

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1808. No. 15. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

SONG

Of smoky JONATHAN, who from the walls of Lexington road fired away all his ammunition, and then threw stones.

A plague on those shivelling coxcombs, say I,
Who would sell for a sixpence their freedom;
About poverty, ruin and hardship they cry,
And think that the people will heed them.
If they say we regard our own pockets alone,
'Tis quite on wrong ground that they argue,
We reckon the public advantage our own.
Not selfishly curse the Embargo.

To paint our starvation the knaves seize the pen,
And paper d. file by the acre,
They'll whine, till their purpose is answered; and then—
We may have and be hang'd for what they care:
To save us from starving, and hanging to boot,
I'm mistaken if they would so far go;
Number one as I guess, is the principal root.

Of this clamor about the Embargo,
When hungry I've fought, and when naked I've toild
For Freedom, the greatest of treasures;
No hardships could move me when liberty smild,
I laugh'd at effeminate pleasures.
Shall I, who so often, 'midst danger and want,
Have gone, far as any man dare go,
Beneath lighter burdens now grumble and pant,
And shrink from the ills of Embargo?

When no pay I could get, to be sure I did fare,
'Twas hard—but we were independent.
All suffer'd—so cheerfully I bore my share.
'Twas well lost—and so there was an end on't.
In those times, when Tories appeal'd to our wants,
We soon did for feathers and tar go;
I'm the old soldier still, whom no suffering daunts,
Not even the pinching Embargo.

I hold, that when storms that we cannot control,
Sweep with terrible fury the ocean;
'Tis better in port to make sure of the whole,
Though we lose, for a while, a proportion.
I like, when my country is thriving, the call,
For money ('tis said) makes the mare go;
But, in base competition with freedom,
'tis trash—
So, huzza for the prudent Embargo!

ANECDOTE.

A lady lately married (says a London paper) on coming to that part of the marriage-service, "To obey until death do us part," hesitated to repeat the words, and would have passed them over, but on being urged to it by the minister, she at length with reluctance complied. At dinner the minister said to the young lady's father, "Sir, your daughter was very unwilling to promise obedience to her husband." "Indeed, sir," said the lady, "I was loth to tell you a lie in church."

A horrid transaction took place at Middle-town Academy (Mounouth county) New Jersey, on the 4th instant, the following particulars of which have been related to us. The teacher in the Academy, a Mr. Reed, had for some time past paid his addresses to a Mrs. Conover, of that place, a widow of about forty years of age, and of a respectable character. His suit had not been successful. On the day above mentioned, he requested a woman who lived in one part of the building, to invite Mrs. Conover to see her that afternoon. This she did. Mrs. Conover, not knowing at whose suggestion the invitation was given, called on Mr. Reed, took occasion of the absence of the landlady, to ask Mrs. Conover to go up stairs with him to his

room—the at first refused, but on his telling her that he had a piece of writing there which he wanted her to read, and which was of a private nature, she consented to go. As soon as they were in the room, he locked the door and put the key in his pocket; the windows were already fastened—he bade her sit down. She sat down on the foot of the bed. He then took her knees between his, and drawing a razor which he had concealed, attempted by a sudden and violent stroke to cut her throat—believing he had accomplished his purpose, he instantly cut his own throat from ear to ear, as he sat on her knees. By her cringing how-ever, she had received the weight of the stroke upon her chin, and although the blood on the one side of that was laid open to the bone, and round her neck on the other side her windpipe and veins were laid bare, he had scarcely given himself the fatal gash when he perceived that her wound was probably not mortal. With hellish perseverance in his murderous purpose, he repeated his strokes with the razor twice—but as she retained her strength and his began to fail, he parried the razor from her throat and received the wounds on her chin, and at length wrested the razor from him and threw it on the floor. Still bent on her death he pressed his hand upon her mouth to smother her and continued in that position until the fell back upon the bed and his loss of blood loosened his hand. Her screams now alarmed the neighbours—the door was broken open—and the horrid spectacle presented itself to view! Both weltering in blood on the bed—he in the last agonies of death—and she covered with gore and gashes! He expired almost instantly—but surgical aid being speedily procured, and her wounds immediately closed and dressed, hopes of her recovery are entertained.—Read had borne a respectable character—and had notes and checks to the amount of more than one thousand dollars in his pocket at the time he committed the dreadful deed. Further particulars we have not learnt, and possibly some of these may not be perfectly correct, but we believe they are substantially so.
New-York paper.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, and intended for all the other News papers in the United States.

DIRECTIONS FOR LETTER-WRITING.

1. Always mention the date in which the town or county is situated, from whence your letter is dated—This is necessary in all countries, but more especially in the United-States, in which so many towns and counties are called by the same names. It will be still more necessary when a letter is dated from a gentleman's country seat.
2. Subscribe your first and second names in a plain legible file, without any flourish above or below it—Many letters have remained unanswered, in consequence of the names of the writers of them being illegible—Names thus written are most easily counterfeited, a fact which is not generally known. Affliction therefore in subscribing them, should be avoided upon this account as well as others.

3. Take care to leave a vacant space in that part of your letter in which the seal or wafer is to be fixed—By neglecting this caution, very important words in a letter have often been effaced.
4. In directing a letter, mention the date in which the person resides to whom it is addressed, except he lives in a large town, or in the capital of a State. From a neglect of this caution many letters have been delayed or perished in a post office.
5. Never fail to pay the postage of your letters, when you write upon your own business. Be assured your business will be done the better for attending to this direction. The contrary practice is presuming, indelicate and unjust.

Method of removing spots of Grease.

M. Lenormand has discovered a new and easy method of instantly removing spots of oil, grease and tallow, from any kind of stuff whatever, without changing its color. Take five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of white and very clean linen, which has been previously dipped in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the superabundant water. Extend the stuff that is spotted on a table, on which a very clean napkin

has first been spread: then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners, and lay it upon the spot. Lift it up and put it down again on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will entirely disappear. When the spot is considerable, it sometimes goes through the stuff, and the grease or oil is imbibed by the napkin. But whether this is the case or not, when you lay the charcoal on the spot, a thick vapor rises from it, which has the smell of the substance that caused it. Hence it is to be presumed, that the heat diffused by the burning charcoal volatilizes the water of the cloth in which they are wrapped, and thus decomposes the grease and oil, which it reduces to vapors. So much, however, is certain, that no spot of the above-mentioned nature has ever resisted the process.

Process for restoring its original luster to Wood painted with oil.

To clean wood work, or any other object painted with oil colors, a brush dipped in fresh urine is used with success. By this method the disagreeable smell of a new coat of paint is avoided. After the operation, wash with clear water, to take away the smell of the urine.

Manner of clarifying Writing Quills.

