

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

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

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

A Friend to Truth.

Dear Sir,

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

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenses and Amount. Includes 'Mr. Jay for his outfit to make Dols. Cts.', 'For his passage to Europe', 'To pay incidental expenses', 'To do in negotiating the treaty', 'To get papers of Captures'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dls. Cts.

By cash advanced to an American gentleman in the service of the United States, and whose account with the public was charged with it by the Treasury, 233 33

By amount of my order on the Banker, in favor of Mr. Pinckney who was the American Minister at London, towards a fund for expenses respecting capture cafes to be accounted for by him to the Treasury, 5,870 22

By cash paid by me to the treas. 495 9

My expenses, 12,000 36

18,000

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

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

JOHN JAY.

BOSTON October 8.

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

to the government, and to the law (among all other's which forbids dueling." Should Gen. Morris fall of a rock Elion, we are confident a Federal man will be chosen.

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

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

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

[Bost. Cent.]

From the British Mercury

By Mallet Du Pan.

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

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

What rank will history assign to this character among the cotemporaries whose names have borne the greatest lustre? It may be made a question whether Washington, as a General and Statesman, equalled in genius Prince Eugene, Frederick II or Charham? But how is it possible with propriety to compare men who are placed in situations no wife analogous?

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the title, so much abused, of a great man, ought to be reserved for one whose success never injured justice or honour, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who shall refuse it to Washington? If any thing can add to his glory and desert, it is the insolent temerity of some buffoons of liberty, who, in our days, boast Washington, De Steiguer, and Marmon-

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

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

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

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

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

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

BALTIMORE, October 14.

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

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes 'Free white males', 'Free white females', 'Free negroes and mulattoes', 'Slaves'.

2117

Lawrence Bréngle is elected sheriff for Frederick County.

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

Fifty Dollars Reward.

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

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

September 3.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be Sold by JAMES HUMPHREYS, No. 166, fourth side Market Street, Reports of Cafes

Argued and determined in the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY; (GREAT-BRITAIN) commenced with THE JUDGMENTS OF THE Right Honorable WILLIAM SCOTT, Mibusmas Term 1798. By Charles Robinson, LL. D. Advocate. VOLUME I.—PART I.

These Reports will be continued regularly. The second Part which concludes this Volume is now in the press, and will be published with all the expedition possible, August 23.

A good second hand Riding Chair, and an excellent family CHAIR-HORSE FOR SALE, Cheap—Enquire of the Printer.

September 1

For LIVERPOOL, The American Philadelphia, Cedar and Live-Oak built SHIP AMIABLE, Daniel C. Tellinghaft, master; intended to sail early in November, and to return an early spring ship to Philadelphia, will be ready to take in shortly at Perot's wharf—For Freight or Passage, apply to the captain on board, or to JER. WARDER.

Those Gentlemen who have Goods on board the Amiable, are requested to send their permits on board at Gerard's Wharf, above Market Street, where the ship is ready to discharge.

Jeremiah Warder, Has for Sale, Liverpool high stord fine Salt and Coal of the first quality; London refined Salt Petre; London White Lead dry and ground in oil; Red Lead; London Tin Plates in boxes; Roman Tea Castlers in cases; Irish Linens assorted, 2 & 6 lb Cannon Woolwich proof, and 3 & 9 lb Shot.

October 15

John Clifton, junr. HAVING declined his former business, offers for sale all his stock, consisting of the following articles viz. sixteen anvils, eighteen pair of bellows, five vices, with all the other tools necessary for conducting the Smiths Business.

ALSO, About five tons of spikes, different sizes, 3000 lb sheathing and drawing nails, a large assortment of rick-hooks and chimbles swivel hooks, scrapers, hinges and nails, with every other description of ready made iron work, suitable for stocking a ship smith's or ship chandler's store.

All of which he will sell on very reasonable terms for cash or approved notes.

Apply at No. 80, Swanston Street, South-wark.

October 15.

Robert Smith & Co. No. 38, South Front Street. HAVE RECEIVED, By the late arrival from London, Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow, A general assortment of GOODS,

Suitable for the Season—among which are Superfine and second cloths, Forest coats and plains, A variety of plain, ribbed and embossed cambrics of every colour, A variety of fashionable swan'down Kendal cottons, Bocking and Colchester baize of every color, 7 4 to 11-4 rose brankets, 2 1-2 and 3 do, White ferges, suitable for fadlers, Ribbed and plain calimancoes, Rattiners and shallons, Durants, joans and bombazeens, Bombazetts, frippid and plain, Wildboros, Velvettes, thicksetts and fancy cords, Check'd and striped ginghams, 7-8, 4-4, 11-8 cotton checks, Bed ticks, Scotch shirting, Brown lincens and cotton bagging, Plain and tambor'd jaconet and book muffsins, and handkerchiefs, Coloured tambor'd ditto, Olive, lead and blue muffsins, Cambricks and lawns, Lawn, and printed linen handkerchiefs, Black and colored Barcelona ditto, Black love ditto, Worsted, yarn and cotton hosiery, White and colored threads, Tapes, quality and fine binding, An assortment of ribbons, Sewing silk and twist, Ivory and horn combs, Shirt wires and moulds, Plain and fancy buttons, Knives and forks, penknives, scissors, needles, pins, &c.

