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FROM THE SUN.

General Hamilton, it is generally acknowledge, has long been the idol of federalism. He slumbers in the grave and we must tread lightly on his ashes. His political principles, however, at all times and in all ages are proper subjects of discussion, inasmuch as their prevalence, must necessarily involve the happiness and prosperity of the people who may adopt them. Some republicans have latterly fallen into the measure of worshipping departed worthlessness. By this expression, it is not mean to involve his private character, as on that subject he was his own commentator, but merely respecting the political opinions he wished to enforce. ——Those who adopt Hamilton's politics as their own, ought certainly to understand them; and we have often heard it denied by his adherents that what he espoused were not of an aristocratic character. Hamilton was ever fond of monarchy, and had the temper & inclinations of the American public borne him, little doubt exists but that he would, in the convention, have proposed a plan of constitution possessing more regal features than the following which he actually did propose in that respectable body. It is necessary to recall past scenes, in order to refreshen the memory with regard to men who charge democracy with almost every sin, crime and vice which their imaginations can invent, in order again to creep into power—men who once bawled out *the infallibility of men in office*, but who deem them now the most fallible beings in existence.

PROPOSITION.

Of Col. Hamilton of New York in the *Convention for establishing a constitution of Government* for the *United States*.

I. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America to be vested in two different bodies of men; the *one* to be called the assembly the *other* the senate; who together shall form the legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatsoever, subject to the *negative* hereafter mentioned.

II. The assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

III. The senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behaviour, their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people, in order to this the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, removal or resignation of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

IV. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a *governor* to be elected during good behaviour; the election be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid: the authorities and functions to be as follows: to have a *negative* upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of laws passed; to have the direction of war, when authorised or begun; to have with the advice and consent of the senate, the power of making all treaties; to have the sole appointment of the heads or chief officers of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination of all other officers, ambassadors to foreign nations included, subject to the approbation or rejection of the senate; to have power of pardoning all offences except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the senate.

V. On the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, his authorities to be exercised by the president of the senate, till a successor be appointed.

VI. The senate to have the sole power of declaring war, the power of advising and approving all treaties, the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of office, except the heads or chiefs of the departments of finance, war, and foreign affairs.

VII. The supreme judicial authority of the U. States, to be vested in judges, to hold their office during good behaviour, with adequate and permanent salaries; the court to have original jurisdiction in all causes of capture, and an appellate jurisdiction in all causes on which the revenues of the government, or the citizens of foreign nations, are concerned.

VIII. The legislature of the United States, to have power to institute courts in each state, for the determination of all matters of General concern.

IX. The governors, senators, and all officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for mal and corrupt conduct; and upon conviction to be removed from office, and disqualified for holding any place of trust and profit. And all impeachments to be tried by a court to consist of chief *******, or judge of the superior court of law of each state, provided such judge hold his place during good behaviour and have a permanent salary.

X. All laws of particular states, contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States, to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or president of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is governor or president.

XI. No state to have any force, land or naval, and the militia to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the U. S. the officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

FROM THE N. H. GAZETTE.

"*Col. Pickering at Lexington Battle.*"

Every art which federalism could devise has been resorted to for the purpose of bolstering up the character of *Timothy Pickering*, in order that his scandalous letters to the people of the United States might be more generally perused, and his infamous statements more easily believed. It was all to no purpose, however, so long as his conduct, during the late revolution, was impressed on the minds of, and justly appreciated by the people. To dissipate the effect which this impression had caused, it was found necessary to circulate a few falsehoods, more barefaced than any that had yet been published. Accordingly, the tories cast about to find one among themselves sufficiently hardened in iniquity for the purpose—who, under a shew of impartiality, might securely dupe the generality of readers. Such a wholesale dealer in lies was found in Windsor, Ver. and, in execution of his commission, the following article appeared in a late *Washingtonian*, and is now going the rounds of the other federal prints in the Union.