The bird which affords the greatest quantity of writing quills is the goose; a single one may yield them of ten different qualities: but there always remains upon their surface a fatty matter, from which they must be freed, in order to render them pure, transparent, shining, and clean; in a word, to give them the qualities which they ought to possess. This preparation is principally performed by the Dutch. Hence the expression in French, *hollander les plumes*, to denote the operation which the quills are made to undergo. I availed myself of the circumstance of the war, when several apothecaries, instructed in the arts and sciences, were employed in Holland, to solicit them to collect some information respecting this process, hitherto unknown. The following is what they have communicated to me. I will that by repeating them a satisfactory result may be obtained.

The process consists in plunging the quill, as drawn from the wing of the fowl, into water nearly boiling, letting it soften there sufficiently, compressing it, turning it on its axis with the back of the blade of a knife. This kind of friction, as well as the immersions in the water, having been repeated till the cylinder of the quill is perfectly transparent, and the membrane which cover it entirely removed; it is immersed for the last time, in order to render it perfectly cylindrical, which is effected by means of the fore finger and thumb. It is then put to dry in a moderate temperature; *Parmentier*.

New Process for obtaining Sugar from the Beet Root.

M. Achard's process for extracting sugar from the beet-root was so expensive that no advantage could be expected from it for ordinary uses. M. Hermbstadt, a celebrated chemist of Berlin, has discovered a method more easily executed, and by means of which it is expected that sugar will be produced at a rate considerably cheaper than that of the West-Indies. It is as follows: After pounding the beet-roots in a mortar, subject them to the press, to extricate the juice, which is then put into vessels, and clarified with lime, like that of the sugar-cane. This operation being completed, evaporate it to the consistence of syrup; leave the liquor to become cold, when you obtain raw sugar of a dark colour, and the syrup, which is left at the bottom of the vessel, may be applied to various purposes of domestic economy. From 100lbs. of raw sugar you obtain by the first refining 80lbs. of a well-chrytallized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the W. Indies. Two days are sufficient for accomplishing the whole operation.

To be harvested on shares, the whole or part of a large field of wheat, in the neighborhood of Charlestown. Inquire of the printers.
June 10, 1808.

Encouragement for Domestic Manufacturers.

THE subscribers would give a liberal price in Cash, for three hundred home-made Blankets, if delivered at their store in Charles Town, any time previous to the 1st day of October next.

Geo. & J. HUMPHREYS, Charles Town Jefferson County Virginia, June 1st, 1808.

For sale, by the Barrel, CHOICE APPLE BRANDY, near two years old; which, from its strength and flavour, is pronounced, by good judges, to be the best spirit that can be any where had at the price.
F. FAIRFAX, Shannon-hill, 30th May, 1808.

A SMART BOY, Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.
JOHN LEMON, Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

Books mislaid. THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay: requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of
F. FAIRFAX, April 22, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED from Hager's Town, on the 27th ultimo, a small Roan Horse, about 14 hands high, fox'd and nick'd, paces, trots and canters; about five years old. The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person delivering said horse to Samuel Hughes, of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Flagg, at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville.
J. HOLKER, May 6, 1808.

For Sale, A valuable negro woman,

about twenty two years of age, and her son about three years old. Any person wanting such a servant would do well to purchase this woman; she is honest, faithful and healthy; understands house work, and is an excellent hand in the field. She is not sold for any fault; an imperious demand for money compels the measure. For the cash a bargain can be had. Application may be made to George and John Humphreys, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, or to the subscriber residing near said place.
SAMUEL WASHINGTON, May 17, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable. One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a tradesman; and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.
F. FAIRFAX, Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

A Stray Hog.

TAKEN up a stray hog, marked in both ears with a crop and slope. Appraised to three dollars and seventy five cents. The owner may have it on proving property and paying charges.
ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER, May 10, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given. THE noted corner House and lot, the property of Captain Blackford, on the main street, Shepherds-Town, and lately in the occupancy of Mrs. Baylor. This house is well calculated for any kind of public business and a private family; there are sundry necessary buildings, a good garden and a well of excellent water on the premises. For terms apply to Mr. James Brown, who will show the property, or to the subscriber,
DANIEL MORGAN, July 1, 1808.

THE MONITOR

IS a newspaper now published at the City of Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is devoted to News, Politics, Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture. During the session of Congress, it will furnish the public with a correct, and (when necessary) a copious account of the proceedings and debates of the National Legislative body. At all times, it will communicate to its readers the earliest and most authentic intelligence, on all subjects of which it professes to be the vehicle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited in aid of its establishment.

TERMS. The price of subscription will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The paper will be transmitted always agreeably to direction by mail, or left by a carrier according to orders. Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices. Essays, decently and concisely written, on subjects interesting to the general welfare, will be cheerfully inserted without any charge.

J. B. COLVIN, Washington City, May 30, 1808.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing, fowling, passing through, or trespassing in any manner on my farm, or that of Thomas Fairfax, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders.

JOHN DOWNEY, Blooming, May 16, 1808.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife Ann has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to give notice that I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this date.
EDWARD BREEN, June 14th, 1808.

Spring Goods.

W. W. LANE, Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought Spring & Summer Goods,

Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH; he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country. He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Waxed Steel, Cabinets Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugars, French and Peach Brandy, Wines, &c. Also a large quantity of old Rye Whiskey, distilled in Pennsylvania, all of which he offers for call, on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser.
Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

In a pamphlet, at the office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, in a short time, AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES: Tending to show that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad & more prosperous at home. Together with an account of THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON, The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:
By GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—and as the profits of this work, after the expenses of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.
EDITOR, Alexandria, June 18, 1808.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14 hands high, seven years old, with the top off her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.
JOHN M'INTIRE, Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to Wm. A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Monday the 11th day of July next, (if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,) a tract of land in the county of Jefferson, State of Virginia, containing eighty-eight acres. Also another tract, adjoining the above-mentioned, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, three roods and thirty-four perches.
HENRY S. TURNER, June 1, 1808.

From the MONITOR.

A MODEST PROPOSAL. Whereas it appears, by various gazettes published in different quarters of the United States, that the good people of this country have not sufficient virtue to maintain a free government, as is clearly manifested by the restlessness some of them have exhibited at the few privations they have had to bear under the present embargo; and as money appears to be with them the grand object of life, and liberty, happiness, and independence of no value; it is hereby proposed, for the alleviation of their infirmity, and the gratification of their desires, that the present government of the United States of America be dissolved, and that the nation be set up to sale in one grand lot, to be struck off to the highest bidder; the money arising therefrom to be divided among the citizens in due proportions, according to their cravings.

As, however, there may be a few persons in the United States, who would be opposed to such a glorious and patriotic plan, it is suggested that they might be killed up for use, salted, packed properly in barrels, and be sent to the West Indies, where provisions are in very great demand: they will, if the requisite care be taken in the curing, no doubt bring a handsome price; the profits of the sales to be duly accounted for & as already mentioned, divided among the people. As it is uncertain whether posterity would approve of the proceeding, it will be well to kill all the little boys and girls under a certain age, and offer them for sale in our markets, in order that there may be no posterity to complain about the matter.

