

estate, (as Adams is said to have cheated the people).
 C. comes up, & congratulating ed. on his success, says,
 "I wish you much joy." If C. know the fraudulent
 means which ed. has used to gain this fortune, is
 he not as base & corrupt as ed. himself? This is strong-
 ly analogous to the case in question. Indeed, it is
 absolutely in point. The General, consequently, justly
 incurs the imputation of publickly sanctioning a po-
 litical crime, which he now so loudly condemns. I
 will here suggest a question. Is he a hypocrite,
 now, by condemning what before he openly approved?
 Or did he evince his duplicity then, in expressing his
 pleasure at what he knew to be fraud? This hypocrit-
 ical scene was carried still further. A short time af-
 ter the election, he was invited to a public dinner by
 his friends in Washington. Such was his delicacy of
 honour, & refinement of sentiment, & scrupulous re-
 gard for the feelings of his friend Mr. Adams, that he
 declined the invitation, lest, by the force of some ex-
 orant imagination, the acceptance of it might be con-
 verted into an expression of displeasure at the
 result of the election. And now he comes before the
 American people, & accuses this very friend whose
 sensibilities he was disposed to nurse so tenderly,
 of having obtained his election, by the basest means that
 could be employed by a public representative. Such
 "Fellow Citizens, are a few of the errors of a man who
 has been held up to this nation & the world, as the
 parallel of Washington - The paragon of excellence
 - the grand prototype worthy of the imitation of pos-
 terity - the modern Cincinnatus in unobtrusive retire-
 ment at the Hermitage, the virtues of whose heart