagant cale. The United States could do as well without them.

Put two millions of dollars into any rational cheme of dometic improvement in the country, uch as a well contrived canal. The money will yield a clear profit of ten, twenty or thirty per cent. Take it at the lowet rate, and with ten per cent. of compound interet, a um doubles itelf in even years, fifty-two days and an half. In fifty years, thee two millions of dollars will double themelves even times. They will amount to two hundred and fifty-ix millions. In an hundred years, they will amount to thirty-two thouand even hundred and ixty-eight millions of dollars, which, at that aera, will be the real expence of the city, even if retracted only to the original two millions. This computation hews the folly of inking a capital on an object which is both unproductive and uperfluous.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the federal quarries above ground will not be worth o great a um; nor indeed worth what they originally cot. They cannot, like a high road, or an improved farm, pay a large interet. They are mere unproductive maes of brick and lime, and wood and tone, the pawn of lotteries and land jobbing,

<sup>132</sup>See debate of the 31t of March, 1796.

for all which fine articles Mr. Theodore Sedgwick imagines it our duty to be grateful.

This project of the federal city has been examined at some length, because the subject is very imperfectly understood, and because the plan, if completed, must end in destroying the American constitution. The monarchical party in the convention of 1787, had the following clause thrust into that paper. The Congress shall have power to exercise EXCLUSIVE legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over each district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States. A like clause was never heard of before in the constitution, or practical administration of any government in the world.

Suppose that, at the English revolution of 1688, the new parliament had declared themselves exclusive legislators over a square of ten miles, and of which St. Stephen's chapel was to be the centre. Exclusive legislation is but another term for arbitrary power, because it confounds the characters of judge and legislator. In so small a space, where parliament were sure to see every thing, magistrates would have been nothing but their tools; and jobs, despotism, anarchy, and revolt must have ensued. The citizens of London and Westminster would, in two or three years at the utmost, have laid the new government on its back. But it would be wronging the character of the English nation to put the supposition that a clause so absurd, so fantastical, so big with mischief, and confusion could ever have passed in that country. Such an originality was reserved for the fertile brain of Alexander Hamilton. In the convention of bolted doors, this bauble was part of the compromise and sacrifice granted by Madison and his friends to the royal faction. Being combined with better materials, it was without reflection accepted by the citizens of America. As a parting appeal to their common sense, let us only figure this case, that the state of Pennsylvania had ceded to Congress a district of ten miles, including this city. There is not a man in Philadelphia who wishes to see Congress erected into its exclusive legislators.

Their ignorance, their caprice, the natural insolence of unlimited authority, would, in a few years, have thinned the streets of the city. If on the 4th of July, 1795, Congress had held exclusive legislation in Philadelphia the evening would not have closed with a shower of brick-bats. The dimounting and diarming of captain John Morrell, of the china ware-house, in North Front-street, and his being so basely pitched into Frog-pond at Kenington, might have produced a general massacre of the citizens. The sale of his word for expence, on his declining to reclaim it, might have easily been turned into a high crime and misdemeanour. This inference becomes very probable, when we contemplate the bloody maxims of our American DUKE OF ALVA<sup>133</sup>. Thus much

<sup>133</sup>Alexander Hamilton wished, that the people, assembled at Braddock's field, had burnt Pittsburgh. Randolph's Vindication, p. 83. One motive assigned in argument, for calling forth the militia, has been, that a government can never be said to be established, until some SIGNAL DISPLAY has manifested its power of military coercion. "This maxim," adds Randolph, "if indulged, would heap curses upon the government. The strength of a government is the affection of the people. Ibid p. 102. The maxims and wishes of Mr. Hamilton exceed any sentiment recorded from the hemp-crack-governor of the Netherlands. They rather approach to the comprehensive ublimity of Caligula. It is extremely worthy of notice, that although the Gazette of the United States has been constantly railing at Randolph, yet no denial has ever appeared as to the accuracy of the passages above quoted. It is no wonder that, after such discoveries, the party hate him. They sometimes harp upon his title. It is at least far superior to that of Mr. Seno's auxiliaries. If Randolph is not so acute, so ere, so critical, and so brilliant, a Thomas Jefferson, yet, in his printed correspondence with Hammond, he writes like a man who meant well, and who felt for the wrongs of his country.

for the federal city.

