It is remarkable that the same men who now clamour against the present administration for not applying, to the public necessity, money already appropriated to other purposes; made a vehement attack on the former secretary of the treasury for applying appropriated money to a very necessary and useful manner. So clear is it, that it is not principle or public good, which actuates them; but a desire to get into office, by finding fault with every thing done by every man in office; and what they find fault with an officer for doing to day, they will find fault with him for not doing to morrow. Every officer must at any rate be blamed, that he may be turned out, and they have a chance for his place. This is their only object, and to this they bend all their industry.

As to money being received, unpaid, and misapplied by the late secretary of state and others now in public office; the most satisfactory proof has been given, that this is a gross and malicious falsehood.

Not content with slandering officers of the federal government, they say also that there are individuals, who hold in their hands large sums of public money, perverted to their own private purposes. Among these they have named some gentlemen, whose characters for integrity can challenge examination, and defy slander. But they are marked out as the objects of defamation, because they discern and oppose, the wicked means and the wicked ends of the profligate calumniators; who, to succeed in their selfish and pernicious schemes, must destroy the influence of all wise and honest men. While such misrepresentations prevail, how is it possible, to preserve public opinion from corruption and our government from ruin?

But they say, if the President be changed, our debts will be paid, and our expenses be reduced. The debts, whatever they be, were incurred for national defence; and there is no other honest way of paying them, but by national money, which can be got only by taxes. Yet these men, who clamour so loudly against all public debts, clamour as loudly against every public tax, oppose it by censure and, where they can successfully, by force. How can they promise us a diminution of public debt, but by bankruptcy or revolution, or by an increase of taxes?

But they will lessen the public expenses. Will they, during danger, sell our ships of war, remove the fortifications from our harbors and frontiers, disband the few troops and seamen we have; and leave our commerce to be destroyed and our towns plundered by petty privateers, and our frontiers to be desolated by Indians? This would be a fatal economy.

Will they lessen the number, or the salaries, fees, or emoluments, of public offices? No! that would be lessening their own gains, and depriving themselves of the full profits of office, just when they get their enemies out, and put themselves in their places. This is not the human nature. We may assure ourselves, gentlemen, whatever be their professions now, they have no such intentions of economy, as will lessen their means of amply providing for themselves and all their friends. On the contrary, there is reason to apprehend, that a change would bring more waste and more peculation; and to believe that the true way to produce economy is to keep the administration in the present hands; and, when public safety is no longer in danger, the public expenses and debts can be reduced.

Fable represents the fox as wisely refusing to drive off the flies, lest a more hungry set might take their places, and more exhaust him. Have we any experience, that those men who modestly give to themselves alone, the name of republicans, are, more than others, economical of the public money, when it is to be given to themselves or their friends? No, gentlemen, our experience is the other way. Look at Pennsylvania. Do our republican Sheriffs, our republican Prothonotaries, and our republican Registers and Recorders, take less fees from their fellow citizens, than the federal Sheriffs, federal Prothonotaries, and federal Registers used to do? Do our republican Judges take less salaries, or our republican members of Assembly less wages? Did not the republican members of Assembly last session refuse to reduce their wages, and refuse to abolish useless and expensive offices, held by their republican friends —Yet they themselves before, when they were not in power, had clamoured against these things! Such men disgrace the name of republicans by exclusively assuming it. In sheeps clothing, they are ravening wolves. They desire change, only that they may gain by it. This is their real view; and their professions are hollow and false. And were a change to take place in the government of the United States, as in the state of Pennsylvania, the effect would be just the same. Officers would be changed but expenses would remain the same, or rather increase in proportion to the hunger and number of the new friends of government.

In this censure of men actuated by selfish motives, I mean not to include many honest men who really think as they profess, and act according to their conscience and the information they receive. I would only ask such to watch the conduct, study the motives and views, and examine well the information of the busy and the clamorous.

