

contingent expense of the war or Indian department, under the appropriation for these purposes, by the act of Congress of the 1st of June, 1796. The public records of the accountants prove that this money came into my hands in June 1796. The authority of Judge Brackenridge will not be doubted, that I paid it away in July, 1796, long before the election or administration of Mr. Adams, and before my name was mentioned, or thought of as a candidate at the Pennsylvania election of 1799.

As to Mr. Lewis, who is said to have been an agent for the war department, and to have had public monies in his hands about the same time, I know nothing of the man, or his employment, or delinquency. I may have seen him, occasionally, in the public offices; but never had the slightest acquaintance or connexion with him, at any time of my life. The assertion that Mr. Lewis's receipt and mine happened to be on the same day, proven, however, that the author of the calumny had access to the public books, and knew the real time that the money was first advanced in 1796; but chose to distort facts and dates, so as to connect it with 1799 and thereby give plausibility to his insinuation of electioneering corruption, as base in its nature as pitiful in its extent.

JAMES ROSS.

Pittsburg, 9th July, 1803.

#### EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

It is a subject of everlasting regret, and of deep humiliation, to perceive, the "lust of popularity" should have seized upon the founders of the republic, and corrupted their early and correct principles of legislation; who could imagine that Mr. Jefferson, the boasted penman of the Declaration of Independence, and writer of the Notes on Virginia, was the same Mr. Jefferson now President of the United States! In the first, we find him vindicating the necessity of separation from the government of Great Britain, because the "judges were dependent on the king, alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries;" and because "the king had taken away characters, a shield our most valuable laws, and altered fundamentally the form of our government." In the last, (his Notes on Virginia) we find him the advocate of commerce, the friend of an efficient navy, an enemy to the system of "incorporating foreigners into the body politic;" a most able and decided advocate, for the "entire independence of the judges," either on "executive" or "legislative" power; and above all, an inculcator of the most delicate and scrupulous adherence to the written constitutions of our country! Compare these principles with his practices, since he became a candidate for "popularity," and an instrument of popular prejudice and ignorance; and who, can refrain from exclaiming, "O Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou fallen!"

The fact is, and however it may mortify the pride of republicanism, to confess it, yet it cannot be concealed, that, few have virtue enough to put those principles into exercise, and to pursue a system of politics and legislation, conformable to the dictates of sound wisdom—wisdom springing out of experience, and directed to the security, &c. the permanency, of all which constitutes civil liberty, and social happiness! Mr. Jefferson has numbered himself with the tribe of vain and visionary politicians, who, have believed that the influence of personal character and professions could sway empire and fix the destiny of a people!—But how illusory, how destructive, the delusion!—His inaugural speech, however fair, or false, was nothing; his philosophy nothing; his philosophical and flattering answers, too weak and partizan address, nothing; a few years, a single freak of popular sentiment will forever obliterate the man and his cobweb aphorisms:—If ever a fair trial was made of "sentimental" government, France has furnished us with it, and also the result!—The long succession of republican patriots, from Brissot to Merlin, the last of the directory, attempted to govern, on the plan of Mr. Jefferson; they courted "popularity" and sung hymns of philosophy, to their sickle divinity, "the people!"—The people huzz'd to every new political Harlequin, and then consigned him to the guillotine, and his silly speeches and harangues to everlasting contempt! Law was no more; God and Religion were blasphemed and reviled; persons and property, found not security in a permanent constitution, administered by men not above the silly vanity of country beer-house applause.—Mr. Jefferson came to the government by means which have raised thousands before him to power, and he will share the fate of every parasite of (those whom demagogues call) the people.—In 1792 he took the fatal resolution, of opposing to the administration of the federal government the force of lo-

\* He was one of a committee of five, who drew it up, there is sprinkled through it many of his fantastic phrases, big with pompous nothings!

phistry, calumny and misrepresentation!—His letter to Mazzei, wherein he denounces the constitution as *monarchical*, and General Washington as an *apostate*, affords a specimen of the most profligate views, accompanied with the most corrupt and unfeeling heart:—He has contigued the great File Leader of the mal contents, the vicious, and all who favour *revolutionary* liberty; against such a leader, and such auxiliaries, no administration depending on popular favor could long prevail. In general, it has proved an easy task for unprincipled demagogues to debauch the public mind, or rather to gain over the weak and suspicious populace, and drive from the support of government the wife and virtuous from a sentiment of disgust. Mr. Jefferson and his party however, did not gain a sudden victory over the friends of the constitution, and the supporters of a legitimate, firm and energetic government; the struggle was long between false and fraudulent appeals to the passions, the errors and prejudices of the people, and their innate sense of the purity of government, and perfect and daily conviction of its practical blessings. Yet the work of disorganization and discontent went on, events favored its progress, and the issue eventuated in favor of popular demagogues over the wife and truly patriotic.—This is the natural and certain result of a *system of calumny*, addressed to popular ignorance and passion, and *persecuted in* the upright, the enlightened and the peaceable at length, cease to struggle, those whom the conspirators call "the people," but who in fact only compose the misled and the turbulent, are left to themselves, and they crown their leaders deified as they are, with power and confidence! And this is called the triumph of republicanism! Happy for our country, if this had only been the triumph of a demagogue, of a great popular Mammoth, over his political adversaries!