On the 5th of February, 1796, the bill of appropriation for the current year, having gone through both houses, was approved by the president. This approbation is an insignificant form. The worst laws, as well as the best ones, have, for several years past, constantly received the president's; affirmative. In all cases of importance, however, his will is previously understood and strictly obeyed by a majority of the Senate. There may have been one or two exceptions to this rule, but for a considerable time. In the case of Madison's first resolution, and of Mr. Clarke's bill for prohibiting commercial intercourse with England, the Senate were, indeed, equally divided, and the casting vote of Mr. Adams negatived both. But here it must be supposed, that Mr. Washington had kept himself in suspense. He had only just parted with Jefferson, and Hamilton was not yet completely fixed in the saddle. When the latter fact came to be known, every federal measure was bolted through by a large majority. After all, when two legislative bodies have agreed to a law it is below their dignity to enquire for the opinion of any single man. By the constitution, a president who wishes to be troublesome, can raise considerable confusion. If he refuses approbation, the law is sent back to Congress; and, unless two-thirds of each house afterwards agree to it, the law becomes void. It is very seldom that so great a majority unites upon an important measure. The Senate consists, at present, of thirty-two members; and, by this clause of the constitution, Mr. Adams, supported by eleven senators, being more than one-third of the whole number, could prevent the passing of any bill which he did not like. Thus the veto of twelve persons, who are not wiser or better than their neighbours, might in every instance outweigh the whole House of Representatives, though supported by twenty-one senators. This is one of the mistakes in our constitution. If the citizens of America could, like the bees, create an animal of faculties superior to their own, this veto might be useful. But in the late and present mediocrity of presidential talents, it is at best an expensive excess. This subscription of the laws, and a trifling or inflammatory speech at the opening of each session of Congress, is almost the only real duty that a president has to perform. The business of state is divided among three secretaries, and we understand from Randolph that Mr. Washington used to hold a meeting with them on interesting points, and decide by the opinion of the majority. All this is no great matter. Jared Ingersoll, or the secretary of the state of Pennsylvania, or any counsellor of equal talents, would do the business fully as well, and think himself handsomely paid with an annual fee of a thousand dollars<sup>134</sup>.

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<sup>134</sup>The account might stand thus:

The UNITED STATES. DR. To my trouble in writing and reading to the two houses of congress a speech against democratical government, at five dollars each,  
 To my secretary for a clean copy of ditto speech,  
 To my trouble in approving of sixty acts of congress, during last session, at five dollars each,  
 To my secretary, for announcing the same to the two houses, at twenty-five cents each,  
 For my attendance to count the votes of the triumvirate ministry, once a week, during fifty-two weeks, at eight dollars per week,  
 To a complete set of Cobbet's Gazette, of the Minerva, of the Columbian Centinel, of the Gazette of the United States, and of the National Gazette, at eight dollars per set,  
 Carried over,  
 Brought over,  
 To my trouble in signing recalls, and appointments of foreign ambassadors, e. g. the recall of my son from Holland, for which I received no salary,  
 To my loss of time in bowing on the street to the additional acquaintances whom I have acquired since my appointment,  
 Total dolls.

On the 9th of February, was presented the memorial above inserted from the nuff-makers of Philadelphia. The act of which they complained exemplifies the remark of Montaigne, that there is nothing so commonly or so grossly faulty as the laws. The first of the two statutes in question required the performance of impossibilities. For instance, the nuff maker was to wear to a daily journal of the nuff grinded. To be able to do so he must have taken down his mill at the end of every day's work, and another entire day was requisite for putting it again in order. Thus between taking down and setting up, the nuff-maker would have spent four or five days in the week in hard work, without grinding one ounce of nuff. Mr. Thomas Leiper, and his fellow sufferers, had not logic enough to convince Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Sedgwick, and Dr. Smith, of this rule producing a hardship. Other clauses were equally stupid, oppressive, and impracticable. A ruinous excise on refined sugar manufactured in America had been blended in the same law with nuff, and it still remains in force. In a proof sheet of the short history of excise, it was stated that, after paying the duty, there would not remain to the refiners of sugar more than a clear profit of five per cent. upon the capital embarked in their business. This circumstance was related on the authority of one of the principal manufacturers in Philadelphia. But, on a review, they chose to strike it out of the publication, lest a disclosure might alarm their correspondents, and injure the general interest of the trade. This was in the fall of 1795. Matters have certainly been improved, or else the manufacture must have topt, as that of nuff actually did. The sugar boilers could have got six per cent. for their money in the common rate of interest, and ten times that sum from an exporting flour merchant.