Be on your guard, my fellow citizens, against all arts of delusion. Confide in those whose integrity and establishing you have known and tried, and whose interest is the same with yours. Beware of those who profess much; examine then past conduct, and judge from actions, and not from words. Remember the wisdom and the virtues of Washington, the father of his country; and recollect that under his administration the measures of our government were marked out and pursued and do not hastily suppose, that those men, who calumniated and opposed him, and yet oppose his measures, better know or love the interests of his country than he who loved, served, and saved it.

AMERICANUS.

For the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The RETROSPECT. No VII

To the People of the United States.

THE Constitution of the United States came into operation under the most favourable auspices. Its as an event which derended our devout ascriptions of gratitude to the supreme being, that *the citizen first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen*, was by a unanimous choice called to the Chief Magistracy of the union. The administration of Washington was wise and patriotic, firm and conciliating. But experience has proved, that the most able and patriotic administration could not prevent the baleful effects of faction. Soon after the operations of the government commenced, a party began to form, who were determined to destroy the government, or force themselves into power.

One of the principal engines made use of by this party has been a continued system of calumny and slander against the measures of government and the men who are in office. This system was commenced soon after the organization of the government. One of the first Newspapers devoted to this system was the National Gazette printed at Philadelphia, by Philip Freneau, which same Phillip Freneau then held the inferior office of clerk of foreign languages to Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State. The Aurora of Philadelphia, the Argus of New-York, the Chronicle of Boston and a number of other inferior papers in various parts of the country were soon enlisted in the same service. For about eight years past, continued streams of abuse and falsehood, misrepresentation and slander, have issued from these papers, which have been circulated with incredible industry, and in many instances free of expense to the readers. To make the system more complete, the Jacobins of Virginia have lately set up The Press, a paper overflowing with sedition, and have established a fund to promote its circulation throughout the United States.

Democratic Societies, on the model of the French Jacobin clubs, have been another principal engine of this faction. These societies or nurseries of sedition were first planted by the French Minister Genet in all the principal cities in the United States, and they have been scattered extensively throughout the country, wherever any factious spirits could be found or excited. It has been the business of these societies to oppose, arraign, and condemn the measures of Government, to influence elections, and to promote fraternization with the French. On their first organization, they made an ostentatious display of their constitutions and proceedings; they have since been more crafty and secret. For four years past, nothing has been published of their proceedings; but the issue of a combined and systematic opposition to the Government are continues in vigorous operation. The faction are an organized phalanx; a constant communication is kept up between its various members; they move in concert to overthrow the Government or seize its powers.

AMERICANUS.

Democratic Electioneering Tricks, continued.

IT must be obvious to every person, who has been accustomed to watching the arts of Jacobinism in this State, that their tricks were continued with more skill, and executed with more success, this fall, than ever before. This must be accounted for, by the circumstance, that they undoubtedly had help from abroad. The Democrats in this State are not the wisest of men. They are better calculated to follow, than to lead, in the arts of Revolutionizing. Two great things were attempted this fall—1st To shift the Council. 2dly To elect Mr Granger a Member of Congress. The election law of this state, has been practised upon differently, in different towns, when Nominations are making on one or the other, each freeman gives in a list of 20 names, on a piece of paper—in some towns, persons are nominated by some one of the freemen, and as many vote for him, as please—and in some towns, names are written down on papers, and each freeman marks against the 20 names that suit him. The first mode is considered as the most *literal* compliance with the law, tho' it is supposed that the other two have been most generally adopted. As far as I can learn, this fall, in every town where there was any prospect of obtaining Democratic votes, some one of that description of characters, before the Nominations were called for, moved in meeting, that the mode of voting should be, by each freeman's giving in his 20 names on a piece of paper. This being a legal mode of voting, would not be objected to. When the votes were received, it appeared, that each Democrat was furnished with a ticket ready written, and that the names on each were the same that had been circulated in Col Bull's printed Nomination. The effect of this concert was, that their whole force was secured. In many towns, it is said, that the tickets were all in the hand writing of one or two persons. This mode of having tickets ready written, and *distributed*, is the practice at all elections in New-York. The people are furnished with their votes, instructed by the Demagogues how to vote, and then led, or driven up to the polls like sheep to their fold. The same attempt is now making on the State of Connecticut, and the purity of our elections has been grossly violated. May we not enquire, who was in the State of Connecticut, from New-York, a few days previous to the freemen's meeting? COL AARON BURR. Who is reputed the greatest intriguer in the United States? COL AARON BURR. Who intends to be Vice-President (or more likely President)? COL. AARON BURR.