"A correspondent in the last "Washingtonian" hinted at the affair of Col. Pickering's running away from *Lexington battle*.' Now it is not a little strange, that this dastardly conduct (as it is called) of Col. Pickering, should never have been known, till thirty years after! No hint of it is to be found in the history of our revolution; nor was Col. Pickering ever suspected of cowardice, till his cowardly enemies have recently conjured up the story, to affect his political influence—Had this excellent Officer 'fled from the fight,' or even neglected his duty, in a single iota, would it not have been a matter of notoriety, at that trying moment, when every man was watched to know whether he was for or against the great and glorious cause of freedom and his country? Would not an act of cowardice, or treachery on the part of Col. Pickering, at that time have been as well known as the circumstances of the battle itself?—Would not his name have been handed down to infamy, while that of Warren's was immortalized in the annals of glory?—But no such thing—he was then acknowledged by all to be a zealous, active, and intrepid patriot."

Any comment on the above sweeping falsehoods we shall not attempt; it is sufficient that we insert the following extracts from two able and impartial histories of our revolutionary war; the first, from that of *Gordon*, and the second, from that of Mrs. *Warren*; the materials for both of which were collected and arranged as the war progressed. It may be proper also to state, that there are many people now living (and one gentleman in this town) who belonged to Pickering's regiment, all of whom agree in the truth and justice of the remarks of the historians, to speak in the *mildest* terms of their opinions.

"Col. Pickering of Salem had the command of a fine well exercised provincial regiment; had he pushed on with his men, so as to have headed the British before they had gained Charlestown neck, (*and he was near enough*) they must have clubbed their firelocks. for they were quite wearied out with the services of the day, and had but a round or two of ammunition remaining. No satisfactory reason has been assigned for the want of greater alertness in Col. Pickering's regiment.

Gordon's History, vol. 1, p. 314.

"Had the militia of Salem and Marblehead have come, as it was thought they might have done, they could undoubtedly have prevented this routed, disappointed army from reaching the advantageous post of Charlestown. But the *tardiness* of Col. Pickering, who commanded the Salem Regiment, gave them an opportunity to make good their retreat. Whether Mr. Pickering's delay was owing to *timidity*, or to a *predilection in favor of Britain*, remains uncertain; however it was, censure at the time fell very heavily on his character."

Warren's History, vol. 1, p. 187—8.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 27.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Perhaps some of our readers will imagine, when they read the following statements, that like the shepherd's boy in the fable, we are inclined to cry wolf, wolf, when no danger is near; the alarm has certainly been given several times before, and measures had been taken to frighten the wolves from the fold with effect. But in the present instance, they have burst the enclosure, and immolated some victims; this we hope will awaken the shepherds to a sense of danger.

Mr. Laline, Indian interpretor at Chicago, informs that "the savages are preparing for hostilities, that war is the language of all the red people. Two brothers of the wife of Main Poc, with a small party, seized about twenty horses on the Kaskaskia river; these robbers are Pottawatomies, and live in the Prairie du Corbeau, near the Piorias, on the Illinois river." An old Pottawatomie, who has abandoned his tribe, and resides near this place (St. Louis) says, that his son has just returned from the Prophet's town, and the numerous Indian villages on the southern borders of the lakes. The Prophet calculates on being able to collect all the Pottowatomies and Saukies, two thirds of the Kickapoos, a considerable number of the Ottoways, and a small portion of the Shawonoes. Two or three hundred of these Indians have gone, by invitation, to Fort Malden, for arms and ammunition.

Since writing the above, we are told that a small party sent in pursuit of the Indians, who committed the murder on Clinton Hill, have returned; they overtook them on the road to their village, in a prairie 3 days north of the scene of blood. The savages fled towards a grove, but their prisoner, seeing relief so near, jumped off her horse and ran to meet her friends; as soon as this was observed by her captors, they wheeled, and one of them endeavoured to dispatch her by sinking his war hatchet in her neck and back, the girl dodged at each blow, and came off with flesh wounds, very deep gashes! We understand that one of the white men was shot through the thigh in the attack; of five men who pursued, only two came into action, the other three, it is said, behaved in the most dastardly manner, so much so, that 3 or 4 Pottawatomies kept the field, and called out in their mode of defiance, "will you swap a fight." The taking a prisoner has alarmed the frontier extremely, as it is a sure indication of war.