One would be apt to believe that the federal members of Congress wanted to destroy altogether American manufactures. The paper money system is chiefly theirs. Twenty millions of dollars, fabricated out of old rags, are now circulating about the continent. Of these, ten millions belong to the bank of the United States. The total dividend of all these banks, as stated in Congress by Dr. Smith and Mr. Gallatin, comes to two millions of dollars per annum. The expenses of management can hardly be less than five hundred thousand dollars more. This enormous tax, for just nothing at all, and the prodigious abundance of money produced by the bank capitals, have tended extremely to impede the progress of American manufactures. Though not the sole cause, they have yet been among the chief causes that raise the wages of labour in America so extravagantly beyond its price in Europe. Some leaders of the federal party possess extensive concerns in the bank of the United States. But the maturity of American manufactures never can arrive, till wages fall, and that must be preceded by a reduction of the mass of paper. Hence these leaders wish to encourage the importation of British goods. The merchants who import them, also, and who, in general, detest American rivalry, are in constant habits of discounting at the banks, and it is of consequence to favour such valuable customers. These obvious motives tend to make the federal commanders anxious for the close connection with England. The same course of argument leads them to abhor the French, among whom paper currency has always been despised. Hence, among other reasons, we find their constant inclination to revile France<sup>135</sup>. Hence their enthusiastic zeal, for the completion of Jay's treaty

<sup>135</sup>Camden, in his history of Elizabeth, book iv. p. 443, has these words. The French lawyers say, that whatsoever is once annexed to the crown of France, doth inseparably adhere to it forever. This vindicates the republicans from a suspicion of innovation, when they refuse to restore the Low Countries to the emperor. During the time of the French league, Elizabeth was advised to attempt

to which the journal of Congress hath now brought us.

Nothing that excited general attention occurred in Congress from the trial of Randall till the 1<sup>st</sup> of March. On that day, the President sent a message to each house informing them that ratifications of the British treaty had been exchanged at London, on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October, 1795. I have directed the same to be promulgated, added the President, and herewith transmit a copy thereof for the information of Congress. This was clearly the style of a public officer, who considered his authority on this point, as independent and unquestionable. He had complied with every formality required by the constitution. He had elected an ambassador for England, and had given him instructions as a rule of conduct. The constitution says he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors. The president had announced his nomination to that body. They were mean or stupid enough to acquiesce in the appointment, without once asking for what purpose Jay was to be sent to England, or demanding a copy of his instructions. This showed that the message was but an empty form, and that, in the particular details of his negotiation, the President dared not hold any prefatory communications with them. Here, by the way, comes out, as before observed,<sup>136</sup> an evidence of hypocrisy towards Genet. Mr. Washington could not negotiate with the French envoy, because the Senate were not in session. Yet, over their heads, he sent an envoy to England, without letting them understand one line of his directions. This was frankly telling the republic that he rejected their advances. He could not have taken a more ungracious, a more ungrateful or infatuated step. After such coldness and contempt on our part, we should speak with temper about the republic. Frenchmen have never been celebrated for patience; and it can scarcely be expected in the midst of a blaze of victories, which reduce Belshazzar and Hannibal to the rank and file of conquerors.

