

among several millions of people, a single dissent from the choice of this immaculate man.

He was unanimously re-elected to preside over their political concerns, and to continue the blessings of his administration.

Among the multiplied advantages of that administration, the philanthropist will review, with peculiar pleasure, an invariable attention to conciliate the aboriginal inhabitants of our country, and an unremitting endeavour to ameliorate their hapless condition.

Regarding the interests of this unfortunate race as sacred—and viewing a compliance with their claims to protection, as among the first duties of the government, his beneficent patronage was extended to every object, which might promote their welfare, or prevent the evils incident to their situation.

To the injunctions of public negotiation, he united the admissions of personal sensibility, and the most benevolent concern for this unhappy people.

The astonished savage beheld, in the famed chief of an hostile nation, the protector of his tribe, and the zealous friend of their happiness—His doubts of safety were changed to admiring confidence—and the vindictive spirit of revenge was lost in a grateful sense of unexpected favour and kindness.

Having obtained, by treaty, a surrender of the military posts on our western frontier, he was enabled, in a great measure, to carry into effect the magnanimous policy, which he had instituted towards the Indian tribes—and to extend, at the same time, to the white inhabitants, in that quarter of the Union, the security of peace, and the benefits of a friendly intercourse with their immediate neighbours.

While intent on the completion of a general pacific system, in relation to the affairs of the United States, he was not inattentive to the mutable policy of nations, nor inattentive to the necessary measures of military defence.

He believed it essential to the safety of our extensive commerce, and to the dignity of our national character, to enter on the formation of a naval establishment, which he considered as the best, and the natural, defence of the United States.

The sanction of his opinion was accordingly given to this important measure.

In reviewing the principle features of his public character, and their beneficial results, we are led not less to applaud the benevolence, than to admire the discernment, of his philanthropic, and capacious mind.

With native, and acquired, propensities to military glory—with every incentive to the exercise of arms, which consummate skill in war, or the hope of distinction could supply—peace was the ruling principle of his conduct, and the tranquil prosperity of his country was the dearest object of his ambition.

In the grateful belief that this anxious wish was accomplished, he intimated his intention to decline the honours of his high station, and to withdraw from all public employment.

To this intimation, conveyed in an address to the people of the United States, was subjoined a series of opinions, on the subject of their public concerns, the legacy of an affectionate father to a beloved family, containing the most instructive, interesting, and important advice that has ever been submitted to any nation.

An observance of those maxims would insure our political welfare, and promote our social happiness—they are no less calculated to improve the heart than to inform the judgment—they should be committed to the memory of the young, and the meditation of the old—they are invaluable to the present generation—and they will be regarded by succeeding ages, as the best and highest eulogium of this transcendent character.

Yielding to his desire of repose, his grateful countrymen invoked the blessing of Heaven on the close of his illustrious life, and acquiesced in his intention to retire.

Behold him returned to the station of a private citizen, enforcing, by correct example, those rules of conduct, which, with modest diligence, he had offered to the consideration of his coun-

try. Divested of every distinction, and without a personal attendant, he mingled in the throng of citizens, and was the first to express the homage of his esteem, which was respectful, affectionate, and sincere, at the inauguration of his successor—to whom no less than to the memory of the illustrious Dead—it is due to remark that, in their social intercourse, and in all their official relations, the most cordial friendship, and beneficial harmony had uniformly subsisted.

To attest the perfection of public principle, it will be for ever remembered that the distinguished Patriot who had so long, and so ably, presided in the concerns of the nation consented to accept a secondary commission, at a period of life, when no consideration but the safety of his country, and complete confidence in the measures of her government, could have required, or prompted the service of the venerable Chief.

The sentiments of his judicious and comprehensive mind as expressed in his own words, on this important occasion, are too honourable to his memory, too just in their application to his successor, and too interesting to our country, in their relation to future events, not to be here recited.

“No one can more cordially approve of your wise and prudent measures of your administration—they ought to inspire universal confidence and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.”

“Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, & exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can, with pure hearts, appeal to Heaven, for the justice of our cause & may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence, who has, heretofore, and so often, signally favoured the people of these United States.”

“Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment, like the present, when every thing we hold dear and sacred, is so seriously threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commission of commander in Chief of the armies of the United States.”

Such was the triumph of patriotism—and such the dignified completion of his public character.

With the accomplishments of the Hero, and attributes of the Statesman, we are now to connect the interesting theme of domestic life, and the useful virtues of his private character.

Favoured of Heaven, he was blest in the most endeared relation of human society.

The amiable, and much respected Partner of his happiness, enjoyed his affection and esteem, and was worthy to participate the honours of his exalted station.

The practice of his filial piety, which had been distinguished at an early age, was continued until the death of his surviving Parent, with unabated tenderness and respect.

His fraternal love was exemplary, as it was sincere—and the munificent provisions of his will, attest the affection, which he bore to his kindred, and relatives of his family.

Nor was this munificence bounded by the limits of consanguinity—The interests of Freedom and Science were anxiously consulted, and most generously advanced.

Age and infirmity were the objects of his kind regard—

And the intention of youth was connected with the emancipation of the Bondsmen—as a mean of protecting his rights, and rendering him safe, and useful to society.

The friend, & the stranger were received with cordial welcome at his hospitable mansion—and his beneficence to his neighbours was returned with the most affectionate attachment.

Combining, with a general patronage of science, and useful institutions, a particular attention to the improvements of agriculture, he diffuses his observation and experience, in this important pursuit, wherever they could

\* General WASHINGTON's letter, dated Mount Vernon, 13th July, 1798, to John Adams, President of the United States.

be beneficial, extending his correspondence, on this interesting subject, to other nations.

