*From Jackson's Register.*

*New-York, July 12.*

"Gen. HAMILTON still lives, but not the most distant hope remains of his recovery. This is indeed a sad day! all business is suspended in the city and a solemn gloom hangs on every countenance. The circumstances of this unfortunate business, as far as I have been able to learn them, are as follows:—

"A short time previously to the late election, a letter was published in Albany, written by one ———, in which it was stated that General H. in conversation had declared that Mr. Burr was a dangerous man, and ought not to be trusted. This letter was re-published in New-York. About a fortnight ago, Col B. wrote to General H. wishing to know whether he had ever declared any thing like that attributed to him. The General answered that he had no recollection of the conversation alluded to, nor were any particular words attributed to him in the letter, and that he could not therefore undertake to say whether he had or had not, held such a conversation; but that if Col. B. would specify any particular conversation, or state any particular words, that he, Gen. H. would at once either avow or disavow them. Col. B. replied, that it was not in his power to specify the particular conversation alluded to but insisted that Gen. Hamilton should declare whether he ever had, in any conversation whatever, made use of any words derogatory to his character. To this sort of demand General H. declared he did not think himself bound to answer, but again expressed his willingness at once frankly to avow or disavow any particular conversation which might be specified. Col B. was not satisfied, & declared, that unless General H. gave him a direct answer, he must fight him. The General declared that it was improper in Col. B. to make such a demand of him, and that he could give no other answer to it than he had already given, and must therefore accept of the challenge. But as the Court was then sitting, and his services had been engaged in several important causes, he did not feel himself at liberty to fight, until after the Court should rise: that he would then, after devoting a few days to the arrangement of his private affairs, inform Col. B. of the time of meeting. This took place a fortnight ago—the general went through the business of the court as usual, and after it had risen, arranged all his private affairs, and on Monday last made his Will. On Tuesday he attended his at office as usual, gave one or two elaborate opinions and was apparently in good spirits—yesterday morning very early he went out to meet Col. B. attended by as his second, to whom, on their way, he declared that he should not fire at Col. B. as he had not the most distant wish to kill him . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

General H. fell and declared he was a dead man. . . . . . . . . . . The General was carried on board the boat, and landed at Greenwich, where his carriage was waiting for him, but, at his own request he was taken to Mr. Bayard's where he now lies. Upon his arrival at Greenwich, he expressed a desire that the Bishop might be sent for which was done, but . . .

"Mr. M. of the Dutch Church, was then sent for and instantly came—the General conversed with him a considerable time, told him he had a firm belief in the Christian religion, and had a servant hope of forgiveness through the mediation of our Redeemer; that if he could receive the holy sacrament he thought he should die in peace.

"After some time spent in conversation upon this subject, Mr. M. expressed a hope that the Gen. would now render one more service to his country in addition to those which he had rendered her before, which was to bear testimony against the practice of duelling. Gen. H. said no man abhorred it more than he did, and should he die, it would be found that he had not been inattentive to the subject, but had devoted some time to it, and had left a solemn protest against this barbarous custom. (While preparing for this event, which it seems he had a presentiment would prove fatal to him, this great man employed some portion of his time in endeavouring to dissuade his countrymen from this cruel, barbarous and wicked practice.) He further declared to Mr. M. that for several months past he had been convinced that nothing would satisfy . . . and that it was not possible for him to avoid the duel, which he had sincerely endeavoured to do. The Bishop came to visit him, he expressed his gratitude to him in the warmest terms, declaring that the doctrines of our religion enabled him to meet death with firmness, and that if he could have the sacrament administered to him, he should feel perfectly resigned to his fate, placing a firm reliance on the mediation and atonement of his Saviour. The Bishop administered the sacrament to him and from that moment he said he felt happy. Let the infidel read this, and reflect upon the last end of a religious man. Among all the great and good actions of this man's life I cannot but consider this as one of the best and most glorious. Americans! it contains an important lesson to you coming from your most invaluable Citizen, who felt and preferred the truths of your religion to all the dreams of modern Philosophy.