From this digression we go back to Jay. Receiving orders from the President, and a sanction from the Senate, he went to England and framed a treaty. On its arrival here, the Senate, and President, gave in due time, a ratification. They expressly took the whole burden upon themselves; and whether Jay obeyed his instructions, or broke them, was a question entirely between himself and the President, from whom exclusively he accepted of them. The Senate had, beforehand, resigned all right of thinking upon the subject. They possessed no future title to call for the instructions. The fit time for that demand had passed away. If the treaty proved to be a good one, it was quite a frivolous enquiry, whether the instructions were right or wrong. If it was bad, the President stood in the gap, and they could disappoint all bad effects by a rejection. They approved of the whole treaty, one article excepted. It was, thereafter, ratified by the President. Here the character of these two branches, or rather of these two prongs from the trunk of representation, was completely embarked.

There does not appear any solid reason why the President, in the sequel, submitted Jay's instructions to the Senate, after the treaty had been ratified. The only time for such a communication was before Jay sailed for England. The instrument could only stand or fall, not by the tenor of the instructions, but by its own intrinsic value. The tardy production of Jay's orders resembled a Chinese marriage. The lover, it is

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the conquest of Picardy and Normandy. She heard it, says Camden, with regret and dislike, and rejected it with much indignation, saying, whensoever the last day of the kingdom of France cometh, it will, undoubtedly, be the eve of the destruction of England. *Ibid.* p. 444.

<sup>136</sup>Supra chap. 3.

aid, does not see his mitres till after the wedding, but has leave to end her home again, if he does not like her. The President could only end this paper as a matter of civility. The Senate had lost their right of calling for the instructions. They had not even a decent pretence to have challenged Jay. He acted as private agent to Mr. Wahington, and the Senate had, in plain justice, no more to do with him, than the President had with his secretary, Mr. Trumbal.

But farther, Jay was, upon a different ground, placed beyond the reach of personal consequences. Admitting that he acted with the wildest deviation from his orders, yet he neither did nor could do any thing final. If the President disapproved of the treaty, till he had only to refuse it. He could have sent Grenville a copy of his instructions to evince that Jay had entirely contradicted them. This must have been a full apology for his negating the treaty.

There still remained one point of view in which Jay might be regarded as responsible. Suppose that, while he carried on a negotiation contrary to the spirit of his orders, the relative condition of the two parties had altered, that Britain had become stronger, and America weaker, or that some change in the condition of a third party had produced a similar effect. In that case, the House of Representatives might have addressed the envoy in terms like these:

It is true that you acted as an immediate agent for the President, that he had legal authority to employ you, and that he, along with the Senate, has taken upon himself the total responsibility for your conduct. In common matters an employer, by vindicating his agent, completely covers him from enquiry; but, in your affair, there is something particular to be said. We believe that you disobeyed your orders, that you treacherously entangled the President in a bargain for which you had no powers, and that you thus forfeited that impunity annexed to the character of HIS agent. He received your production with every feeling of shame, of alarm, and indignation. Agreeable to law he assembled the Senate; and they and he successively ratified the treaty, under the dread that if they rejected it, their perfidious and formidable enemy would pervert their refusal into a pretence for declaring war. So standing the case, we contend that in substantial equity, you have not been the agent of Mr. Wahington, but of lord Grenville; and that the compulsory operation created by your perfidy on the minds of the Senate and President, transferred the constitutional responsibility from them to you. The charges here made against you are matters of strong suspicion, but not of certainty. We are in want of evidence either to support or to refute them. We can only get that evidence by resorting to your instructions, for you can only be impeached on the head of having disobeyed them, and of your disobedience having thereafter hackled the deliberations of the President and Senate. For the purpose of ascertaining your guilt or innocence, we are going to solicit the President. He has sent these papers to the Senate. He cannot, therefore, in common civility, or even decency, deny our request. Yet we have no constitutional right of demanding the paper. The power of making treaties has been exclusively and jointly vested in the Senate and in him. No part of the constitution requires that he should explain to our house his motives, or divulge, unless by his own free will, your instructions and subsequent correspondence. If he withholds these means of information and impeachment, we can only grumble into silence, and blush at the contemptible incense of adulation that, for even years past, we have piled on the altar of Mount Vernon.