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It is said, that the young woman above mentioned, has demanded the rifle and pantaloons of one of the men who refused to fight the Indians, justly concluding he had no farther occasion for either.

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On Saturday last, the inhabitants residing on Wood river, were thrown into consternation, by another MURDER being perpetrated within the sound of the drum of Bell Fountaine.

As a Mr. Price and another man were ploughing on his farm, a little distance above the mouth of the Missouri, on the east side of the Mississippi, they observed three or four Indians enter the field, not liking their appearance they prepared to return to the family: in this Price was prevented by one of the Indians getting between him & his horse, who came up crying bon jour, bon jour. The savage stretched out his hand, & Price gave him his, who grasped it fast, whilst with the other he seized his gun. Price at this moment stood gazing at the ghastly savage in stupified horror, without attempting to recover his gun, but was relieved from further anxiety by another Indian shooting him through the heart. His companion being unarmed mounted his horse and fled, not without receiving a severe wound by a shot from one of these infernal banditti.

The party which was collected to protect the neighbourhood, found Price's body much mangled, with three scalps taken from his head.

Yesterday another account reached town, of there being found in the lower extremity of Clinton Hill, the body of a white man cut in pieces, and a number of horses stolen from that quarter. Surely these transactions should impel the governors of these territories to provide against the impending storm.—Block-houses are erecting on the frontier settlements of Illinois, and people have obtained the loan of 50 muskets from this town. We expect to hear of prompt measures being immediately taken by governor Edwards to repel any further attack.

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The Governor of Illinois Territory, has ordered out some scouting parties to protect the frontier inhabitants from the depredations of the Indians, who have lately committed some outrages; and killed one or two persons. It is not believed that they meditate any serious injury—but this outrage is attributed to a disorderly band, who act without the approbation of tribes to which they belong. They will in all probability be given up to the whites; and properly punished for their conduct.—*Ken. Pap.*

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From the Richmond (Ken.) Globe.

Noticing some observations in the National Intelligencer of June 13, by Col. John Williams upon the falls of Ohio in which there appears some errors, I deem it proper and not uninteresting to correct them.

The rapids are formed by a strong strata of lime rock, lying in horizontal sheets. The substances which Colonel Williams suppose to be the roots of trees are a species of coraloid and exuvae, and nidus of marine animals; with the cornu ammonis, &c. &c. above this strata, which is the lowest stratum, is a layer of lime rock, in which there are fewer remains of animal matter, and still higher, (of which there is but a little if any, in the bed of the river) there is a strata; without any of those marine exuvae, and which incline more to a silicious stone, or a very fine, soft grit, which upon burning, or trials with the nitric acid, shew very little signs of alkaline properties. Above this is a layer of shistus or slate, but of no great thickness. It may be observed that all the most pure limestone rock in the state, and western countries in general, contain immense quantities of animal shells, chiefly of the order of Pelegia, Terebulata, &c. inhabitants only of deep seas. The lowest stratum of rock in the rapids of the Ohio, is the only place perhaps where the stratum appears, and its inhabitants have been somewhat different from any that I have seen any where else, many of those substances which are apparently scattered in every direction, have very much the appearance of oak limbs, are evidently the remains of a species of sea-animals.—There are also a great number of substances which have very much the appearances of the comb of an hornets nest—but commence at the bottom, small and continue to spread upwards in the form of a funnel by an increase of the number of cells. The cells have the appearance of their shells, composed of thin lamina, and are filled with a semitran sparent, stony matter being a very pure limestone.