It being a general observation, that little minds do not readily enter into great undertakings, and this being one undoubtedly for the public benefit, it may not be amiss to explain in a summary way the advantages most likely to accrue from it.

In the first place, the people will be deprived of all trouble and care of the concerns of the country, and not even be called upon for their opinion in any case whatever; for which great benefit they will be merely required to pay about one half their income to persons of distinction, as compensation for the trouble of looking after their affairs.

Secondly: They will be relieved from the freedom of speech; which, considering what an idle practice it is to be talking about government (as it were any thing to the people what government does) will be an inestimable blessing.

Thirdly: The liberty of the press (which every body complains of) will be entirely removed; inasmuch that nothing will remain of that detestable privilege, in favor of which a small number of fools and knaves have so long prated. This, when duly considered, will be found the greatest benefit imaginable; for what can be more absurd than that the people should be pelted with essays about things they do not understand? By removing this grievance, another evil much spoken of lately will entirely vanish, to wit: the scarcity of rags; less paper being required, rags will of course be more plenty. Indeed, the general scope and design of the proposal goes to the multiplication of rags.

economy, inasmuch as there will be innumerable living models (particularly of distress) either single or in groups, for the chisel of the artist; and the industrious labors of the real economist will be freshly excited, in order to discover some mode by which the widows and orphans may live without eating. However, if any difficulty should occur on this head, the shortest and best way will be to kill them up and dispose of them as already recommended.

Fifthly: As the people must sell themselves by this plan, to some of the European powers, they will have the immense satisfaction of being concerned in all the wars of that portion of the world; a very gratifying consideration, indeed, when we reflect how very simple it is to stand looking on, while in Europe the subjects of the different governments are spilling one another's blood, and breaking each other's bones.

Sixthly: The people will have the inexpressible delight of belonging all to one church: the ridiculous cant about liberty of conscience would cease: we should have fine, fat plump priests to direct our souls to Heaven in the best manner imaginable. The expense would be trifling, considering it at only one tenth of what we make on our farms, &c. And, in addition, we should gain the reputation of having our ministers better fed, and more portly in their carriage; for it must be confessed that the parsons in this country at present are a poor set, as well in flesh as in spirit, eating little and studying too much. Archbishops, bishops, &c. &c. we should have, of course, to honor us by doing nothing.

Seventhly: The people will have a court and king; which, to say nothing of their utility, would be a great novelty; and it is clear that novelty of any sort is very entertaining, as may be learnt from the old song, which says that "Variety is charming!"

Eighthly: The people will have a great navy, a thing which some have been long crying for.—By this means our fathers, brothers, and children would be seized and carried off without our knowledge, and we should have the supreme felicity of crying after them; which, considering the few occasions we have at present for shedding tears, would be a great indulgence, and a precious consolation.

Ninthly: The payment of taxes would be another advantage: Tax-gatherers being men of great influence and authority, would be very beneficial in their visits to our families, keeping our children in awe;—and if they should happen to leave us a little bare of money, so much the better: we should have to live a little more sparingly; too much eating and drinking, the doctors say, is not good.

There are a great many other reasons, equally substantial, which I could offer in support of my project; but, as the foregoing must be entirely satisfactory, I decline introducing them here.

If this proposal is acceded to (and I make it with great modesty) I would begin by burning the declaration of independence, hanging Gen. Washington's likeness in chains, and sending couriers to all the nations of Europe, offering ourselves for sale. For my own part if I thought the Ottoman empire permanent enough, I should be for selling ourselves to the Grand Turk, as there are certain advantages in being his subjects not to be obtained from any other potentate.

As to Great Britain, it is questionable whether the will become a purchaser: Having once already had us under subjection and found us unruly, and now seeing us change back again, the might be induced to think that we would not be satisfied under any government.—However, as Great Britain seems to have plenty of money, and that appears to be what our unquiet citizens want most, it is possible, if the were well urged, the might buy us; particularly

if in all our churches and meeting houses a formal anathema were pronounced upon the rebels of the revolution, and a few of their bones taken up and drowed about the country.

I have no doubt we should get a round sum; for there need be no higgling on that score, as the money would all return to our new sovereign by the medium of taxes. This, however, would make no difference; for as all our property would be put to death, we should only want the money during our own lives.

After all, if it should be thought best to remain as we are, and bear the inevitable ills we experience, with magnanimity, I am not so stubborn as to persist in my scheme; for as I propose it purely for the good of the people, I shall submit to their decision.

GULLIVER.

From the MONITOR.

GEN. WILKINSON.

The General concluded his vindication on Saturday about one o'clock. We have not been enabled to obtain a complete copy; but offer the following as a correct statement as far as it goes.

"Gentlemen, Had I consulted my personal feelings, in the circumstances which occasion my appearance before you, I should have preserved an inviolable silence with regard to the contrivances of a combination of men, who would inevitably sink into contempt, were they deprived of particular notice. They had something to gain in a contest with the commander in chief of the American army; but to defeat their machinations, and gain a victory over them, would add nothing to the reputation of Gen. Wilkinson.

"The office which I have the honor to hold under the government, extorts from me a vindication of my motives and actions, which all the artifices of my most malignant enemies could never have impelled me to offer to the world. I owe it to my countrymen in general, and to my family, my friends, and my profession in particular, to demonstrate that the commission I wear is not tarnished by my character; and in doing so, I conform to that sacred principle of the constitution which incalculates a respect for the good opinion of our fellow men.

"The crime with which I am charged, is the darkest in the gloomy catalogue of human villainies; and, to a soldier of sentiment and of honor, is more frightful than plague or pestilence; more afflictive than the loss of life and liberty. To substantiate an offence of such magnitude, it was certainly to be expected that my accusers would have pointed to some overt act, exhibited some respectable living witness, or produced some memorial in my own hand writing; but they have appealed only to the evidence of unauthenticated documents, to the vile suggestions of black-hearted calumny, and to the moldering tenants of the grave; to suspicion I have been called on to oppose legal testimony—to simple assertions, the solemnity of oaths; and it has been imperiously proclaimed that I am guilty and undone, unless I can be negative, before the affirmative has been even plausibly verified. From the malicious absurdity of such logic, I might securely shelter my fame under the maxims of law and the commonsense of mankind; but a military man, when he enters on the protection of his honor, seems to avail himself of any rules, however wise; of any sentiment however just, which might furnish the wicked a specious pretext to arraign his motives. In battle for his country, he employs the arts and implements of war; but in defence of his reputation, he presents no weapon but pure reason; he uses no art but guileless truth.

"If magnanimous men had spoken of me with disdain, I should indeed have felt myself mortified and humbled; but surely it can excite little surprize that I should remain calm amidst ungenerous practices, although intended to destroy me, when their authors are known, and when you reflect that there always exist in the political world, men who feed and fatten upon calumnies, as the flocks does upon serpents.