They have also on hand, an assortment of CHINA, & INDIA GOODS, Coloured and black Lutestrings, Sencaws and Sattins—Currahs, Coffas, Sanas, Bactacs, Saccenas, &c.

October 15

ASBURY DICKINS, Opposite Christ-Church, Philadelphia, HAS THIS DAY PUBLISHED, The Claims of Thomas Jefferson TO THE PRESIDENCY. Examined at the Bar of Religion. By a Layman. Price 25 Cents.

October 15

James Chew, ON getting out of the New-York stage yesterday, took some articles out of a small bag and put them in a handkerchief; in a hurry he left the bag on the pavement; it contained sundry papers, one of which was a seaman's protection for James Chew. Among the other things in the bag there was a CAUL which was over the face of the said Chew when born, and on it the name of S. Chew was marked. Any person having found the above and will return it to Mr. Paul Franco, No. 131, corner of Spruce and Water Streets, shall be handsomely rewarded.

October 15

Loft or Stolen, A white Spaniel DOG, marked with large liver coloured spots, large ears and short tail, and answers to the name of Carlo. Two dollars reward will be given, if returned to No. 39, north Front Street, or if stolen, Ten Dollars for Thief and Dog.

October 10

Three Cents Reward. RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howckel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted liar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no coaks or charges will be paid. N. B. She had a year and some months to serve DANIEL FITZPATRICK, Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29

August 6

FOR SALE, Cheap—Enquire of the Printer. September 1

Sugars at auction.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, The 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on Walnut street wharf, for approved endorsed notes, 75 hogheads of choice Sugars, SAMUEL YORKE, Auctioneer.

October 14

This Day is Published, By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookeller and Stationer, No. 52, fourth Street, Philadelphia, (Price 1 dollar, in boxes—0 Illum, 1 dollar and 25 cents.)

October 13

Just Received, And for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Gazette, and at A. Dickinson's Book-Store, opposite Christ Church, an interesting Pamphlet, entitled, the

Voice of Warning TO CHRISTIANS, ON THE ENSUING ELECTION OF A President of the United States.

Blow the Trumpet in Zion—Who is on the Lord's side? [Price 1 1/2 Cents]

October 8.

Houses to Let: ONE large convenient three-story Brick Dwelling-House, with four rooms on a floor, and two Kitchens; there is a pump of water, and a rain water cistern in the yard; situate on the east side of Fourth-Street, one door above Race-Street, lately occupied by Solomon Morche.

August 4. Sep. 16 m&wtf

A convenient Three Story BRICK HOUSE, Next door, but one, north of the above, No. 57.—It has a Pump and Cistern in the yard, &c. For terms apply at No. 116 Arch-Street.

August 4. Sep. 16 m&wtf

Charles Marshall AND SON, No. 46, Chestnut Street, HAVE RECEIVED, Per brig Liberty, capt Henderson, from Amsterdam, and other arrivals, A quantity of the following articles, which they sell for cash, or the usual credit—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Antimon etud', 'Arsenic alb', 'Sac tartari', 'Vitrul alb', 'Borax', 'Opium', 'Annetto', 'Mere Dule', 'Procip rub', 'Corros lub', 'Ol Anis', 'Juniper', 'Succin', 'Rhodi', 'Camphor', 'Coccinella', 'Gum Benzoin', 'Arabic', 'Myrrh', 'Kino'.

AND ALSO ON HAND, Sal G'auher, Rad gentian, Flo Sulphur, Sweet oil, Sem anis, Rheubarb, Manns flak, Com, Liquore ball, Cort Peru flav, Rub.

And a quantity of Shop furniture, surgeons instruments, patent medicines, &c.—Medicine chests, and orders from the country, put up on moderate terms. September 13

FOR SALE, A Printing Press. Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States. July 19.

A Runaway. ON Saturday the 23d August, ran away from the subscriber, living in Harrisburgh, an apprentice to the printing business, named Benjamin Morrison, a lad of about 16 years of age, small of stature and very active; short hair and of a smiling countenance—Had on and took with him a oilco coat, a pair of trousers of nearly the same, a pair of common nankeen ditto, and a hempen lye coloured striped ditto, and a short jacket of the same, with a new hat—All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril. Reasonable charges will be paid for securing the boy, so that his master may get him again.

JOHN WYETH, Harrisburgh, Sept. 1

Notice to Creditors. TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefits of the several acts of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday, the 6th of October, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, to hear me and my Creditors, at which time and place they may attend if they think proper.

THOMAS DENTON, September 18.

Journeyman Pressmen. WANTED Immediately three or four Journey-men PRESSMEN; those who can bring indispensible recommendations of their being good workmen, steady and honest, may find constant employment at the Printing office of Isaiah Thomas, jr. Worcester, September 17, 1800 (22)

NOTICE To the PILOTS of the Bay and River Delaware. THAT agreeably to Directions of the Board of Health that they bring the vessel to, which they may have charge of, before the L. zaretto, after the first of next month as heretofore, until otherwise directed.

NATHAN FALCONER, Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, Warden's Office, Sept. 23, 1800.