Such were the outlines of his domestic life—and such were his private avocations.

Unable, on a careful review of eminent characters, to discover an apposite resemblance to the constellation of his virtues and talents, I forbear to enter on partial comparisons, which could not dignify, and would but imperfectly illustrate the Hero of our country.

Enriched by nature with her choicest gifts—she had, with equal liberality, bestowed upon him the greatest advantages of external form, and the highest degree of intellectual endowment—To the noble part of a lofty stature, were united uncommon grace, strength, and symmetry of person—and, to the commanding aspect of manly beauty, was given the benignant smile, which, inspiring confidence, created affection.

In being thus minute, I do not mean to arraign your delighted remembrance of the Hero, which the short lapse of a fleeting year has not effaced.

Yet were mine the powers of description to produce a perfect image, I would peccent him to your enraptured imagination—As he was seen in battle, calm and collected—As he appeared in council, dignified and serene—As he adorned society, gracious and condescending.

But, O mournful reflection! that pleasing, that venerable, form now moulders into dust—Sealed in death are those eyes, which watched over our safety—Closed for ever are those lips, which spake peace and happiness to our country.

Yet the dark night of the tomb shall not obscure the lustre of his fame—and, when brass and marble shall have fallen to decay, the sweet remembrance of his virtues, passing in proud transmission to remotest ages, shall endure for ever.

Latest European News,  
Received by the Welcome Return, Captain Cutbrie, from Liverpool, arrived at Alexandria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.

The division of the second Admiral Cadir Bey, failed on the 22d of this month to join the Captain Pacha. We know that the latter has already reached Rhodes.

The florilla which carried to Otranto 1500 Russian grenadiers under the command of General Bernardino, destined for the service of his majesty the King of Naples, passed Constantinople on the 17th, and cast anchor at Boujoukdere; it will immediately set sail in order to return to Sebastapole.

The Pacha of Nicomedia, appointed commander in Chief of the troops sent against the Brigands, and who discharged his mission so badly, was so ignorant of the disposition of the Porte towards him, as to return to Constantinople, where he alighted at the house of the Caimacan, or substitute of the Grand Vizier. The latter received him with apparent friendship and even gave him presents, but having both afterwards gone to the Seraglio to have an audience of the Grand Seignior, executioners presented themselves at the second gate at the moment when the Pacha dismounted from his horse; and immediately beheaded him.

We learn that the negotiations for evacuating Egypt have been renewed between the Grand Vizier and General Kleber; but it is not expected that they will be settled as soon as they were the first time, and the Turks flatter themselves, that a second capitulation of Kleber's troops in spite of their bravery, will not be quite so advantageous for them as the first. It will be insisted upon, that the French troops, after their arrival in Europe, shall neither fight against the Austrians nor their allies. Hitherto the plague had carried off 2000 of the French troops in Egypt.

MILAN, June 9.  
Neither here nor in any other of

the Italian towns of which the French have taken possession, have we yet seen a tree of liberty planted. No orders have been issued for the wearing of cockades, though some of the inhabitants have of their own option assumed the Cisalpine cockade. The patriots care not act so turbulently as they formerly did; when some of them applied to the first Consul for permission to plant the tree of liberty, he represented to them in a very affable manner, that this ceremony might be deferred for some time longer without danger. A spirit of moderation is in every thing apparent, and this, it cannot be denied, has made a favourable impression on the minds of the people. The respect shown to religion likewise gains many adherents. The first Consul has admonished the clergy to teach the true spirit of the doctrines of Jesus, by their life and conduct, in which sense, he tells them, he hopes he himself is a good catholic, and ready shew to the new head of the church, who formerly was personally known to him, as much respect and reverence as he received at Venice. Buonaparte has sent off a courier to the Archbishop of Milan, to invite him to return, and procure him security and protection.

BOSTON, August 23.  
A letter has been received by a gentleman at Salem, of forecent a date as June 28th, from Mr. Fenwick, dated at Bourdeaux, who says, “We doubt not in the least but that the present negotiation on foot at Paris between the American commissioners and this government, will have a happy issue, and that a cordial intercourse between the two countries will shortly take place.”

OP OUR ENVOYS.  
The following are all the particulars that we have learnt respecting the Embassy to France, by the late arrivals at New-York.

From New York, Aug. 18.  
A gentleman who came passenger in the Amazon, arrived yesterday from St. Sebastians, informs, that four days before he left that city, he received two letters from Bourdeaux dated July 1st, mentioning the receipt of several letters from Paris to the following purport:

“That a suspension of the negotiation between our commissioners and those of France, had actually taken place—in consequence of the French refusing to indemnify us for the vessels captured, unless we would agree to renew the treaty of 1778, [the treaty of alliance offensive and defensive] or make one similar to it.”

NEW-YORK, August 25.  
ROBBERY!

Last evening between 10 and 11 o'clock at the three mile stone, on the Kingsbridge road, Mr. Joseph Hittell was stopped by two foot pads armed with clubs, who seized him by the collar and attempted to search his pockets. Mr. Hittell disengaged himself and knocked one of the villains down; the villains took to their heels; one of them took Kingsbridge road and made his escape; the other took the New-Harlem road and being closely pursued by Mr. Hittell and his brother, (who on hearing the alarm, jumped out of his bed to his brother's assistance) he was stopped by the guard on passing the Powder-House and secured. The guard with the assistance of Mr. Hittell and his brother brought him to town, and lodged him in the watch house. About 4 o'clock this morning he was delivered to the keeper of the Bridewell, and we are sorry to state, that in less than two minutes after his commitment he effected his escape by running through the Bridewell hall, and leaping the back yard fence. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, strong built, broad face, much