"My accusers affect to wonder that I should adopt a mode of vindication, which involves the integrity of their own characters; but you will perceive, gentlemen, they have placed me in a situation which admits no other course of defence. In ordinary cases, it is held that every man shall be considered innocent until he is convicted of guilt; but with respect to me the rule has been reversed, and I am declared to be guilty, until I can prove my innocence. I will ask you, gentlemen, is it possible to substantiate by positive testimony, that a man has not committed this or that act? The more spotless the accused, the more difficult is it for him to bring witnesses to exculpate himself from a particular crime alleged against him; for the non-existence of the fact baffles the application of testimony.

"I repel the infamous charge, of having received base bribes from the Spanish government for corrupt purposes. By the holiest affections of the soul, and the most noble feelings of the heart, I protest it is the fabrication of ferocious revenge! and being false, my only avenue to justice is to show, that those who prefer it are governed by impure motives, and are unworthy of credit. If they are deservng of faith, I must be culpable; but if I prove that they are not, I demonstrate my own innocence. At once prosecutor and witness, they urge the trial, and furnish the testimony; but if you attempt to cross-examine them, and expose their manoeuvres, they question your authority, and shrink from fair enquiry.

"It is imposed on me, in defence of my aspersed honor, to unveil the actions of my enemies, that I may expose the foul interests by which they are moved: the office is a painful one, and the anticipation wounds my sensibility. "Hallowed forever be the feelings of honorable minds! respected the obligations of social correspondence! If, in the course of this vindication, I draw your attention to the contents of private letters in corroboration of my reasoning, I trust the necessity of the case, and the proceedings of my adversaries, may speak my apology."

The deposition of Mr. Clark was the main subject of the General's consideration: And here he went into a minute scrutiny of all its parts, adducing several depositions which go to invalidate its most material allegations, and produced a great number of letters from Colonel Clark, the uncle and patron of the present Daniel Clark, together with many from the latter, (all of a date subsequent to the period of the General's alleged connection with the Spaniards,) which vindicate the General from the charge of a Spanish connection, speak of him in terms of ardent affection, respect, veneration and gratitude, as a man firmly attached to the interests of the United States, and always prepared to assert their rights. In some of the letters of Mr. Clark, the writer represents himself in a curious character; as a person who can play any part to attain his object; capable of canting, whining, &c. to dive into the views of men: And in other letters, there is an equivocal squinting at Burr's project, a glance at what he calls the "Land of Promise," which combined with the particulars of various depositions submitted to the court by General Wilkinson, conclusively go to establish Mr. Clark's connivance with Col. Burr. It would be impossible to do justice to this part of the vindication in a sketch like the present; suffice it to say that the General placed Mr. Clark's politics and morals in the most odious point of view imaginable, and fixed upon him the seal of infamy, by alleging his perjury, and supporting his allegation by what appeared to be the most irrefragable testimony, in the case of the ship Grand Sachem.

From the many vouchers produced by the General to substantiate Mr. Clark's hostility to the government of the United States and concurrence in Burr's plans, the following is selected on account of its force and clearness. The reader will remember that at the very time Mr. C. was a delegate in Congress. It is from lieutenant Murray's deposition I quote; and the reader may rely upon its correctness:

"Lieut. Taylor (lieut. Murray declares) arrived at Fort Adams where he was stationed in March, 1806, and informed him he was calculated on as one to bear part in the expedition against Mexico; that he had come for the express purpose of proposing the plan to him, and of carrying him back to New Orleans; that he (Murray) must reconnoitre Baton Rouge as he went down the river, as it would be assigned to him to take that place, and observed "as your particular friend Mr. Clark is concerned, of course you cannot hesitate." Murray proceeded to New Orleans with Taylor, and was invited to dine with Judge Workman; where they laid open their plan to him of seizing upon the shipping, taking Baton Rouge, and joining Miranda by way of Mexico; after which he (Murray) declared he would not disgrace his commission and the country that gave him birth, by having any thing to do with it—but afterwards related to his friend Mr. Clark all that had passed at Judge Workman's, and told him he (Murray) was calculated on to attack Baton Rouge, which he (Mr. Clark) advised him by all means to do, and urged as an inducement, that he (Mr. Clark) was coming on to Congress, and would do all he could in his (Murray's) favor; that he would represent to the government, that it would require a large force to retake it. And he further observed that at any rate if the government should be disposed to trouble him (Murray) before they could send off a sufficient force, he (Murray) would be in a situation to take care of himself."

Or (added General Wilkinson) in other words, that Burr would be in possession of the country. Among the great variety of documents, submitted by the general, was a letter from Thomas Power; which, from its peculiar cast, made so great an impression, that we venture to give the following as a correct copy:

"Having been laid up these four days with a catarrh, sore throat and fever, I had not an opportunity of seeing Bradford's scurrilous, lying, contemptible attack on me until this morning. I wish to know if any thing that may come from the venal pen of such a trifling fellow, will be any obstacle to my seeing you; and if not, at what hour convenient to yourself I may call on you to-morrow?"

The reader is requested, to observe that this letter preceded the certificate of Mr. Power given on the 16th of May, 1807, which went to exculpate the general from the very charges to which Power alludes as having been published in Bradford's paper and which have been since repeated by Mr. Clark.

The conclusion of the General's review of the testimony was mainly and affecting: He contrasted in glowing colors his own conduct with that of his enemies, and emphatically appealed to the justice and patriotism of his country. Neither the judges nor the spectators could, without strong emotions, behold the tear of sensibility bedew the cheek of the patriot soldier and saviour of his country from the machinations of treason. We shall endeavour to give a sketch of the concluding part in the course of the week.

COURT OF ENQUIRY. After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as have come to the knowledge of the court in the course of its proceedings, a correct statement of which is herewith annexed, and after mature deliberation upon the same, the following opinion on the amount of the testimony is respectfully submitted.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that Brigadier General James Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco trade with Governor Miro of New-Orleans, before he entered the American army in 1791; that he received large sums of money for tobacco delivered in New-Orleans, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and that a large quantity of tobacco, belonging to him, was condemned and stored in New-Orleans in that year; but it had not been proved, and after the fullest investigation and comparison of testimony in possession of the court it does not appear, that he has received any money from the Spanish government or any of its officers, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose but in payment for tobacco, and other produce, sold and delivered by him or his agents.

Wretched state of Ireland.—The hon. justice Day, in a late charge to the grand jury of Tipperary, made the following remarks—"If the calendar be the cri-

It has been stated by the General that after his damaged tobacco had laid some years in store at New-Orleans, his agent there received for it and remitted to him, the several sums, credited in the copy of an account current presented by him and mailed No. —, and under the impression that the letters accompanying the said account were written by his said agent Philip Nolan, the court think it highly probable that the statement is correct. They however do not consider the verity of it of the least importance in the case, since if he did receive the money as stated, the transaction was fully justifiable, and if he did not so receive it, there is no proof of his having received it at all.

It is therefore the opinion of this court, that there is no evidence of Brigadier General James Wilkinson's having at any time received a pension from the Spanish government, or of his having received money from the government of Spain or any of its officers or agents for corrupt purposes; and the court has no hesitation in saying, that as far as his conduct has been developed by this enquiry, he appears to have discharged the duties of his station with honor to himself and fidelity to his country.