BOSTON, November 4

LATE AND IMPORTANT Intelligence from Europe.

From the London STAR, of Sept. 26, received by the ship Hullbrook, from Scotland.

Best Prospect of PEACE!

The General in Chief to His Royal Highness the Archduke John, Commanding the Austrian Army.

"*Head quarters, Nymphenbourg, Sept 18, in the 8th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.*

"General in Chief—I have this instant received by the Telegraph, the answer of the Government to the dispatches of which its Courier was the bearer from Vienna. I cannot communicate to you in a more satisfactory manner the orders which it has transmitted to me than by literally transcribing them: "Announce to the Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army, that the Emperor, refuses to ratify the Preliminaries of Peace, and that you are compelled to recommence hostilities. You may, however, consent to an armistice for a month, if the enemy instantly surrenders to you places of security. M. de Lehrbach is immediately to be furnished with passports." You see, General, that the intentions of the First Consul are conspicuously manifested in favour of peace, since the renewal of hostilities depends *only on the ratification of the Treaty of Preliminaries concluded with M. de St Julien*; and that he thinks it is due, not to expose himself to endless diplomatic discussions without securities for the sincerity of our enemy's intentions. I have charged the General of Brigade Lahoire, to proceed to the advanced posts of the army under my command, for the purpose of requiring of you the places of security for which new conjectures justify, us in making the demand. Should the propositions which he has to submit to you be rejected, hostilities will be resumed after to-morrow, at break of day (the Third Complementary Day, Sept 20.)—I beg your Royal Highness will receive the Assurance of the high consideration with which I am, &c.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) MOREAU.

Convention for a Prolongation of the Suspension of Arms between the French army of the Rhine and the army of his imperial Majesty in Germany.

The Count de Lehrbach Minister Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty, with his army in Germany, and the Baron de Lauer, General of the armies of his Majesty on the one part, and the General of Brigade of the French army of the Rhine, Victor Fanneau Lahorie, on the other part, respectively charged with full powers necessary to conclude and sign a Convention relative to a prolongation of the suspension of arms, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. His Imperial Majesty and King, in consequence of the desire of the First Consul of the French Republic, and with a view of giving a proof of his desire to check the calamities of war, consents that the places of Philipsburg, Ulm, and the fortresses, which depend upon it, with the place of Ingoldstadt, which are comprehended within the line of demarcation, fixed by the Convention of the 15th of July last (the 26th Messidor,) shall be given up to the disposition of the French army, as a pledge of his intentions.

2 The garrisons in the places shall freely depart with every thing belonging to them, and join the Imperial army in Germany.

3. The evacuation of the above places, both with respect to the troops and military stores of all kinds, is to take place within the space of ten days at farthest. For that purpose, there shall be furnished by the French army all the conveniences and facilities in their power to transport the articles of every kind, which shall be defrayed at the expence of his Majesty the Emperor and King. With respect to the possession of the places, there shall be delivered to the disposition of the French army in the course of five days, one of the posts on the grand communication.—The choice shall be determined by Delegates who shall be immediately sent with the utmost dispatch, to ascertain the state of it.

4 The military stores, provisions and the military waggons shall be equally evacuated, as shall the artillery, with the exception of that of the Empire. The latter shall be ascertained and certified by Deputies named to that effect.

5 The mode of the conveyance and evacuation of these places shall be determined with the shortest delay by a particular Convention, as well as the evacuation of the sick who cannot be sent off with the garrison.