The above is apprehended to contain a summary of the arguments that might

have been employed in favour of impeaching Jay. The tres lies on acertaining that the Preident diliked the treaty, and gave it a reluctant ratification. On this point, Randolph affords a copious evidence. My opinion," ays Mr. Wahington, "repecting the treaty, is the ame now that it was, that is, not favourable to it, but that it is better to ratify it in the manner the Senate have advied, than to uffer matters to remain, as they are, unettled. I find endeavours are not wanting to place it in all the odious points of view of which it is uceptible, and in ome which it will not admit. [This is plain enough.] I have never, ince I have been in the adminitration of the government, een a criis, which in my judgment has been o pregnant of intereting events, nor one from which more is to be apprehended: whether viewed on one ide or the other. Scarcely a day paed, that he (the Preident) did not enumerate many objections to it; objections going not only to the commercial part, but alo to the Canada article, to the omiion of compenation for the negroes and property plundered, and to ome other parts of les conequnce. It would be ueles to heap up farther tetimony that the Preident diapproved of Jay and his treaty, and that he agreed to it only to prevent ome wore conequnces.

Having ettled this point, we proceed with the journal of the Repreentatives. On the 7th of March, 1796, the houe took up a reolution moved by Mr. Livington. It was in thee words:

Reolved, that the Preident of the United States be requeted to lay before this houe, a copy of the intructions to the miniter of the United States who negociated the treaty with the king of Great Britain, communicated by his meage of the firt of March, together with the correpondence and other documents relative to the aid treaty, excepting uch of aid papers as any exiting negociation may render improper to be dicloed. As one <sup>137</sup> reacon for this motion, Mr. Livington aid that the production of the papers would determine the houe whether an impeachment would be deemed advieable<sup>138</sup>. But his chief reacon was a firm conviction that the houe were veted with a dicretionary power of carrying the treaty into effect, or refuing it their anction. To guide them in an enlightened determination as to that point, the papers are neceary; they would certainly throw light upon the ubject, and enable the houe to determine whether the treaty was uch as that it ought to be carried into effect<sup>139</sup>. Mr. Livington calls the latter his principal reacon. He did not peak exactly what he thought. The papers called for could not be needful to guide the determination of the houe, as to whether they hould anction the treaty, for nothing but its individual merits could decide for or againt it. But, econd, if the papers were needful, the houe, before this time, had virtually, though not officially een them. They had been lying for ome time on the table of the Senate. Many Repreentatives had gone up tairs and read them, and every member was acquainted with the eence of their contents. Hence, they could not be wanted for the purpoe of determining an opinion about the treaty, even had its fate reted on uch a dicloure.

Mr. Livington well knew that his former reacon for wanting the papers was almot equally hollow. He knew, or he well might have known, that an impeachment was not advieable. The equal of the debates diccovered the real ene of his party. The

<sup>137</sup>Randolph, p. 35, 36, 38.

<sup>138</sup>Bache, vol. i. p. 4.

<sup>139</sup>Bache, vol. i. p. 4.

project of impeachment was but rarely and faintly dwelt upon. But the democratical members had other and good reasons for deiring an official <sup>140</sup> communication of the instructions. This would have fixed the perfidy of Jay in departing from them. Popular resentment at his behaviour would have risen to the highest pitch. His alledged preceptor, Mr. Hamilton, would have been involved in the clamour. The treaty, not on free grounds, have become an object of jealousy and disgust; and this addition to the force of its enemies was to have ensured, in the House of Representatives, a refusal of money for its fulfilment.

By an impeachment of Jay, nothing, in common sense, could be expected, but an enormous waste of time and of congressional wages, a pernicious and endless delay in the routine of private business, and finally, a triumphant acquittal of the envoy. In defiance of all imaginable testimony, the British treaty majority in the Senate were sure to have pronounced him guiltless. Look at their extrusion of Albert Gallatin, at their fraternal embrace of Mr. Gunn and Marshall!

Thus it appears that Mr. Livingston could hope for nothing from an impeachment, and he as little needed the instructions<sup>141</sup> to complete his opinion of the treaty. That opinion had been long since matured. It is difficult to keep from smiling when we perceive an intelligent legislator standing up, and giving all reasons but the real one, in defence of his resolution. The debate lasted, with some intervals, from the 7th of March to the 7th of April, both inclusive; and the report occupies three hundred and eighty-nine clove printed octavo pages. This is the American mode of managing legislative debates. In a British House of Commons, the question could hardly have been protracted beyond nine o'clock on a second morning.

