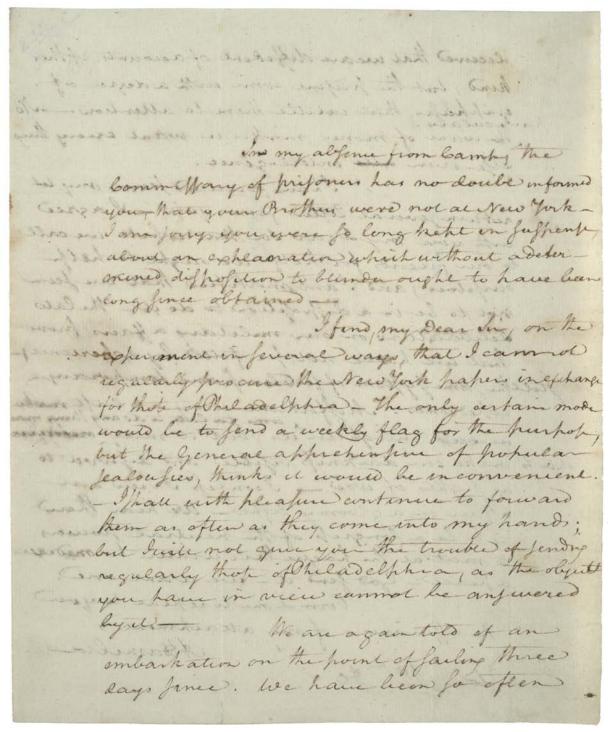
## Introduction

By October 1780, in the midst of the American Revolution, Alexander Hamilton was discouraged by the apparent apathy of the American people and the ineffectuality of their elected representatives, as well as by the recent discovery of Benedict Arnold's treachery. Hamilton, who was serving at the time as an aide-de-camp for General Washington, was an idealist, but he could also face reality, and much of it was dark. Working for the Commander in Chief plunged him into the country's financial and constitutional problems. Congress, in its original form, lacked the power to tax; funding the war was thus a constant struggle. Hamilton chafed at the inefficiencies and lack of coordination. In this 1780 letter to François, the Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, a French diplomatic secretary, he complained that America was constantly mired in a "system of feebleness and temporary expedients." The lessons he learned during the Revolutionary War were instrumental in shaping his policies as the first secretary of the Treasury under the US Constitution.

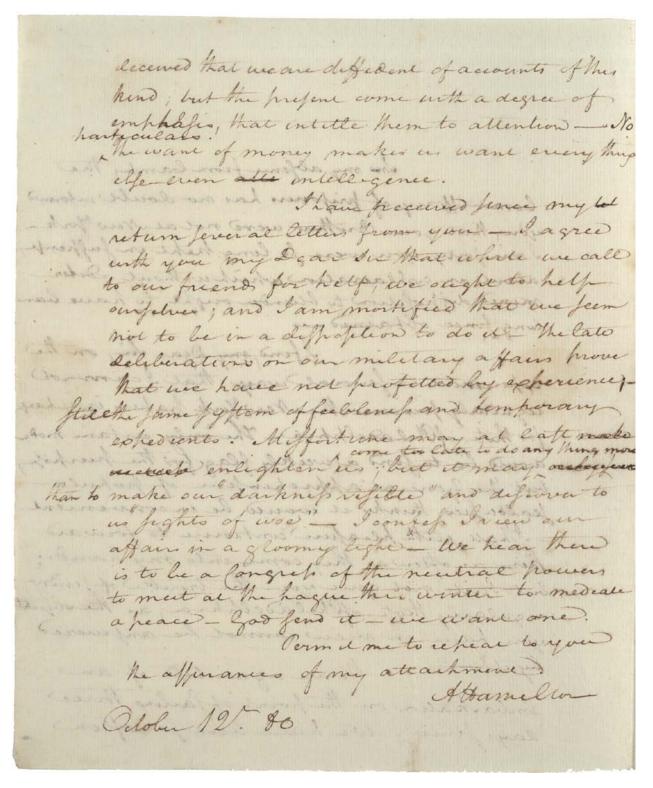
## **Questions for Discussion**

Read the document introduction and transcript and apply your knowledge of American history in order to answer these questions.

- 1. Alexander Hamilton specifically mentions "popular jealousies" and "the want of money" as two serious problems facing the patriots in their rebellion. Choose either issue and describe how it adversely affected the attempt to gain independence.
- Explain why Alexander Hamilton would share these gloomy opinions in late 1780 with a French diplomat.
- 3. Why did Alexander Hamilton welcome a meeting of neutral powers at The Hague?



Alexander Hamilton to François Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, October 12, 1780 (Gilder Lehrman Institute, GLC00012 p.1)



Alexander Hamilton to François Marquis de Barbé-Marbois, October 12, 1780 (Gilder Lehrman Institute, GLC00012 p.2)

## Transcript

In my absence from Camp, the Commissary of prisoners has no doubt informed you, that your Brothers were not at New York. I am sorry you were so long kept in suspense about an explanation which without a determined disposition to blunder ought to have been long since obtained.

I find, my Dear Sir, on the experiment in several ways, that I cannot regularly procure the New York papers in exchange for those of Philadelphia. The only certain mode would be to send a weekly flag for the purpose, but the General apprehensive of popular jealousies, thinks it would be inconvenient.—I shall with pleasure continue to forward them as often as they come into my hands; but I will not give you the trouble of sending regularly those of Philadelphia, as the object you have in view cannot be answered by it.

We are again told of an embarkation on the point of sailing three days since. We have been so often [2] deceived that we are diffident of accounts of this kind; but the present come with a degree of emphasis, that intitle them to attention. No [inserted: particulars]. The want of money makes us want every thing else—even [struck: alle] intelligence.

I have received since my [struck: let] return several letters from you. I agree with you my

Dear Sir that while we call to our friends for help, we ought to help ourselves; and I am mortified that
we seem not to be in a disposition to do it. The late deliberations on our military affairs prove that we
have not profitted by experience;—still the same system of feebleness and temporary expedients.

Misfortune may at last [struck: make illegible] enlighten us; but it may [inserted: come too late to do
any thing more] [strikeout] than to make our "darkness visible" and discover to us "sights of woe." I
confess I view our affairs in a gloomy light.

We hear there is to be a Congress of the neutral powers to meet at the hague this winter to mediate a peace. God send it—we want one.

Permit me to repeat to you the assurances of my attachment.

A Hamilton

October 12<sup>th</sup>. 80