6 In order to carry into effect the above mentioned regulations, there shall be a prolongation of the armistice, and suspension of hostilities between the army of his Imperial Majesty and King, and his allies, and the army of the French Republic on the Rhine, of forty five days, to commence from to morrow, in which are to be comprehended fifteen days, to serve as notice for the resumption of hostilities, should they take place.

7 The Commander in Chief of the army of the Rhine engages to procure the immediate cessation of hostilities, with respect to the army of the French Republic in Italy, should the renewal of them have taken place.

8 The line of demarcation fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July (26th Messidor) is preserved in all its details under the modifications in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Articles, as before and hereafter recited.

9 The French army of the Rhine shall fall back and take a post on between the two banks of the Iser, and the Imperial army of Germany shall take post on both banks of the Inn, each at the distance of 3000 to 5000 whether from these rivers or the places situated on their course. A chain of advanced posts shall only be placed on the line of demarcation, as fixed by the convention of the 15th of last July (26th Messidor)

10 The dispositions of the said Convention shall be executed in every arrangement that is not contrary to the present. The 8th Article of the Convention of the 15th of July, is not only applicable to the inhabitants of the places above mentioned in all its points, but the Commander in Chief is at the same time invited to take into his consideration the situation to which the inhabitants have been reduced by the calamities of war.

11 The present Convention shall be dispatched by couriers to all the Commanders of the Corps of the respective armies, both in Italy and Germany with the greatest expedition, that hostilities may not only be and continue suspended, but that the articles of it may be executed immediately within the terms absolutely necessary, with respect to the different distances.

12 Deputies shall be appointed by the Commanders in Chief of both armies, in order to carry into effect the Articles of the present Convention.

Concluded, duplicates being interchanged, at Hohenlinden, the 20th Sept. (third Complementary Day of the year 8) (Signed)

Count De LEHRBACH,
LAUER, Gen of his Imperial Maj
V. F. LAHORIE.

Paris, Vendemaire, Sept 23

Note communicated by the Minister of the Interior to the Central Office of the 7th isle of Mars, for the purpose of celebrating the festival of the Republic.

The First Consul to the Public Functionaries sent from the Departments.

"Preliminaries of Peace were signed at Paris on the 28th of July, between Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of Exterior Relations, and the Count St. Julien. These were ratified within twenty four hours by the Consuls. Citizen Duroc was charged with conveying them to Vienna. The intrigues of the faction, hostile to Peace, which still appeared to enjoy some credit there, prevented the Emperor from ratifying them. The motive of this refusal was said to be that of a Note from the King of England, demanding to have his Envoy admitted to the Congress of Luneville, conjointly with the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor. From that moment the Government was obliged to break the Armistice, that the remainder of the autumn might not be lost in the conferences. General Moreau was ordered to acquaint the General of the enemy, with the preliminaries, the same that appeared in the Official Journal and to inform him, that if they were not ratified within twenty-four hours, or if the Emperor wanted further explanations, the three Garrisons of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Philipsburg, should be given up to the French Army, otherwise hostilities should be recommenced. The Government has also informed the King of England that it sees no inconvenience in admitting his Envoys to the Congress of Luneville, if he should consent to a maritime truce, which presents to France the same advantages which the Emperor enjoys by the continuation of the Continental Truce. The Government has received by the telegraph the news, that his Majesty the Emperor has consented to deliver up Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Philipsburg, which places are now occupied by the troops of the Republic; and that Count Lehrbach, furnished with the necessary powers from his Majesty the Emperor, is at the head quarters of Alt Ottingen, with orders to repair at Luneville. The difficulties naturally arising from the conditions of a Maritime Truce, must necessarily cause some delay; but if the two Governments should not agree to the conditions of this Truce, in that case France and his Imperial Majesty will treat separately for a Peace, on the basis of the Preliminaries. And if the English party (which there is no reason to suppose) should again be able to influence the Ministers of Vienna, neither the snow, nor the rigour of the seasons shall then retard the progress of the troops of the Republic; but they will prosecute the war to the utmost extremity, during the whole of the winter, without giving the enemy time to form new armies. These are the principles of the Government; extreme moderation in its conditions; but a determined resolution speedily to pacify the Continent. The most vigorous measures are taken to second the will of the French people in this essential object. These are all the secret politics of their Government."