City of Washington, June 28, 1808. (Signed) H. BURBECK, President. T. H. CUSHING, JONA WILLIAMS, Members.

July 2, 1808. APPROVED, (Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 6. HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 5.

Orders in Council.

Lord Grenville said, there was a subject of importance, of which he had given a general notice previous to the recess, he meant an address to his majesty to suspend the operations of the Orders in Council. Rumours, however founded he knew not, had gone abroad, that it was the intention of his majesty's government to recall them, in consequence of the pleasing hope that our relations with the U. States of America would be restored to their former amicable intercourse. If such was the fact, he congratulated the country, and was much more anxious that the revocation of the Orders in Council should proceed from the voluntary act of the King's government than by any motion of his. However, if no such intention should be manifested, by the conclusion of the present month, he pledged himself to submit to their lordships the propriety of addressing his majesty for their repeal.

Lord Hawksbury rose for the purpose of guarding against any inference which his silence might encourage, with respect to the rumour of repeal, to which the noble baron alluded; at the same time that he felt it his duty not to make a single observation on the state of our relations with America.—Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, of the 4th inst.—"Proceedings of a similar nature to what took place lately in Galway, have been acting in Belfast. The mob rose and dismantled a vessel bound to Derry, laden with oat meal, they burnt the sails and rigging, proceeded afterwards to the market, where they took charge of the sales of corn and potatoes without any opposition; the particulars have been laid before the lord lieutenant. The price of oats at Lisburn is 16s. per cwt. and of oat meal 32s. per 120lb."

We copy the following distressing paragraph from the Glasgow Courier of Tuesday last—"We noticed near three months ago the distresses of the inhabitants in the northern parts of this kingdom, from the almost total failure of the last year's crop. We have now to add, from letters that have been shewn us, that, in some parishes the inhabitants had not among them more than ten days provisions—and in others, not more than to supply them for a month, and the dates of the letters (4th, 9th, and 11th inst.) from the ministers of the different parishes in the north-west highlands."

Lucien Bonaparte lives in all the sedition of a private man at Rome, and all the offers of his brother Napoleon to make him a prince or a sovereign, has been rejected by him. He refuses to acknowledge the latter by his title of Emperor and king, and assigns for reason, that he had power enough, as first consul of France, as a Republic, and should have remained true to the cause of republican representation, for which he formerly fought by order of Napoleon.

PARIS, April 21. According to reports circulated in Spain, the following statement of sums placed by the Prince of Peace, as well in England as in Spain and other countries, has been found among his papers:—In England forty millions of piasters.—In France, in the hands of private persons, ten millions.—At Genoa, thirty millions. At Coruana and Ferrol, ten millions destined for England. In the hands of the inquisitor general, one million and a half.—In the hands of Madame Tulo, half a million. In the hands of Espinosa, eight hundred thousand, making a total of 93,400,000 piasters. To the above sums must be added a great quantity of gold and silver in bullion, a great number of diamonds, and other valuables.

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CHARLES TOWN, July 8. We are proud to acknowledge that Ohio will support James Madison: and fortunately for our country, there is little doubt of his election.—His pre-eminent virtues—his modest merit—his unrivalled talents entitle him to the highest station in the gift of a free people. Fredonian.

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The only event which engrosses conversation and engages attention is an alarming, hostile, and rebellious spirit, discovered and manifested by the blacks in this and St. Mary's county: it excites great alarm here; as much blood and great mischief may be the issue. We are resolved to take a bold stand against them—as yet they have not actually revolted, but their conduct is lawless and their behaviour insubordinate. They have their places of rendezvous in the deep recesses of woods and swamps, and have gone so far as to muster in battalion under chieftains. They carry on their machinations with profound secrecy, and we have not been able to establish the guilt of any one. Newport is the grand rendezvous—Here they have assembled in great numbers, and here their chief

SOUTH AMERICA. A London paper of May 9, says—"An expedition, we understand, destined for South America, is in a state of forwardness. General Beresford, now at Madeira, has been ordered home in consequence of his nomination to the second in command. The Commander in Chief has not as yet been determined on, but it is thought Sir A. Wellesly is to receive this appointment. In the present state of Spain, the most favorable event may be expected from this expedition; and the removal of the government of Portugal to the Brazils also affords additional invitations to government for the undertaking. Our troops, we understand, are to act in conjunction with those of the Prince Regent; and whether the subjugation of South America to the English or Portuguese government or whether a political change merely is to be effected there, is a matter we conceive of perfect indifference; any alteration in the government of that extensive country would open its trade to us, and would be of the very first importance, particularly at the present period, when we are shut out from almost the entire of Europe."

According to reports circulated in Spain, the following statement of sums placed by the Prince of Peace, as well in England as in Spain and other countries, has been found among his papers:—In England forty millions of piasters.—In France, in the hands of private persons, ten millions.—At Genoa, thirty millions. At Coruana and Ferrol, ten millions destined for England. In the hands of the inquisitor general, one million and a half.—In the hands of Madame Tulo, half a million. In the hands of Espinosa, eight hundred thousand, making a total of 93,400,000 piasters. To the above sums must be added a great quantity of gold and silver in bullion, a great number of diamonds, and other valuables.

HAMBURG, April 22. The name of Lucien Bonaparte has been erased from the list of the Imperial family.

On the 27th general Micelli published the following order of the day—"His majesty the Emperor and king Napoleon testifies his satisfaction with the conduct of the hitherto Papal troops. These soldiers shall not in future receive orders either from Priests or women.—Soldiers should only be commanded by soldiers. They may also be assured that they shall no more return under the command of Priests. The emperor and king will give them generals to conduct them,

Farmer's Repository.

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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

ON TIME.

By Selleck Osborne.

Mov'd by a strange mysterious pow'r,
Who hastes along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd string;
E'en now I see his withered face,
Beneath the tower's mouldering base,
Where mossy vestments cling.

Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around,
Severe his grisly visage frown'd,
No locks his head array'd;
He grasp'd a hero's antique buff,
The marble crumbled into dust,
And sunk amidst the shade!

Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes;
"See, hapless mortals, see," he cries,
"How vain your idle schemes;
"Beneath my grasp the fairest form,
"Dissolves, and mingles with the worm;
"Thus vanish mortal dreams.

"The works of God and man I spoil;
"The noblest proofs of human toil
"I treat as childish toys;
"I crush the noble and the brave;
"Beauty I mar; and in the grave
"I bury human joys."

Hold! ruthless phantom—Hold, I cry'd,
If thou canst mock the dreams of pride,
And meager hopes devour;
VIRTUE, beyond thy reach, shall bloom,
When other charms sink to the tomb,
"She scorns thy envious power,

On frothy wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the walls he sped,
"Another year has gone!"
The ruin'd spire—the crumbling tower,
Nodding, obey'd his awful power,
As TIME flew swiftly on.

