

to the immense concourse in front an extemporary oration, which, being pronounced slowly and impressively was easily committed to memory, and being very soon afterwards placed on paper is now presumed to be correct even to the language. Being shown to several gentlemen who heard it, they all agree that it comes near enough to what was actually delivered to be presented as the oration at length.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

If on this sad, this solemn occasion, I should endeavour to move your commiseration, it would be doing injustice to that sensibility which has been so generally and so justly manifested. Far from attempting to excite your emotions I must try to repress my own, and yet I fear that instead of the language of a public speaker, you will hear only the lamentations of a bewailing friend. But I will struggle with my burlesque heart, to pourtray that heroic spirit, which has flown to the mansions of bliss.

Students of Columbia—he was in the ardent pursuit of knowledge in your academic shades, when the first sound of the American war called him to the field. A young and unprotected volunteer, such was his zeal and so brilliant his service, that we heard his name before we knew his person.—It seemed as if God had called him suddenly into existence, that he might assist to save a world!

The penetrating eye of Washington soon perceived the manly spirit which animated his youthful bosom. By that excellent judge of men he was elected as an aid, and thus he became early acquainted with, and was a principal actor in, the most important scenes of our revolution.

At the siege of York, he pertinaciously insisted—and he obtained the command of a forlorn hope. He stormed the redoubt; but let it be recorded that not one single man of the enemy perished. His gallant troops emulating the heroism of their chief, checked the uplifted arm, and spared a foe no longer resisting. Here closed his military career.

Shortly after the war, your favour—no, your discernment, called him to public office. You sent him to the convention at Philadelphia: he there assisted in forming that constitution which is now the bond of our union, the shield of our defence and the source of our prosperity. In signing that compact he expressed his apprehension that it did not contain sufficient means of strength for its own preservation; and that in consequence we should share the fate of many other republics and pass through anarchy to despotism. We hoped better things. We confided in the good sense of the American people; and above all we trusted in the protecting Providence of the Almighty. On this important subject he never concealed his opinion. He disdained concealment. Knowing the purity of his heart, he bore it as it were in his hand, exposing to every passer its inmost recesses. This generous indiscretion subjected him to censure from misrepresentation. His speculative opinions were treated as deliberate designs; and yet you all know how strenuous, how unremitting were his efforts to establish and to preserve the constitution. If, then, his opinion was wrong, pardon, oh! pardon that single error, in a life devoted to your service.

At the time when our government was organized, we were without funds, though not without resources. To call them into action, and establish order in the finances, Washington fought for splendid talents, for extensive information, and, above all, he fought for sterling, incorruptible integrity.—All these he found in Hamilton.—The system then adopted has been the subject of much animadversion. If it be not without a fault, let it be remembered that nothing human is perfect.—Recollect the circumstances of the moment—recollect the conflict of opinion—and above all, remember that the minister of a republic must bend to the will of the people.—The administration which Washington formed, was one of the most efficient, one of the best that any country was ever blest with. And the result was a rapid advance in power and prosperity, of which there is no example in any other age or nation. The part which Hamilton bore is universally known.

His unsuspecting confidence in professions which he believed to be sincere, led him to trust too much to the undeferving. This exposed him to misrepresentation. He felt himself obliged to resign.—The care of a rising family, and the narrowness of his fortune, made it a duty to return to his profession for their support. But though he was compelled to abandon public life, never, no, never for a moment did he abandon the public service. He never lost sight of your interests.—I declare to you, before that God in whose presence we are now so especially assembled, that in his most private and confidential conversations, the single objects of discussion and consideration were your freedom and happiness.

You well remember the state of things which again called forth Washington from his retreat to lead your armies. You know that he asked for Hamilton to be his second in command. That venerable sage well knew the dangerous incidents of a military profession, and he felt the hand of time pinching life at its source. It was probable that he would soon be removed from the scene and that his second would succeed to the command. He knew, by experience, the importance of that place—and he thought the sword of America might safely be confided to the hand which now lies cold in that coffin. Oh! my fellow-citizens, remember this solemn testimonial that he was not ambitious. Yet he was charged with ambition; and wounded by the imputation, when he laid down his command, he declared, in the proud independence of his soul, that he never would accept of any office, unless in a foreign war he should be called on to expose his life in defence of his country.