"He has been gradually growing worse since last evening, and no hopes are entertained of his surviving but a few hours. He lies almost lifeless, with scarcely strength enough to speak, but apparently free from pain. His wife . . . . . expecting every moment to see him breath his last. It is but two years since her eldest son was killed in the same manner. Gracious God! what must be her feelings!

"My heart is too full to proceed further. Our nation's pride, our last, best hope is gone!"

*From the New-York Evening Post.*

*Thursday Evening*, July 12, 1804.

Mr. Coleman,

The public mind being extremely agitated by the melancholy fate of that great man, *Alexander Hamilton*, I have thought it would be grateful to my fellow-citizens, would provide against misrepresentation, and, perhaps, be conducive to the advancement of the cause of religion, were I to give a narrative of some facts which have fallen under my own observation, during the time which elapsed between the fatal duel and his departure out of this world.

Yesterday morning, immediately after immediately after he was brought from Hoboken to the House of Mr. Bayard, at Greenwich, a message was sent to me informing me of the sad event, accompanied by a request from Gen. Hamilton, that I would come to him for the purpose of administering the holy communion. I went, but being desirous to afford time for serious reflection, and conceiving that under existing circumstances, it would be right and proper to avoid every appearance of precipitancy in performing one of the most solemn offices of our religion, I did not then comply with his desire. At one o'clock I was again called on to visit him. Upon my entering the room, and approaching his bed, with the utmost calmness and composure he said, "My dear Sir, you perceive my unfortunate situation, and no doubt have been acquainted with the circumstances which led to it. It is my desire to receive the communion at your hands. I hope you will not conceive there is any impropriety in my request." He added "It has for some time past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church by the reception of that holy ordinance." I observed to him that he must be very sensible of the delicate and trying situation in which I was then placed: that however desirous I might be to afford consolation to a fellow mortal in distress; still, it was my duty, as a minister of the gospel, to hold up the law of God as paramount to all other law: and that, therefore, under the influence of such sentiments, I must unequivocally condemn the practice which had brought him to this unhappy condition. He acknowledged the propriety of these sentiments, and declared that he viewed the late transaction with sorrow and contrition. I then asked him, "Should it please God to restore you to health, sir, will you never be again engaged in a similar transaction? and will you employ all your influence in society to discountenance this barbarous custom?" His answer was. "That, sir, is my deliberate intention."

I proceeded to converse with him on the subject of his receiving the communion; and told him that with respect to the qualifications of those who wished to become partakers of that holy ordinance, my inquiries could not be made in language more expressive than which was used by our church—"Do you sincerely repent of your sins past? Have you a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of the death of Christ? And are you disposed to live in love and charity with all men?" He lifted up his hands and said, "With the utmost sincerity of heart I can answer those questions in the affirmative—I have no ill-will against Col. Burr. I met him with a fixed resolution to do him no harm—I forgive all that happened." I then observed to him, that the terrors of the divine law were to be announced to the obdurate and impenitent; but that the consolations of the Gospel were to be offered to the humble and contrite heart; that I had no reason to doubt his sincerity, and would proceed immediately to gratify his wishes. The communion was then administered, which he received with great devotion, and his heart afterwards appeared to be perfectly at rest. I saw him again this morning, when with his last faultering words he expressed a strong confidence in the mercy of God through the intercession of the Redeemer. I remained with him until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when death closed the awful scene—he expired without a struggle, and almost without a groan.

By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold fast that precious faith which is the only source of true consolation in the last extremity of nature. Let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to that gospel which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of a Hamilton embraced, in his last moments, as the truth from Heaven. Let those who are disposed to justify the practice of duelling, be induced, by this simple narrative, to view with abhorrence that custom which has occasioned an irreparable loss to a worthy and more afflicted family; which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion, his profession one of its brightest ornaments, and his country of a great statesman and a real patriot.

With great respect, I remain

Your friend and servant.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

NEW YORK,

*July* 16.

*GEN. HAMILTON's FUNERAL!*

The funeral of that great Man took place on Saturday, agreeably to the arrangements published in our last. The procession left the house of John B. Church, Esq. about twelve o'clock, and was two hours reaching Trinity Church.

The Pall was supported by

General Matthew Clarkson,

Oliver Wolcott, Esq.

Richard Harrison, Esq.

Abija Hammond, Esq.

Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Esq.