Since beauty then, to TIME must bow,
And age deform the fairest brow,
Let brighter charms be yours;
The female mind embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlasting youth,
While TIME, himself, endures.

The Economy of kings and republics.

It is the custom of monarchies not only to confer the most exorbitant salaries upon kings and ministers; in other words upon those who may be presumed to have rendered some services to the state; but upon every branch and sprig of the royal family. But it is the vital principle of republics, as it is stated in the constitution of Virginia; "that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services;" the same principle too, requiring that these emoluments and privileges should be confined within the most moderate limits. Not to speak of the civil list of the English king; not to speak of the prince of Wales, his enormous debts discharged from the public treasury or the enormous annuity granted to his support; not to speak of the other branches of the royal family; a sufficient illustration of our principle is to be found in a late appropriation of the British parliament. It is curious to contrast these strange appropriations with the salary of our republican officers:

In Great Britain, the Duke of Gloucester receives more than 62,000 dollars. The Princess Charlotte of Wales, more than 31,000.	In the U. States, our chief magistrate receives only 25,000 dollars.
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Thirty one thousand dollars appropriated for supplying the infant daughter of the prince of Wales with corals, gingerbread and rattles; a sum, greater by 6000 dollars than the stipulated salary of the chief magistrate of the union. Yet there is no man of impartiality, who will not admit that we are at least as well governed, as the people of Great Britain.

And by what title do these beings claim such an exorbitant portion of the means of life? Do they earn it by the sweat of the brow? No. Do they derive it by some ingenious discovery? No. Is it the profit of their capital? No. Is it the reward of services rendered to their country? No. For, what services have they rendered, but to extend the rage of luxury, dissipation and vice? By what right then do they batten upon the labor and wealth of the nation? What is the duke of Gloucester, who is taxed to support his extravagance? "What is Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?"—Suppose only, that congress should ap-

propriate several thousand dollars to the support of Mr. Jefferson's relatives, what indignation would it not excite in every American bosom! Yet such is almost the precise question, with respect to these "titulars" of Great Britain. And yet it is in this oppressed nation where the idle sprig of royalty is thus magnificently supported, that the poor laborer is ground down to the bone by taxes; and every poor man with four children is a pauper.

This is the real spirit of monarchies. Their rulers must be distinguished from other men, not by their talents, not by their virtues, not even by their royal blood, but by the pomp and dazzle of riches. Deprive them of this magic of ostentation, and the delusion of monarchies would soon be over. We recollect an anecdote in point, that is related of some celebrated wit, perhaps Dr. Beattie—never was there a more ingenious or striking pun—never was any play of words more distinguished by humor, or by the truth of the application. "Take from MAJESTY its externals said the wit (putting his fingers upon the first and last letters of the word) and what is it but a jest?" Rich. Eng.

SUMACK.

The season is advancing for collecting Sumack.—Large quantities of this article so important in the manufacture of Morocco leather, have hitherto been imported from Europe, at double the price for which it may be collected in this country, where it is native, growing spontaneously in every part of the U. States. The annual supplies of Sumack collected in this country have never equalled the consumption, recourse has consequently been always had to Europe. Yet no species of labor has afforded the farmers more profit, nor any thing more easily collected and prepared; this article now sells current at sixty dollars per ton, of which two boys from 10 to 15 years of age may collect a ton per day where it grows plentifully.

The method of collecting and preparing Sumack is simple, and may be accomplished by any farmer; it consists merely of stripping the buff of all the branches containing leaves only, these are spread out and made like hay, and when sufficiently dry so as not to heat, it is put into a barn on racks, after which it is put into the tanner's bark mill and ground fine and sifted from the stems, in this state it is put into bags or casks and sold to the manufacturer or merchant.

Sumack is a bush or plant growing almost every where on barren or uncultivated lands; it bears a large bunch of red berries, which however are not suffered to mix with the leaves. The time of collecting Sumack commences from the 15th June and continues till frost, the best however is collected early and bears a better price. Care must be taken that it does not get wet, a circumstance which materially injures the quality.

In the city of Philadelphia at least one hundred tons are consumed annually; and some hundreds of tons might, when the embargo is raised, be advantageously exported to England, affording a good profit to the exporter.

The following Message, from the Governor of the state of Massachusetts respecting the manner of appointing Electors of President and Vice President was transmitted to the Legislature of that state on the 11th ultimo.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I have just received your message by your committee, informing me that you are not now detained, by the public concerns of the Commonwealth, and request to be adjourned to the second Thursday of November next.

I have not observed amongst the acts and resolves of this session, any order, bill, or resolves of the Legislature, directing the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States provides, that "Congress may determine the time of choosing electors of President and Vice President." The act of Congress passed on the 11th day of March, 1792, provides, "that the electors shall meet on the first Wednesday of December, and shall have been appointed within thirty-four days then next preceding." The day you propose to be adjourned to, appears to have been

fixed upon, under an idea that the Legislature will direct the manner of appointing the electors, shall be by the Senate and House of Representatives, and not by the People; because there will not be time between the day you propose to be adjourned to, and the first Wednesday in December, for provision to be made by law for it, and for the people to choose, in either districts, or by a general ticket. This mode of appointment has no other authority, but these words in the Constitution, "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors."

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1798, by resolve in usual form, ordered the appointment to be by the people in districts. In 1792, the appointment was in the same manner. And the same manner was adopted at a formal resolve in 1796. At the giving in the votes, the Selectmen of the towns, and Assessors of plantations, presided, and counted and recorded the votes in open town meetings. In 1800, a resolve was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved and signed by the Governor, that the "General Court, on the 13th November (then) next, being then in session, will by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, elect and choose sixteen persons as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States." The election or appointment of electors, in the year 1804, was by the votes of the people, in a general ticket throughout the state; in which the Selectmen and Assessors were to warn the meetings, and to preside as before. This was done by a formal resolve, taking force in five days, as the Governor neglected it. Should I now accede to the adjournment you propose, without making any suggestion of difficulties that may arise, from the manner in which you may find yourselves obliged to appoint electors; it might be considered, that I ought then to be foreclosed, because a consent to the adjournment would, by fair implication, be proof of my having previously consented to the mode. But should you continue your request to be so adjourned, without having previously provided for the appointment of electors, the way will be fairly open for any objection which I shall then feel myself obliged to make.

I do not attempt to state any objection to the appointment of electors by the two Houses, or even to say that I shall make any; but having been always an enthusiast in the principles of an elective republic, I have regarded with pleasure the barriers placed round the election of our national Chief Magistrate by the constitution and the law. The constitution provides "that the electors shall give in their votes on the same day throughout the United States." The law provides that the day shall be the first Wednesday in December, and within thirty-four days after the electors are appointed." This is evidently intended to prevent foreign influence, as well as combinations between the electors of different states, and the parties under whose influence they are. There can be no doubt in the mind of every one acquainted with the present General Court, but that the exercise of the power to appoint electors themselves, would be with great fairness and impartiality; but it is an old and useful observation, that the doing of good by incorrect or wrong means, has a more dangerous tendency than doing wrong. I can conceive that if we should be continued under an elective republic, strong parties may produce a Senate and House of Representatives, who in the month of June may know the strength of each side, and who may then, under a resolution to appoint the electors themselves, ascertain the names of the electors, as accurately as they shall be known after their appointment. In this way the benefits intended by the constitution and laws, for guarding the purity of the election of the first National Magistrate, will be subverted.