This determination was immovable. It was his fault that his opinions and his resolutions could not be changed. Knowing his own firm purpose, he was indignant at the charge that he fought for place or power. He was ambitious only of glory, but he was deeply solicitous for you. For himself he feared nothing, but he feared that bad men might, by false professions, acquire your confidence and abuse it to your ruin.

Brethren of the Cincinnati—There lies your chief! Let him still be our model. Like him, after long and faithful public service, let us cheerfully perform the social duties of private life. Oh! he was mild and gentle. In him there was no offence, no guile. His generous hand and heart were open to all.

Gentlemen of the bar—You have lost your brightest ornament. Cherish and imitate his example. While, like him, with justifiable, with laudable zeal, you pursue the interests of your clients, remember, like him, the eternal principles of justice.

Fellow-citizens—You have long witnessed his professional conduct, and felt his unrivalled eloquence. You know how well he performed the duties of a citizen—you know that he never courted your favour by adulation or the sacrifice of his own judgment. You have seen him contending against you, and loving your dearest interests, as it were, in spite of yourselves. And you now feel and enjoy the benefits resulting from the firm energy of his conduct. Bear this testimony to the memory of my departed friend. I CHARGE YOU TO PROTECT HIS FAME.—It is all he has left—all that these poor orphan children will inherit from their father. But, my countrymen, that same may be a rich treasure to you also. Let it be the test by which to examine those who solicit your favour. Disregarding professions, view their conduct, and on a doubtful occasion, ask, *Would Hamilton have done this thing?*

You all know how he perished. On this last scene, I cannot, I must not dwell. It might excite emotions too strong for your better judgment. Suffer not your indignation to lead to any act which might again offend the insulted majesty of the laws. On his part, as from his lips, though with my voice—for his voice you will hear no more—let me entreat you to respect yourselves.

And now ye ministers of the everlasting God, perform your holy office, and commit these ashes of our departed brother to the bosom of the grave!

The oration being finished the corpse was carried to the grave, where the usual funeral service was performed by the rev. bishop Moore. The troops who had entered the church yard, formed an extensive hollow square and terminated the solemnities with three volleys over the grave.

During the procession there was a regular discharge of minute guns from the battery, by a detachment from the regiment of artillery. The different merchant vessels in the harbour wore their colours half mast both this and the preceding day.

His Britannic majesty's ship of war Boston, capt. Douglas, at anchor within the Hook, appeared in mourning the whole morning, and at ten o'clock she commenced firing minute guns, which were continued forty-eight minutes. His majesty's packet Lord Charles Spencer, capt. Cotsworth, also was in mourning, and fired an equal number of guns. The French frigates Cybelle and Dido were also put into full mourning both this and the preceding day, with yards pecked; they also fired minute guns during the procession. It deserves also to be mentioned that the French surgeons of these frigates went out to Mr. Bayard's before his death and offered their services. These affecting marks of attention will be gratefully received by our fellow-citizens, as evidence how highly the deceased was respected and esteemed by the French and English officers.

We have no observations to add—This scene was enough to melt a monument of marble.

NEWBURYPORT, July 17.

THE LATEST.

Yesterday arrived at this port ship Aurora, Folansbe, 35 days from Liverpool; by her we have received a London paper of the 5th June, with two or three of previous dates: from a cursory perusal we find nothing of very great moment.—On the subject of Buonaparte's assuming a royal title, the London Sun of the 1st ult. observes:—

"On the 20th ult. Buonaparte was proclaimed emperor in Paris.—Such is the end of what was called the Republican Constitution of France, which is now represented to have been only an experiment. This experiment, which cost so many hundred thousand lives, and produced scenes of horror unprecedented in the civilized world, has not been found to answer, and France ends exactly where she began—with an absolute monarchical government. It is rather singular that two of Buonaparte's brothers, Lucien and Jerome, do not share in the general elevation of their family: they remain simple citizens, and are excluded from the succession to the empire."

London, May 20.

Numerous American and other neutral vessels have been engaged at Leghorn as transports; it was reported there, that they were to convey French troops to Sardinia.

All the officers of the American frigate Philadelphia, have been liberated by the dey of Tripoli, on the interference of the French consul.

May 27.

Most of the northern coasts have received assurances from Russia, of effectual protection in the event of being attacked by France. The emperor has issued orders to all his residents in Germany and in Italy, directing them to afford assistance and protection to

all French emigrants who may be desirous to settle in the Russian territories.