Richard Varick, Esq.

William Bayard, Esq. and

Judge Lawrance.

On the top of the coffin was the General's hat and sword. His grey horse dressed in mourning, was led by two black servants, dressed in white and white turbans trimmed with black. The General's boots and spurs, reversed, were borne by the Horse.

The four young sons of the deceased, John B. Church, Esq. Washington Morton, Esq. Mr. Malcom, &c. followed the corpse as mourners.

The procession having arrived at the church, after a short pause. Governeur Morris, Esq. rose on an elevation in front, and addressed the surrounding spectators. (Gen. Hamilton's four sons and Mr. Church being on the stage with him.)—He was at first so much affected, that it was with difficulty he could proceed; but having recovered, he recapitulated very concisely the services which Gen. Hamilton had rendered his country as a soldier—as a statesman—and as a professional man at the bar. We are sorry that we were not near enough to the speaker, to have heard the whole of his interesting eulogium. The following sentence had the most powerful effect upon the feelings of the spectators—alluding to the General's circumstances, he said "*He has left you his fame—and it is all the inheritance of these Orphans!*" turning round to Gen. Hamilton's sons.

After Mr. Morris's address, the corpse was carried into the church-yard, where the usual funeral service was performed by Bishop Moore, and the body interred with military honors.

In the procession we observed Col. Barclay, (the English Consul-General) the French agent, Spanish Consul, and other foreign agents, the officers of the French frigates now in our harbour, and several other characters of distinction.

The bells of the different churches were muffled and tolled during the day, and minute guns fired from the Battery until the corpse was interred.

The Military made a mournful appearance, and the funeral was highly deep and interesting. A sad gloom pervaded the countenances of all—the stores were all shut—and no business was done.

To the honor of the British and French nations let it be observed, that the Boston frigate at Sandy-Hook, and the two French frigates in port, had their yards crossed and their colours hoisted half mast, and fired minute guns during the morning. All the shipping in ports had their colours hoisted half mast.

# WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, July 20.

On Tuesday evening the Osages chiefs in the presence of the President, the heads of department and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, exhibited a very interesting spectacle, principally composed of the war dance in various forms. The spectacle was exhibited in an open area, handsomely lighted by lamps, in which seats were assigned the officers of government, ladies, and the king of the Osages, who was the only chief that did not take a part in the dance. The entertainment was accompanied by the Italian band. We regret our inability, from not being present, of giving an adequate idea of the spectacle.

COMMUNICATION.

William Cranch, Esq. one of the assistant judges of the Circuit court of the District of Columbia, has lately obliged the public, by a volume, edited by Rapine and Co. booksellers, of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, commencing from the time of the removal of government to this city. Gentlemen of the *profession*, throughout the United States are much indebted to the industry and learning of Mr. Cranch, in preparing for their use, with much labour, a volume which contains the decisions of the most important judicial tribunal in the United States. We are happy to state that these reports have been compiled with the utmost attention to accuracy, and that the learned reporter will continue them under proper encouragement. Convinced of the utility of such reports, we cannot but express our concurrence with the opinion of the ingenious author in his prefatory address, that "Much of that uncertainty of the law which is so frequently, and perhaps so justly the subject of complaint in this country, may be attributed to the want of *American Reports*." We feel sanguine then, that this specimen may operate as an incentive to legal gentlemen in different parts of the union towards lending their aid to similar publications. By proper exertion in this way we may expect, in a short time to see a code of "*Common Law*" arising out of our own constitutions, laws, customs and state of society, independent of that servile recourse to the decisions of *foreign judicatures* to which, since our revolution, we have been too much accustomed.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to add that this work, in point of typographical neatness and accuracy, is executed in a style which would reflect honor upon the most flourishing cities in our country, and affords a striking instance of the progressive state of the arts in our infant city.

*Boston, July* 13

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

*Extract of a letter from Salem, dated July 12.*

"Capt. Hogin arrived this morning from Rochefort; left there May 16; brought no papers; but reports, that the French SOLDIERS had declared themselves against BONAPARTE's being made Emperor. &c. and that MOREAU had been set at liberty.

REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated on the 4th instant at the Orange Springs, in the county of Orange, Cap. ELLIS acting as president, and DABNEY MINOR, esq. as vice president. The day, it is true, was not here ushered in, by the discharge of cannon, or the pompous parade of military insignia, but it was stamped by circumstances of more value, it was welcomed by the gratitude and joy of a company, devoutly attached, to the principles which this interesting event gave birth to. A brilliant assemblage of ladies, attended at an early hour, and by their presence, gave a zeal to the entertainment, highly gratifying. The company amused themselves in dancing until 3 o'clock, when they sat down to a handsome dinner, prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Chew. The ladies having adjourned to their former amusement; and the cloth being removed, the following toasts were drank amid the most festive and general hilarity.

1. The 4th of July, '76—May the principles promulgated by the American people on this day of their benign and auspicious influence, unnerve the arm of oppression, and regenerate the condition of man throughout the globe.

2. Thomas Jefferson—'The worlds best hope,' America gave him birth, but his mind embraces the universe.

3. The acquisition of Louisiana, contrasted with that wretched policy, which would have led us into a war for its attainment, how proud and illustrious a monument does it constitute, of the superiority of republican virtue to aristocratic violence.

4. Our respected friend and countryman *James Madison*—Americans with one voice yield him the homage due to his talents, WE reverence the *Virtues of his heart*.

5. The 17th Februrry 1801—The day on which the pride of party spirit was humbled before the frowns of an indignant and insulted people.

6. Albert Gallatin—"Virtue and genius are not peculiar to America."

7. The 1st October, 1893—The day on which part of the British treaty expired,—for this we WILL rejoice, because it is a partial cessation of a positive evil, and because it will afford to the present administration an opportunity of adding another wreath to its already laureled brow.

8. John Randolph—The intrepid, indefatigable, and intelligent advocate of truth and liberty on the floor of congress.

9. The Irish nation—The pride of power and oppression may last for a while, 'but as well may tyrants imagine that by placing their feet upon the earth they can stop its diurnal motion" as that they shall be able to enslave the mind that is determined to be free.

10. The memory of Benjamin Franklin—Who by the native energy of his own mind, arose like a cedar of Mount Lebanon to the Skies.

11. The elective principle—Americans have learned mankind to cherish it, as the sheet anchor of political rights.

12. The memory of Washington—"The stream of time which is continually washing the dissolubte fabrick of other" men, will pass without injury by the adamant of" Washington.

13. Munroe and Livingston, Louisiana and peace—'By their fruits shall ye know them."

14. Captains Lewis and Clarke—While virtue and heroism are traversing the wilds of Louisiana. every feeling mind, vibrates with sympathy for their sufferings, and with tremulous apprehension for their safe return.

15. Generals La Fayette, and Kosciusko—The holy enthusiasm which they have displayed in the cause of liberty, entitles them to the esteem and gratitude of mankind.

16. The brave Decatur—His undaunted courage has excited the admiration of Europe and the gratitude of America:

17. The American fair—Though last in order, yet first in our esteem.

Never did we witness a meeting where more cordiality and unanimity of sentiment prevailed, than the present. The only competition which seemed to exist, was, who should contribute most, to render the day interesting and impressive, the company happy and agreeable, and its separation regretted by all. The amusements closed with the day, and were distinguished throughout, by that perfect good order, which can alone render such festivals, grateful to the philanthropic mind.

*London, May* 11—14.

The political views of Mr. Pitt have been at length gratified, and he is now replaced in those situations to which the greatest ambition of any subject, however superior to all others in ability, rank and eloquence can aspire. This event took place on Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Addington having resigned the seals of office into the king's hands at Buckingham house, they were delivered by his majesty to Mr. Pitt. We shall not trouble our readers with a recapitulation of all the rumours and conjectures which preceded this important appointment, but shall content ourselves with stating those circumstances on the correctness of which our readers may rely.

When Mr. Addington found it impossible to resist, with any hope of success the most extraordinary combination of political talents and parliamentary influence which were formed against him, he acquainted his majesty with his determination to retire. The intelligence was received with the deepest regret by his sovereign. It was decided that Mr. Pitt should be sent for, and that gentleman accompanied by the lord Chancellor, was on Monday morning admitted to a conference with his ma-