There are many towns and plantations which could not choose Representatives, and therefore are deprived of that privilege which they would have according to the manner of appointing electors in the four former elections. Nor is there, that I know of, any reason to believe, that when the present Senate and House were elected, their constituents had an expectation, that the General Court would appoint electors themselves.

JAMES SULLIVAN.
Council Chamber, 9th June, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the abovementioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

June 23, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Hager's Town, on the 27th ultimo, a small Roan Horse, about 14 hands high, fox'd and nick'd, paces, trots and canters; about five years old. The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person delivering said horse to Samuel Hughes, esq. of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Flogg, at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville.

May 6, 1808.

For sale, by the Barrel,

CHOICE APPLE BRANDY, near two years old; which, from its strength and flavour, is pronounced, by good judges, to be the best spirit that can be any where had at the price.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, 30th May, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable. One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a tradesman: and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

Journeyman Weaver.

WANTED immediately, a sober, industrious journeyman to the Counterpane weaving, or a good plain weaver; a person of the latter description would be instructed in the Counterpane weaving, and receive liberal wages.

WILLIAM MORROW.

A boy about 13 years of age, is also wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet, Counterpane & Blue Dying businesses.

W. MORROW.
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connexions, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

A SMART BOY,

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON.
Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

A Stray Hog.

TAKEN up a stray hog, marked in both ears with a crop and slope.—Appraised to three dollars and seventy-five cents. The owner may have it on proving property and paying charges.

ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER.
May 10, 1808.

To be harvested on shares, the whole or part of a large field of wheat, in the neighborhood of Charlestown. Inquire of the printers.

June 10, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

From the MONITOR.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

We are to-day enabled to continue our sketches of the general's vindication. Speaking of the charge of having tyrannically and indiscriminately denounced innocent persons to the government, he says—

"How cruel and unwarrantable has been this imputation! How directly opposite to my real conduct; for Heaven can bear me witness, I treated individual character with so much delicacy, that I confined myself to facts merely, without the mention of Col. Burr's name even in my second letter to the president, dated 12th November, 1806, in which I observe 'nothing less than an overt act will in my judgement warrant the official commitment of names, and none such has as yet been committed within my knowledge;' and in my letter of the 9th December, from New-Orleans, when surrounded by traitors and menaced from various quarters, is the following paragraph.—'It is with inexpressible mortification and regret, I discharge the painful duty of informing you, that among our countrymen in this city, I have discovered characters hitherto distinguished for probity and patriotism, men of high talents and entire trust, honored by your confidence, and distinguished by marks of your regard, who, if not connected with the flagitious plan by active co-operation, have withheld from government interesting and timely intelligence of its gradual completion, or have dared openly to approve it! Shall I mention their names? I forbear, until through suspicions be confirmed into certainty; and let me not abandon the hope, that their eyes may be open to the foulness of the attempt, and that they may be still retrieved to their country. Over such I shall keep a strict eye, and preventing their co-operation in mischief I shall rejoice should this conduct reclaim their minds from error and secure their utility to the cause of the constitution.'"

"But it is with a proud satisfaction which swells my breast, that I contrast with this partial defection of our own countrymen the general temper of the great mass of the people, who are ardent in the defence of their city, and will I think in this instance, be found true to their God, to themselves, their country and its constitution.—Such was the liberality, the charity and benevolence of my conduct, and yet misrepresentations, gendered by the friends of Mr. Burr, and my personal enemies, and put in circulation from one extreme of the Union to the other, have increased the number of my adversaries, and excited the prejudices of hundreds to whom I have never given cause of offence.

"Gentlemen, in this vindication of a Soldier's honour, I have I fear worn out your patience, yet I must throw myself on your justice and benevolence to hear me, whilst I take a short view of an imputation, foreign it is true to the primary objects of this enquiry, but not less interesting to my honor.

"It has been urged against me with peculiar rancour, from the earliest dawn of my opposition to Col. Burr, that I was originally connected in his treasonable designs; and indeed since Mr. Clark came boldly out as his auxiliary, some of the band have not hesitated to ascribe to me the origin of the enterprise. On this subject I beg leave to offer the following brief remark; that if I had been concerned with Col. Burr in his illicit projects, it is not creditable that a man of his penetration, art and knowledge of men and affairs, should have neglected to commit me, and to preserve the evidence of my conviction; and it is equally improbable did he possess the proof, that it should have been so long concealed, while I have been assailed by the mightiest efforts of my enemies, and an outrageous tempest of obloquy from all quarters.

"Having taken the ground of defence, I will not descend to notice the suggestions of the hostile, nor the insinuations of the treacherous, but shall hold myself in readiness to meet any specific attack, and will continue to defy my enemies."

"But as Mr. Clark, it seems from his friend Mr. Cox, has expressed his conviction of my connection with Col. Burr, it is proper I should bestow a few particular observations on him, and his agency in Burr's conspiracy.

"Although Col. Burr had after his arrival at St. Louis from New-Orleans, for the first time spoken to me, of some Grand Expedition contemplated by the government, it was from Mr. Clark I received the earliest intimation of Mr. Burr's designs against Mexico, cautiously and artfully conveyed to me in his letter of the 7th September 1805, which is before the court. At the time of the receipt of this letter, so unsuspecting was I of any sinister plan being in agitation, that I gave Mr. Clark's letter to the Secretary of the Territory over which I presided, and desired him to transmit a copy of it to Col. Burr, which was accordingly done, and it was received by the colonel. But subsequent events have convinced me, that Burr having informed Col. Clark, under strong injunctions of silence, that I was concerned in his project, the latter to ascertain the fact had written this letter with a view to sound me. I beg leave to quote the letter in this place."

