Letters to Alexander Hamilton, king of the Feds. Ci-devant secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, inspector-general of the standing armies thereof, counsellor at law. &c. &c. &c. Being intended as a reply to a scandalous pamphlet lately published under the sanction, as it is presumed, of Mr. Hamilton, and signed with the signature of Junius Philaenus Pam. C1691, 1802

This document is an attack on Alexander Hamilton and John Adams accusing Adams as having no right to promote Hamilton as Major-General of the United States Army. Callender, a native of Scotland, was one of the leading pamphleteers that Thomas Jefferson used to create scandal against his Federalist political foes.

Callender never profited from these writings and was destitute when he finally met Jefferson in Philadelphia. Jefferson funded Callender and proofed his writings. Callender was later arrested, jailed, and fined under the Sedition Act passed under the Adams administration in 1800.

In September of 1802 Callender turned his pen against Jefferson, angered that he was not appointed Postmaster of Richmond, Virginia. In his pamphlet he would be the first to accuse Jefferson of having an affair with Sally Hemmings, an enslaved woman at Jefferson’s home, Monticello. At this time Callender jumped to the Republican cause and was hired by a Federalist newspaper in Richmond.

Callender’s end came when he drowned in the James River in 1803, and was described as being so drunk he drowned in a shallow part of the river. Ron Chernow, author of *Alexander Hamilton*, described Callender as a “scandalmonger, an ugly, misshapen little man, who was a hack writer.”

*If you’re interested in learning more about the history of politics in America, Western Reserve Historical Society has one of the largest ever-growing collections of Presidential campaign memorabilia in the United States. The earliest memorabilia in the collection are commemorative items created soon after George Washington left office in 1797. Currently, some of these items are on display at the Cleveland History Center for guests to enjoy!*