Mr. William Lyman rose next after Mr. Livingston. He defended the resolution. One of his arguments was, that possibly the papers might throw such light as to produce a very great degree of unanimity relative to that instrument (viz. the treaty). Such circumstances might possibly be disclosed as to reconcile those now opposed to it, and who might otherwise remain irreconcilable. If the resolution tended only to this object it was effecting a valuable purpose. Mr. Lyman held the treaty in notorious detestation, so that this argument was mere hypocritical canting. The unanimity which he desired and expected from a production of the papers was not for the treaty, but against it. As to impeachment, Mr. Lyman spoke not one word. Mr. Giles on the same side, followed. He did not contemplate impeachment as the probable issue, but the information might tend, perhaps, to reconcile those now averse to the instrument. This gentleman spoke with as little sincerity as the two former. We may observe how very soon the Madisonians began to file away from their impeachment.

Mr. Murray succeeded Mr. Giles. He opposed the resolution. He denied the right of the house to intermeddle in treaties, unless they were alledged to be unconstitutional. He objected the general impolicy of exposing secrets of state. Mr. Murray is a moderate and sensible speaker; but, with all his fondness for secrecy, he would certainly have voted the resolution, if its real object had been to promote the success of the treaty.

Mr. Buck, another friend to Jay, took the same side, but not from an apprehension

<sup>140</sup>Ibid. p. 5.

<sup>141</sup>In the debate of the 21st of March, Mr. Williams observed that for the space of ten weeks, any member of that house might have seen them, Bache, vol. i. p. 236. But the great loss was, that no member could, from such inspection, venture to quote them in the House of Representatives. He would have been called to order, and obliged to sit down.

that the papers referred to will not bear the public scrutiny, or from a belief that there would be the least reluctance on the part of the executive to deliver them. Here the first sentence of Mr. Buck's harangue contained two direct untruths. He knew that the papers would not bear scrutiny<sup>142</sup>. He knew, and so did every person in the house, that Mr. Washington would be ashamed and unwilling to give them up. It was for these very reasons, which Mr. Buck set out with disowning, that he opposed the resolution.

Thus the combatants went on. They interpered much extraneous matter, with pretended arguments on each side, which, as in the five cases already cited, the orator himself held in sovereign contempt, and which every man who heard him knew that he despised. Some speeches deserved a better character, but the limits of this volume do not permit farther criticism. At a future time it may be convenient and instructive to trace the obliquities of congressional decision. The pompous petulance and Icarus-like malignity of Buck<sup>143</sup>, the plausible stupidity and self-important ignorance of Sedgwick, the pregnant vacuity, and elegant loquacity of Harper, often approaching to good sense, yet almost never getting up to it, hold out prominent materials for amusing illustration. But the number of respectable speakers was greatly superior to that of such phantoms as these. In general, a member of Congress hath sufficient prudence either to hold his tongue, or to tell his sentiments in a way which does not make him ridiculous.

On Thursday, the 24th of March, 1796, a division took place in a committee of the whole house on this resolution to call for Jay's instructions and correspondence. It passed by sixty-one votes against thirty-eight. This was a majority unusual on great political questions. When some victim who has been reduced to beggary by the late war, or some French officer who neglected to call, in due time, for his arrears of pay, has the weakness to solicit Congress, a negative passes with unanimity, or something like it. But in matters of high political import, the majority runs, for the most part, very close. The resolution passed in the house by sixty-two votes against thirty-seven. On the 25th of March, it was presented to the President. On the 30th, he sent a refusal of the papers. His message misquoted and perverted the request of the house into a positive demand, and then pretended to refuse what had not been asked<sup>144</sup>. Their behaviour gave Mr. Washington reason to despise them. The debates that lasted for eight, ten, or twenty days about an answer to his annual speech dishonoured the whole body. His refusal of the instructions was to conceal the disobedience of Jay, and his own timidity in bearing it.