"New Orleans, 7th September, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

"Many absurd and wild reports are circulated here, and have reached the ears of the officers of the late Spanish government, respecting our Ex Vice President—you are spoken of as his right hand man, and even I am now supposed to be of consequence enough, to combine with the Generals and Vice Presidents. At any other time but the present, I should amuse myself vastly at the folly and fears of those who are affected with these idle tales, but being on the point of setting off for Vera Cruz, on a large mercantile speculation, I feel cursedly hurt at the rumours, and might in consequence of Spanish jealousy get into a hobble I could not easily get out of. Entre nous, I believe that Minor of Natchez has a great part in this business, in order to make himself of importance; he is in the pay of Spain, and wishes to convince them he is much their friend. This is however matter of suspicion on my part, but the channel through which the information reached me makes me suppose it. Power, whose head is always stuffed with plots, projects, conspiracies, &c. &c. and who sees objects through a mill stone, is going to Natchez next week, to unravel the whole of the extraordinary business, and then God have mercy on the culprits, for Spanish ire and indignation will be levelled at them. What in the name of Heaven could give rise to these extravagancies? Were I sufficiently intimate with Mr. Burr, and knew where to direct a line to him, I should take the liberty of writing to him. Perhaps finding Minor, in his way, was endeavouring to extract something from him, he has amused himself at the blockhead's expense, and then Minor has retailed the news to his employers. Enquire of Mr. Burr about this and let me know at my return, which will be in three or four months. The tale is a horrid one if well told.—Kentucky, Tennessee, the State of Ohio, the four territories on the Mississippi and Ohio, with part of Georgia and Carolina, are to be bribed with the plunder of the Spanish countries west of us, to separate from the Union. This is but a part of the business—Heavens! what wonderful things there will be in these days. But how the devil I have been lugged into the conspiracy, or what assistance I can be of in it, is to me incomprehensible. Vous qui savez tout, can best explain the riddle. Amuse Mr. Burr with an account of it; but let not these

great and important objects, these almost imperial doings, prevent you from attending to land business—recollect that you great men, if you intend to become Kings and Emperors, must have us little men for vassals, and if we have nothing to clothe ourselves with, (for we can be clothed with the produce of our lands only; and if congress take the lands for want of formalities, we shall then have no produce) we shall make a very thabby figure at your courts. Think of this and practise those formalities that are necessary, that I may have from the produce of my Illinois lands, wherewith to buy a decent COURT DRESS when presented at your levee. I hope you will not have KENTUCKIANS for your masters of ceremonies.

I remain dear sir, very sincerely,
Your hble. serv't and friend,

(Signed) DANIEL CLARK.
"Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson."

To this letter combine the following from Mr. Clark, bearing date the 14th April, 1806, which speaks of "the Land of Promise," of the suspicions and perils he had encountered in going thither, and of the communications he had exchanged with the inhabitants; and the allusion to some expedition of magnitude and of a secret nature is obvious. What else but an enterprise of the highest moment and most flattering promise, could have induced a man of fortune, with eyes open to the dangers, to have exposed himself to such hazards of his person and his life?

"New Orleans, 14th April, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

"I wrote to you in the month of August of last year, inclosing plots and titles of sundry tracts of land I own in the Louisiana territory, and requesting you would be kind enough to have them registered and approved by the board of commissioners. I have not since then heard from you, and being uncertain whether the packet reached you, feel very uneasy on that account; be pleased to dissipate my fears by giving me some information on the subject. I shall remain here during the Summer, and your letters by post will not fail to reach me. I have been twice since I last wrote to you in the LAND OF PROMISE, but what is more surprising I have got safe back from it, after having been represented to the Vice Roy, as a person dangerous to the Spanish government, and who had visited that country with no other view, than that of acquiring information of its strength, and how, and where it might be assailed with the greatest probability of success. I knew all this before undertaking the last voyage, but was too HARDY ENOUGH to attempt it. I have made some money, and acquired more knowledge of the country, its productions and resources, and made those of our country better known to them than they were before. There is, you know, no harm in this interchange of useful information, and at a future period I shall communicate to you, all I have picked up during my stay there. Give me some news of what is passing in your country, and how you are situated in it.

Yours, most sincerely,
"DANIEL CLARK.
"James Wilkinson, Esq."

[Garbled extracts from the preceding letters were last winter published in the Philadelphia Gazette. The equivocal parts were omitted. Why Mr. Clark (for the copy must have been furnished by him) should, at that period, have resorted with his own private correspondence to the press, can be explained on no other ground, than that, conscious of the weak part of his character, he thought it advisable to attempt to forestall public opinion, by being the first to broach the subject. The concealment of part of the contents of those letters argues strongly against him; but it was a necessary precaution—for, had he given the whole of them, no person could have mislook the purpose for which they were

written, to wit: to sound the general as to a connection with Col. Burr. But it is not upon these letters, nor yet upon the veritable testimony of Lieut. Murray already published, that Mr. Clark was implicated by the general. The following extracts from the deposition of Mr. Graham (present chief clerk in the department of State) corroborate and confirm the charge of connivance with Burr. This deposition was submitted to the Court of Enquiry.]

"Mr. Graham declares that Mr. Clark sought an interview with him, and voluntarily furnished him 'sometime in the winter of 1805—6, estimates of the military force of the Mexican country, both regulars and militia, particularly of the garrisoned towns between Vera Cruz & Mexico, and also of the naval force of Vera Cruz, and gave him the opinion, that the country might be invaded with every prospect of success.' I enquired of him, says Mr. Graham, whether, if the United States would undertake the invasion, he would bear a part? Mr. Clark evidenced an unwillingness to have any thing to do with an expedition carried on by the government, but expressed himself willing to join in such an enterprise, undertaken and carried on by individuals. He said if they would ask would be the permission, not the aid of the government; that they would cut off all connection with the country they left, and establish a new empire of their own. He said hypothetically, addressing himself to me—now, suppose such a person as yourself was to join in the expedition, you might be made a Duke; to which I replied, that my republican notions would not allow me to aspire to any such distinction, and that I would have nothing to do with any expedition not conducted by the government.—Here the conversation on that subject ended, and Clark [mark the art of Mr. Clark to acquire information, and yet conceal his own knowledge] asked me several questions about what Burr was doing."

"In the various facts stated by Lieut. Murray, Mr. Graham, Mr. Allison, Lieut. Spence, Mr. Latrobe, and even Mr. Cox, and from his letters to me of the 7th September, 1805, and the 14th April, 1806, the secret connection, connivance, and co-operation of Mr. Clark and Mr. Burr, are too apparent to be denied or resisted; and as it was willed by Heaven, that I should be the author of their disappointment and disgrace, it is natural that they should turn against me with the bitterest resentment. I have checked the career of dissolute ambition, and have blighted the golden prospects of its votaries. I have exposed myself to the assaults of a host of enemies, and make claim to the good opinion of my fellow citizens. The cause in which I embarked was peculiarly their own, and by a hazardous interference preserved their honor, their peace, and perhaps their unity. I have stepped in between treason and the union, and have ventured my life and fortune to preserve Louisiana; and shall my fame be filched from me by surmises and suspicions? Shall the daring machinations and matchless contrivances of ruffians prevail against my innocence? Will the American people—will my countrymen view the unequal conflict with indifference? Will they so lightly look on, behold my struggles against the bloodhounds of conspiracy, and verify the remark, that Republicans are ungrateful? Am I to fall, and treason triumph on my ruin? If so, I know how to meet my fate, and having sacrificed myself to my country, I will enter my claim upon posterity, for that protection and that justice which my contemporaries deny me; and oh! may my example fail to damp the ardor of those whose duty it

"Mr. Graham was at this time secretary of the territory of Orleans, and hence the necessity for this qualification.