For a short delusive moment, we flattered ourselves that Mr. Jefferson having gained the object of all his wishes, would assume the principles and character of a wise and impartial legislator! I was weak enough to think so. His inaugural creed and the solemn professions in it, of regard to the constitution and anxious solicitude to maintain the credit of our country, and reunite its citizens, in bonds of political harmony, were I thought a pledge, though but a slight one. What I most relied on was, the evident "interest" which invited him to pursue this line of conduct. Never was a man placed (considering all circumstances) in a situation so propitious, for at least restoring to social harmony its intercourse. His partisans had declared that they expected from a course of dignity impartiality; that his measures would be *conciliating, constitutional and safe*, in short, that the wife and moderate every where would be satisfied.—Never did any people more ardently desire to lose all their anxieties and differences under such an administration. The Federalists only desired a *secure and efficient* government, the democrats were prepared to be pleased and gratified with Mr. Jefferson at all events: He had no political difficulties to encounter; a majority of the people as was thought were in his favor, majorities in both houses of congress a majority of states, all the heads of departments filled by himself, the treasury containing three millions of dollars, the European wars with all their attendant evils drawing to a close, a treaty just made with France, the people of the United States rich and prosperous, not a cloud to obscure the political horizon, either at home or abroad, and more than all, the great body of patriotic and intelligent Federalists, (from whom opposition might be expected because it was deserved) anxiously looked for, and even expected that Mr. Jefferson surrounded by circumstances so propitious, would shine out, the supporter of the constitution, the patron of credit and commerce, that he would infuse into every department *civil and military*, a confidence in his views to afford them aid and stability; and yet above all the American citizens looked for repulse after his solemn assurances, that "political intolerance" should never stain the annals of his philosophic administration!

Great God! was this all a dream! Is it possible that a man with such felicity of situation, with such ties of honor and interest, with such *over ruling* inducements to be magnanimous, and to secure even against his own narrow views) a just and permanent fame, it is impossible that he should fall suddenly, without temptation or motive, from this commanding ground, and sink into the abyss of insignificance and contempt!

This has happened from the commencement of his administration, we have witnessed nothing but a series of grovelling and vindictive conduct; glossed over with flattery and pitiful sophistifications, not a single act of a private or public nature which has not been designed and calculated to *ruin the merits*, ruin the reputation, and in many instances the livelihood of those who had

borne a part, or approved of the former measures of our government! Vacancies were created against the words and spirit of the constitution in the recess of the senate, that partisans might get possession of office: faithful and unoffending men were suddenly thrown with families upon the wide world.—The most infamous convicts who were suffering for crimes against the former administration, were not only pardoned but rewarded. Prosecutions in the courts of justice were arrested by presidential mandates; and to crown all a Presidential letter published, plainly insinuating that the Federal Republicans, were unworthy of the rank of citizens, that they were a "sect" which had committed unpardonable offenses, and "ought to be persecuted." I need not recount the measures of government since the 4th March 1801. The message and the acts of congress, with the whole body of executive and legislative proceedings, have proceeded in exact accordance with the first steps of the administration.—These events are recent, they fill the mind with amazement and melancholy.—You ask me what is the state of public opinion?—Can you have a doubt: the reflecting, and the sound men of all parties agree that Mr. Jefferson has lost the golden opportunity of restoring peace to a divided country, that he has impaired the credit of the United States, by his fiscal operations, and given a fatal stab to the constitution he was bound by so many ties to support! All agree that, he is feeble, vindictive, and unfit for the station he fills.—The sensible men and true patriots, are looking round for a successor, a statesman, and real peace maker.—Mr. Jefferson may fancy himself secure, in the wretched confidence of popularity, but he is deceived, that will vanish, and leave him to repent at leisure, of power ill gotten and scandalously abused;—I have only to add to these sentiments, that such events are daily informing the Federalists in all their principles on them, must the preservation of the constitution and country rest; they will not desert their duty.

#### EXTRACTS

From CALLENDER's publication, entitled, the "Prospect before us."

Page 72. ADAMS & WASHINGTON have since been shaping a series of these paper jobbers into judges and Ambassadors. As their whole courage lies in want of shame these politicians, without risking a manly and intelligible defence of their own measures, raise an affected yelp against the corruption of the French Directory; as if any corruption could be more venal or more notorious than their own. For years together the United States resounded with curses against them, while the Grand Lama of federal adoration, the immaculate Divinity of Mount Vernon approved of and subscribed every one of their blackest measures!

P. 143. And it was upon this notable foundation that the President penned his imitable answer to the boys of Boston. In that paper, with all the cowardly insinuation, arising from his assurance of personal safety with all the fury, but without the propriety or sublimity of Homer's Achilles, this hourly headed incendiary this liberator of the governor of Virginia, *hurls out*, to arms! Then, to arms!