<sup>142</sup>Such as the two cards upon imprisonment. Supra chap. 5. Was it unknown, that thousands of our sailors have been occasionally enslaved by the impious tyranny of the British government? Or, that thousands have lost their lives in noxious prisons, while their vessels were carried into British ports for legal adjudication? Features of Jay's treaty, section 3d. "In all my past reading," as Dr. Wagtail says, this pamphlet, both as to title and matter, is considerably the best which has appeared either for Jay or against him. Candid, elegant, comprehensive, and concise, its accuracy gratifies the most informed, while its perspicuity convinces the plainest reader. Yet Mr. Dallas has a material defect. His extreme reserve and delicacy are entirely cut away upon such enemies as Wilcocks, Webster, Curtius, and Camillus, on the stupid malignity too frequent in Mr. Fenno's Gazette, and on the illiterate brutality of the Columbian Centinel.

<sup>143</sup>A short memoir of this gentleman, transmitted from Vermont, has, for the present volume, been laid aside.

<sup>144</sup>See American Annual Register, chap. xi.

The majority of sixty-two ought to have received the message with silent disdain, and prohibited their clerk from inserting it on the journals. Without ostensible interference they could have sent to press a copy of the instructions. These would have darted through the newspapers with the velocity of lightning. An abortive attempt to conceal this paper must have ensured its universal perusal. A victory to the publishers was the natural consequence. The people would have reented the disobedience of Jay, the puillanimous acquiescence of the President, and his ill-concerted scheme for uppreing information. While they sympathized with the affronted representatives, a few well written eays might have matured into effective service the germ of indignation; and the treaty and its allies had sunk into the dust.

But the majority possessed not one man with the resources, firmness and activity of Colonel Hamilton. The party seemed studious to display more than their usual inferiority of address and boldness. Never was a critical moment more miserably cast away. Instead of a glowing declaration that they contemned the refusal, instead of some spirited harangues to animate their partisans without doors, their tremulous and trimming measures towards a faction whose animosities are immortal, betrayed their total want of energy, depreed their friends, encouraged their enemies, and paved the way for their own approaching downfall. They did not perceive that the public had become tired of these debates, that farther haggling and wrangling would only increase that disgust, and raise the message to an unmerited importance, and that silent contempt was the plainest way to render it deprecable.

On the 6th of April two resolutions<sup>145</sup> were brought forward. The meaning of the first was, that the majority, if they could hold themselves together, would refuse money for fulfilling Jay's treaty. The second implied, that when the house desired the executive to let them have the instructions, they were not obliged to tell for what purpose the paper was wanted. Madison explained and enforced the resolutions with that superior knowledge, ingenuity, and eloquence, which have so often illustrated and adorned the transactions of Congress. Next day, they were passed, yeas fifty-even, noes thirty-five. They were not worth one half of the trouble which they cost. To illuminate and brace the minds of the people it would have been better to propose the striking twenty thousand dollars from the president's salary. Mr. Adams, as a premium for his two British negatives, might have been restricted to twelve dollars per day during the sitting of Congress. This is the allowance to a speaker of the representatives, a character of more real use, and who bears more actual drudgery than the Senate and their vice-president put together. Such resolutions could not have been carried, but the bare proposal would have conveyed an important hint. A contract might have been run between an old soldier with the paly and even dollars and an half per annum, or his widow with six ragged children, and Mrs. Washington gossiping for a whole evening at the national expence, with fifty or an hundred and fifty women, while nuff-mills and ugar-bakeries were cast idle by the approbation of her husband.