As to turning the course of the river it is impracticable, but it would be no extraordinary undertaking for four or five spirited individuals to cut a canel in the rock, on either side of the river, sufficient to permit any vessel which could pass the river either above or below, to pass when the river is not sufficiently high for them to pass the falls every where, which might also be applied to work water works to every advantage that the contemplated mamoth canals might, but water works at some future period, not very distant will not be held in so high esteem as at present. *T. W. R.*

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FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

Robert Smith, Esq. late Secretary of State, has published a pamphlet, addressed to the people of the United States, explaining his reasons for resigning that office. His charges against Mr. Madison are similar for those formerly made by Mr. John Randolph against that gentleman & Mr. Jefferson, The address will be read by every body, as many thousand copies are printed and distributed in every direction, and it is also published in all the newspapers. Mr. Smith will therefore have a full and fair hearing—without the probability of any thing being immediately heard from the other side—as it is not likely that the President will enter the lists with him at present.—With all these advantages, however, and the hearty co-operation of the federalists,* we venture to predict that Mr. Smith will find it a difficult task to rob Mr. Madison of the well earned laurels acquired during thirty years faithful services to his country—or to persuade the people of the U. States that he has been either partial to or under the influence of Bonaparte.—We shall commence the publication of Mr. Smith's address in the next Argus.

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* "With all decent dispatch (says the Baltimore Federal Republican) our friends in the counties will be furnished with the Ex-Secretary's pamphlet: We understand twenty thousand copies have been ordered. This, together with the circulation which the public journals will give to it, will place it in the hands of every man who reads.—What more will our friends want to ensure the election of a Federal Senate?"

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Pickering gives full credence to *Bingham's* letter, although there is no evidence of its being *genuine*. Indeed from the short time in which it reached us, as well as from the face of it, we should suspect it to be *spurious*. If Bingham wrote it, he is a bungler at *writing* as well as *fighting*. Several inconsistencies and absurdities are at the first blush apparent, and that part which describes the President as on fire, is undoubtedly false, as many who have visited that frigate are ready to verify. Should it turn out that Coleman has been imposed upon—and that the letter is a mere *hoax*, as the Yorkers call it, *how foolish* Pickering must feel after having received it all *as gospel* & made it *the text* of several long discourses! Yet we should not be surprized should this be the case. Be it as it may we cannot consider it as entitled to the same credit as Commodore Rogers' statement—who is known to be a man of honor and veracity, and whose account is confirmed by his officers and crew. Pickering, who once before took the *word* of a British officer before the *oath* of an American captain, is consistent in believing Bingham's letter, whether he wrote it or not. *Tren. True Amer.*

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Distinction between Federalists & Tories

It has always been our wish to discriminate between the mass of the federalists generally and those *tories* who under the cloak of federalism, do his majesty more essential service than all his ambassadors together. There is a very material difference between an altercation on local political subjects, and the prostitution of a press to the views and interests of a foreign government. However a preference may be given over one of the belligerents to the other, is a matter of little importance, when unconnected with this government; but the interest and prosperity of our own government certainly is and ought to be the first consideration with every American who is well affected towards his country. Those who, like the Federal Repulican editors, erect the standard of opposition and defiance, & preach treason & the glory of England ought to be viewed & treated as subjects of a foreign power, with whom connections would be dangerous. The day may probably arrive when such characters would be glad to retrace their steps, and take shelter under the government they have so much reviled. *Whig.*

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Pickering's Ghost.—The following toast was drank at North-Hampton, at the *federal* celebration of American Independence. "Timothy Pickering, the *shadow* of a great rock in a dreary land." It seems by the above, that even Tim Pickering's federal friends view him as a mere *shadow* since all the *substance* of this great man's knowledge has leaked out in his wonderful letters to the people, and has proved insufficient to stir up a virtuous people, to rebel against their government. Such attempts will never "cease to have effect" on the virtuous part of the community. *Essex Reg.*