P. 102. But this speech (the President's speech to Congress in 1793) has a claim that completely unmasks the scandalous hypocrisy of Washington; and shows in what way he was likely to assert the privileges of his country.

"On this head we cannot discover a distinction between the fraternal characters of the first and second President.—Mr. Adams has only completed the scene of ignominy, which Mr. Washington began!"

#### READ THIS TOO.

There is not a Jacobin in the country who has dared to come forward to the public, and openly justify the conduct of Mr. Jefferson in relation to the aid which he afforded to the publication of "The Prospect before Us." The only way in which they see any possibility of averting the disgrace attached to the president for his conduct in this business, is by attacking the character of Callender, and interring the falsehood of his statements.

But, in laboring on this ground it ought to be recollected, that, until lately, Callender has stood high in the esteem and confidence of Mr. Jefferson and his party. To his exertions are they indebted for much of their success; and the countenance which they afford to his publications prove, that in their estimation, he was worthy of belief. The testimony of Callender, in regard to public men and measures, has been brought forward by themselves, and while he bore witness for them, it was all received as just and true, but when he goes on to tell the whole story, they cry out "this man is a liar, and a scoundrel, unworthy of belief, and not deserving to be heard." But good lords, if Callender is a liar, why have you so long confided in him? Why did Mr. Jefferson pay him 200 dollars out of the public money, if he thought him

the poor base wretch which you now represent him to be? But the circumstances of this case are strongly in favor of the representations which Callender has made. If the statement is false, why should Callender represent the communication of the anecdote to have been made to a Scotchman, well known in Richmond. If the story was false, would not Callender have foreseen that the Scotchman would have denied it. Another part of the representation is respecting a communication from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. Precisely the same reason here exists in favor of the truth of the story; for if it were false, it could be so proved by the testimony of Mr. Leiper. It will be also recollected, that Callender states, that Mr. Jefferson employed Mr. George Jefferson to pay the first fifty dollars. If this is not to be believed, why are we not favored with the testimony of Mr. George Jefferson, that he never paid the fifty dollars, or was not employed for the purpose? These things could certainly be easily accomplished if Callender's story is false; and when it is done, we shall be ready to acknowledge, not only the villainy of the representation, but the weakness with which it has been formed. [Gaz. U. S.]

From the Lancaster Journal

#### Demoniac Song for 1802.

Tune.—A cup of good whiskey will make you all glad.

Butther democrats all, I'll sing you a song  
Of the patriots and statesmen who to us belong,  
In our late revolution who cut a great dash  
And now in snug offices grapple the cash.

While they keep the feds under  
Let's give them the plunder

They're patriots of '76.

To such blessed patriots I'll flick like a Bur,  
And blacken and blackguard each federal cur.

Then Phelim O Tartin will soon get a post  
And, blest 96 when the ocean he crost.

For he and his mother  
His sister and brother  
Are patriots of '76.

There's valiant Tench Coxe, now the  
first of the train,  
Who took Philadelphia with ten thousand  
men,

March'd into the city with valorous brow,  
How bold he came there—Och, the Lord  
he knows how!

But the valiant Tench  
Is a friend of the French  
And a patriot of '76.

The Brave Billy Barton was also our friend  
From the first of the war till it came to an  
end.

An officer bold and a patriot was he,  
And to help the great cause he crost'd over  
the fen.

Where in England he staid,  
Dearst freedom to aid  
As a patriot of '76.

Squires Stiver and Brannon next merit  
our thanks.

The one dealt in dollars the other in banks;  
In the bank of finance their sweet names  
will enroll.

Who of paper or dollars could find out the  
Whale

Thus Brannon and Stiver  
So honest and clever  
Were patriots of '76.

Next Dallas the handsome, polite and ur-  
bane.

The friend & adviser, the tool of M'Kean,  
On the plains of Jamaica so well play'd his  
part.

He pierc'd British tyranny quite through  
the heart.

Thus Stiver and Dallas,  
Great thanks to the gallowes,  
Are patriots of '76.

\* Pennsylvania worthies.

#### SAVINGS.

The democrats allow that Mr. Jefferson has let slip through his economical fingers the following sums of the people's money.

1st. His own salary, which it was expected, as he had the power and was so lovingly disposed, he would not insist upon; yet he has drawn it all from the treasury, and it is, for one year, from 4th March, 1801, to 4th March, 1802. Dols. 25,000

2d. He advanced to Beau Dawson, for carrying President Adams's treaty to France, (which any supercargo or captain of a merchant vessel would have carried for asking) 30,000

3d. He has laid out in repairing the "Berceau" after she was agreed to be delivered to the French and was a French vessel 32,000

4th. He has raised or caused to be raised the salaries of his secretaries and officers, yearly, 15,000

5th. By foolishly discharging several hundred mariners, who had received cloaths and bounty, and then, when they were wanted soon after to send against the Tripolitan pirates, being obliged to raise new recruits, and to pay a fresh bounty and give new cloaths, it cost the United States,