Treaties had, within a short time, been entered into by the United States with Britain, with Algiers, with Spain, and with those Indians whom Wayne defeated at fort Miamis. On the 13th of April, 1796, Mr. Sedgwick moved a resolution that provision should be made for carrying these treaties into effect. He meant that the house ought to vote sums of money for that end, and his view in bundling the whole four

<sup>145</sup>See them in Bache's Debates, vol. i. p. 374.

treaties into one resolution was that they might stand or fall together. This resolution produced warm debates. Several amendments were suggested and discussed. Of these a particular detail can hardly interest an ordinary reader. The whole proceedings have been minutely compiled by Mr. Bache, and deserve to be studied by every future candidate for a seat in Congress. For this place, it is enough to set in one luminous point of view the actual objects of the opposite parties. The news of the Spanish treaty had been received in America with universal exultation. It was to open the navigation of the western waters, of which the king of Spain had hitherto been the proprietor. The Indian and Algerine treaties were rather convenient than advantageous, but as their terms gave general satisfaction, no doubt was entertained that money would be voted to fulfil them. A refusal was, of necessity, to subject the union to immediate piracy and warfare. But it was, in all respects, quite otherwise with the British treaty. A general and violent opposition had appeared against it. A complexity of principles was involved in its discussion. Hitherto, our representatives had professed to dislike it, and a delay, or even a rejection, could not reasonably be supposed to produce war, when, by the conquest of Holland, the extirpation of her armies in Europe and the West-Indies, the scarcity of money, and the discontent of her people, England was evidently staggering on the brink of ruin.

The scheme of the federal members was to blend these negotiations in one mass. Their arguments and motives, when stripped of the loquacious masquerade common to both parties, might be expressed thus:

We have on the table before us four treaties. Of these, three are equally acceptable to the whole house; but you want to fulfil them, and to reject the fourth. We are as desirous as you can be for friendship with Spain, and for peace with Algiers and the Indians. But our British treaty, that you propose to destroy, is of infinitely greater importance in our eyes than all the others collectively, and the interest and independence of our country into the bargain. Grenville has adverted to you, as American jacobins, and has assured the toad-eating Thomas Pinckney that a British army shall, if we request it, be sent over to crush you. But if we reject this treaty, that aid cannot be expected; and that twilight of our political millennium shall be forever extinguished, while a signal defeat on the floor of Congress will give a mortal blow to the power which we at present possess. Mankind will begin to think and act about us with common sense. They will demand a publication of the books of the treasury. They will no longer pay interest for forty millions of dollars of domestic debt to creditors, till they shall have learned who these people are? And whether William Smith, or Izard, or Hillhouse, or Sedgwick, has waded farthest into the funds? This project is terrible. To avert it we shall fall or conquer by the side of the treaty. If that cannot be carried, we shall rejoice in blocking up the Mississippi, in whetting the tomahawk, in glutting the pirates of Barbary with the plunder of our commerce.

The resolution was negatived. The three treaties were agreed to. A second series of debates occurred as to the granting of money for fulfilling Jay's treaty. This ended on the first of May, 1796. The appropriations passed, in committee of the whole, by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Muhlenberg, the votes of members being forty-eight on each side. In the house, this appropriation passed by fifty-one votes against forty-eight. Some even of this narrow majority, declared their entire disapprobation of the treaty. The general zeal excited in its favour, and the probability that the six per

cent. citadel of Connecticut would have burst into actual rebellion<sup>146</sup>, were forcible reasons in favour of adoption. The multitude and title of the addresses to Congress in its behalf were sufficient to make thoughtful members doubtful as to rejecting it. Mr. Muhlenberg has been highly blamed for his vote on this question. By an uniform tenor of conduct, since 1789, he had already offended the opposite party beyond all hope of forgiveness. But on this emergency, he preferred the security of internal peace, even to the approbation of his constituents. He had candidly stated his ideas in several private meetings of members previous to the final vote.

The session on the 1st of June, 1796. British depredations did not, as had been fondly foretold, cease after the appropriations had passed for the treaty. As one of its consequences the French began soon after to disturb our trade. The western posts were, however, delivered up. The general election for Congress, and that for a President, the difference between the French minister and the American executive, were among the chief events which occurred till the next meeting of Congress, which was on the 5th of December 1796.

## ERRATA.

On p. 164, third line from the bottom, read "the American monied interest." In the note on page 232, eleventh line from the bottom, read A minority declined to pass an act for the calling of a convention, in order to its acceptance, &c. On page 260, third line from the bottom, read "amounted, in 1794, to," &c.

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<sup>146</sup>Supra, chap. 2d. See also, the spirit of some people in that state, in the American Annual Register, chap. 6th.