Who could describe the transports produced by the reading of this Address? Who could give an idea of the shouts of "*Vive la Republique! Vive* BUONAPARTE!" which resounded from every quarter?

LONDON, SEPT. 29

The Note of the Chief Consul ascertains the fact, that a naval armistice has been the principal subject of discussion in the various dispatches that have passed between this country and France. It is the general opinion in the city, that this preliminary point is already adjusted. We have little doubt, therefore, that *our plenipotentiaries will join the rest of the Emperor at Luneville.*

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which a *Naval Armistice* is reported to have been resolved upon; and, judging from the *peculiar circumstances* of some large purchases made that day and on Saturday at the Stock Exchange, we have no doubt of the truth of the report. *The Treaty* was dispatched to Dover on Friday evening, sailed for Calais on Saturday, and would reach Paris yesterday. We know nothing of the terms, but as the discussion has been going on for a considerable time, we may suppose that the principal of the debateable points have been settled in such a manner, that the Naval Armistice may be expected to be soon ratified and returned.

On Saturday night further dispatches were sent off for Paris, and every thing announces that the negociations are very active.

May a solid and lasting peace be the result!

Should the terms of the Naval Armistice be such as the First Consul will not accede to, a separate negociation between France and the Emperor will be the result.

Stocks opened high this morning, the 3 per cents at 67 ½ ¼, but they fell soon after to 66 ¾.

DESULTORY SUMMARY.

The British Channel fleet has been obliged by storms to return to port.—The British have evacuated the Isle de Dieu, on the French Coast.—Prussia and Russia have entered into an alliance for eight years. The assassination of French Officers continues in the Cis Alpine Republic.—Several English vessels having arrived at Lubec from Riga, it is supposed the embargo on British ships did not continue long in Russia.—180 persons have been drowned by the sinking of a vessel in the Canal of Ostend, among them were 4 children of Santhonax, commandant of artillery. The cesarean operation was performed on the body of a drowned woman, which was found the following day—and a living infant extracted which is still likely to exist.—Advices have been received from Sir S. Smith, from off Alexandria July 6 He still corresponded with Gen. Menou (*then living*) respecting the evacuation of Egypt—and had just sent *particular* dispatches to Cairo—the answer to which was anxiously expected. But the Grand Vizier is ready to advance with 30.000 men if the mission is fruitless. The Cormorant sloop of war is lost off Egypt, and the crew detained by the French.—Many riots have occurred in England in consequence of the high price of food, but no political object is pretended; a Royal Paternal Proclamation has been issued on the subject.—French stock keeps its price.—The fears of the Portuguese are removed.—The Mary Packet for Halifax and New York was still detained at Falmouth, Sept. 26.

TIMOTHY & HART SOOK

Have just received and now opening a new general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms; among which are the following:

REAL Dutch best superfine black, frost Cloths; black, blue, brown, light and dark mixed superfine do; blue, brown, scarlet, light and dark mixed, low priced do; black, blue, white, light and dark mixed, drab and ribbed Cassimeres; Toilet Cloths, Kerseys, Orleans Cloth, blue and mixed plains; a great variety of Swansdown Vestings; blue, brown, drab, light and dark mixed Fearnoughts brown and white Shorter Swanskins; blue, brown, and grey Coatings of every description; blue, brown and drab Duffels; green, crimson, and scarlet wide Baizes; white, yellow, green, scarlet, and crimson Flannels; Rose Blankets very low; fine black, olive and striped Velvets; worsted Hosiery of all kinds; plain and striped Wildbores; plain and striped Camblets, Bird eye stuffs, Russels, plain and striped Calimancoes; Rattinets, Moreens, Tobareens, Durants, and Shalloons; Russia Sheeting, black silk Velvet, cotton and silk Bandannoe patent Net Gauze, black and green Persians, Modes, black and colored Pelongs, black and colored Tiffany, black Lutring, Crape Sattins, plain and striped Sattin for vests some of which are of a superior quality; long and short white black and colored silk Gloves and Mitts, extra long, do; black and white silk Hose, extra long cotton Gloves and Mitts; white and figured linen pocket Hkfs; long and short kid Gloves, extra long white do; Russia and common Diapers; black, scarlet, and green Shaggs; black and white Muslinets, Cambricts, common and India Book Muslins, cambrick do; green, pink, blue, and white Jaconet; black and white figured plain white, camel's hair Shawls; purple, chintz, muslin, and silk do. of all colors; Dimities, Calicoes and Chintzes; blue, purple, and red and white furniture Calicoes; cotton and silk elastic Suspenders, India Cottons by the piece or yard; velvet Binding and Ribbons, Morocco and Stuff Shoes, men and children's Socks and over shoes, beaver cotton, milled and ribbed Gloves; Irish Linens and Cambricks, brown Sheeting, mourning Crape, Rugs, Sleigh Whips, Pins by the pack, black and white and ribbed knitting Cotton by the bunch or skein, Threads, Tapes, Ribbons, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles not mentioned.

Wanted in payment Check Flannel, Feathers, and Bees Wax, for which a generous price will be given.

Hartford, Nov. 10. (68)

JOHN GOODRICH, jun

HAS determined on a complete settlement of his accounts by the first of January next; all persons indebted to him by book or note are now called upon to make payment previous to that time, or they may depend on having their accounts and notes disposed of, which will be likely to their disadvantage all those that have any demands on him are desired to present them for payment.

Berlin Nov. 10. (68)

HENRY DEMING & Co.

ARE opening a very handsome assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, on good terms.

Wethersfield, Nov 10 (68)

VICTORY TOMLINSON,

TAKES this method to inform all those indebted to him by note or book, whose accounts will become due on the first of December next, that they must call and settle with him by that time, or expect to pay cost. Plymouth Nov. 10 (68)

THOMAS NORTON

HAS left his accounts with R. HOOKER, Esq. He requests all who are indebted to him to make immediate payment. Those accounts which remain unsettled on the first of December next will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection, without further notice.

Farmington, Nov. 10. (68)

NATHANIEL BLAKE

Offers for Sale

A Few tons of good pressed HAY, delivered at the bank of the River in Wethersfield, at any convenient time and at a reasonable price, if applied for soon. ALSO, 50 boxes of spermaceti CANDLES, of a superior quality.

Hartford, Nov. 10. (68)

UNITED STATES STOCK.

JOHN McCRACKAN,

Gives the highest price in Cash, for

6 pr. Cent. 3 pr. Cent and Defer'd

Debt of the United States

Hartford, November 10.

Just received and for sale at the subscriber's Store (Mr Ogden's buildings) State Street, very low for Cash or approved credit,

A Few hhds good flavored RUM, a few do. MOLASSES a few pipes of Holland GIN, a few bags of COFFEE A few, a quantity of low priced HUMHUMS by the bale or piece—and a cask of HARD-WARE, and of SADDLERY do.

DAVID WATKINSON.

Hartford, Nov 10. (68)

Just Received by

BROWN & KIMBERLY.

A LOT of good Rum and Brandy.
Boxes quart and pint Tumblers.
(by 8 and 7 by 9 Crown Glass
Thick Sheet Iron.
Best blistered Steel
Barrels Pitch, &c.

A handsome supply of other GROCERIES as usual—Fresh Raisins by first fair wind. Hartford Nov. 10 (68)

WANTED.

A Journeyman BLACKSMITH, who can bring good testimonials for integrity and skill in his occupation, may find employ for a few months by applying to the printer hereof or to

SAMUEL HILL RD

Stafford Nov. 10 (68)

WILLIAM HILLDRUP

REQUESTS all indebted to him either by Note or Book, to call and settle by the 20th inst. as all accounts and notes which are unsettled at that time, will be left with an attorney for collection. All who have any demands against him, are requested to call and receive their pay.

Nov 10