Mr. Drake and family have reached Berlin. Yesterday we received the following extract of a letter from Paris:

"Domiciliary visits are now constant in Paris, where every time Buonaparte appears on the parade, the military, who crowd every avenue, enter the houses and search every closet in them, to be ascertained that neither arms nor suspected persons are contained therein; if any owner durst remonstrate against this intrusion, the answer is, *de par le consul, saisissez vous.*

"The senate lately assembled at St. Cloud to deliberate upon the powers to be confided to the new emperor, and upon various matters connected with his elevation, but it did not form any conclusion on the subject.

"The imperial diadem, and other regalia of the Corsican adventurer, exceeds in splendour every thing hitherto worn by any monarch; they have been in complete readiness for more than 3 months.

"Moreau and some others are, it is said to be pardoned, Napoleon wishing, by this act of clemency, to signalize the commencement of his imperial government. The examinations in the temple are frequently renewed, and the prisoners, in passing to the hall, are each attended by two gens d'armes, through two double ranks of dragoons and gens d'armes.

"Part of the army of gen. Regnier has embarked on board the fleet at Toulon.

"Orders have been issued to the camps along the coast, that no officer or soldier shall, under any circumstance, be more than one day's march from his corps, and to hold themselves in readiness for service at an hour's notice."

A report has been daily brought by the Lisbon mail that Mr. Frere was daily expected to take his passage for England in consequence of an approaching war with this country.—The prince of peace, in answer to some complaint of Mr. Frere, respecting the words ascribed by the Moniteur to that prince, is said to have replied, that if he wished satisfaction it would be given by 60,000 Spaniards, that should be sent to join the army destined for the invasion of England.

A letter from Petersburg, of the 25th April, says "Count Woronzow, our minister at the court of London, is recalled, to fill a place in our ministry. The next courier from England is expected to bring an answer, which will be immediately followed by a declaration of war against France. Louis XVIII. will be acknowledged king of France by all the members of the coalition, and all conquests but in his name will be renounced.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Podolia has been considerably reinforced; and on the 7th May orders were issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march.

By the last accounts from Hamburg, it was the general opinion there that a continental war would speedily take place, and that Russia will shortly declare herself. The Russian troops, it is said, are ready to act; and the fleet at Sebastopolis is in a complete state of equipment.—A letter from Lemberg also states, that great numbers of Russian troops are assembling on the frontiers of Poland. Other letters say, that two more Russian frigates have passed the Dardanelles for the Seven Islands.

It is said that the news of Mr. Pitt's appointment has created general satisfaction in Ireland, amongst the catholics, who in consequence expect a speedy redress of their grievances, and an emancipation from the bondage of the penal statutes."

June 3.

The French princes and princesses are to be addressed by the title of their imperial highnesses; and the sisters of the emperor are to enjoy the same dignity. The great officers of the empire are to receive the title of their serene highness, and they, as well as the princes, are to be addressed "*Monseigneur.*"

Captain Cantilo from India, via Egypt and Lisbon left lord Nelson with his fleet off Toulon, on the 23d April, all well.

Paris, May 20.

The Organic *Senatus Consultum* was proclaimed in Paris to-morrow (Sunday) at noon.

His imperial majesty has nominated to the dignity of grand elector, his imperial highness prince Joseph Buonaparte: to that of contable his imperial highness prince Louis Buonaparte: to that of arch-chancellor of the empire, the consul Cambaceres: and to that of arch-treasurer, the consul Lebrun.

BALTIMORE, July 23d.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The editors of the American were last evening favoured by a respectable mercantile friend with French papers, received by the Henrietta, arrived yesterday in 48 days from Bourdeaux, containing Paris dates to May 27, and Bourdeaux to June 1. The late paper at which they were received, prevented us from bringing more than the following prominent article translated.—We deem it interesting, inasmuch as it is placed in a decisive manner, that the Usurper has placed his head the Imperial Diadem—we hope it will be the last rapid stride to earthly glory.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Bearing regulations on the mode of presenting to the acceptance of the people of the organic *Senatus Consultum*, of the 28th Floreal, 12th year. NAPOLÉON, by the grace of God, and by the institutions of the republic, emperor of the French, upon the report of the ministers and council of state