FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.

Although I had resolved not to obtrude myself upon your attention, until I could have invited it to the irresistable force of my vindication, I am driven from my purpose by the proceedings of the late committee of Congress, the sole object of the majority of which appears to have been, to search for matter to criminate my character and conduct; the report made to the House consisting of inculpatory evidence alone, instead of being confined to their journals is now under publication & will naturally tend to excite your prejudgements, before I have been heard in my defence; what man among you, who has been engaged in the public service more than a quarter of a century, whose acts and offices have been as varied as mine, could withstand an occult, inculpatory enquiry, if backed by the power and purse of the nation? My cause is the cause of all, and if the measure of injustice aimed at me be suffered to prevail, who among you will be safe, from the most exalted to the most obscure? I conjure you then, defend yourselves against the dangers, and your country against the odium, of having sacrificed a fellow citizen to the malice of those, who have been combined for the destruction of your government; for, bear in mind, should the precedent obtain, that the House of Representatives, have power to institute enquiries into the conduct of individuals, and to publish the testimony they may collect, before the accused has been heard, no man will be safe against the jealousies of artful, unprincipled, popular declaimers, who professing the public good, seek only the gratification of their ambition and revenge. The ruin of an individual, taken in the abstract, is of little importance, but the example may infuse a deadly poison into your councils, and reanimate the dormant hopes of those who conspired against your interest, your happiness and your union; for treason, like the leprosy, is incurable, and the heart once corrupted by its poisons, is lost to patriotism and public virtue forever.

Little discernment is requisite to trace the source of the vilifications I have incurred. You witnessed the rise and progress of my persecutions, coeval with Burr's conspiracy and co-extensive with its affiliations. I did not involve the nation in a war on the Sabine, to give effect to this conspiracy, though my orders warranted it in the repulsion of the Spaniards; and on my own discretion, I defeated the wicked plot, disgraced the prominent actors and blasted the sinister aspirations of numerous and powerful associates; for these signal services, I am more signally persecuted, than any man, public or private, in times ancient or modern. The conduct which, without bloodshed, saved the country, from the dangerous encroachments of a foreign power, & from lawless usurpation & a civil war, was palpable and specific; it cannot be expunged from the national records, & you yourselves are witnesses of it. The crimes imputed to me are speculative and legendary—originating with loose and corrupt men, some of them acknowledged traitors, and supported in the first instance, by public malcontents and personal enemies: yet these men with indefatigable industry and shameless malignity, have employed every engine and every art, to awaken suspicion and excite your jealousies; and a life devoted to my country from the dawn of the revolution, has become a theme of declamatory invective: I am denounced in solemn deliberative bodies, by men of your election, without proof on their part or any hope of redress on mine. It is notorious that justice has been denied me, and that I have been excluded in a land of liberty—my native country, the ordinary rights of the most humble citizen.

You have beheld a distinguished character step forth the avenger of Burr's discomfiture, and associating himself with vile informers, denounce me in the dawn of the conspiracy, before a single fact had been developed; and to justify his denunciations, you have witnessed the ruthless vengeance, with which this political teaser has since pursued me, at the expence of every thing sacred to delicacy, to truth and candor. You have seen his faithful coadjutor, the legatee of Burr's resentments, a man who has sealed his own infamy in the attempt to effect my ruin, come forward with a volume of manufactured reports, falsehoods and perjuries, fitted to the occasion; and you have beheld an hundred pens and presses, operating against me, when distant, absent, and offering my health and life to the public service: but it would swell this appeal to a volume, did I attempt to develope the systematic schemes of vengeance, by which I have been hunted to the present hour.

Thus pressed and persecuted, I have no resort but in your virtue and good sense; I make it in confidence that you will suspend your opinions, until I present you with the only defence in my power to offer; and if in the course of the exposition, which has been forced upon me, I should be obliged to inflict wounds, where I have been desirous to spare feelings, the duty which I owe to the character of a soldier, to my name and family, and the sense of my wrongs must excuse me.

No calumny shall force me from the silence, I now impose on myself. I shall make a brief record of all the slanders which may reach my knowledge, and will attend to them in their proper place: But before I close the present address, I consider it my duty solemnly to pledge my honor, that I shall bring proofs from authentic sources to put to shame, the profuse offerings which have been made to effect my dishonor, as a citizen, a soldier and a chief, by a long list of willing witnesses; whose passions, prejudices and resentments have interested them in my destruction. The war of an individual against a host, is enough to stagger the stoutest heart, but habit has placed me above difficulties, and under the protection of that Almighty power, in whom I trust, I will succeed. *Fellow Citizens!*

I crave not forgiveness for offences, because I have committed none.

I seek not to excite your sympathy, because I am conscious I have deserved it.

But I invoke that justice, which is guaranteed to all by the sacred character of the land, and constitutes our pride our boast, and common security——Let me be heard before condemnation.

JA: WILKINSON.

WASHINGTON, *August*, 1810.

MR. POULSON,

For the benefit of Hat Manufacturers, and others concerned in dying; please to publish the following receipt for dying black, without verdigris, and oblige yours. S. R.

For 40 hats, take 1 lb. Roman or blue Vitriol pounded, and 1 lb. pearl ash, dissolve in a small quantity of water, taking care not to put the whole in at once, least it should ferment and overflow; this is to be used as Verdigris usually is, that is by pouring in the usual quantity of the liquor at each suit. The quantity of Copperas and and Logwood may be the same as when Verdigris is used. By this method a most excellent bright and glossy black may be made equal if not superior to any made with Verdigris, and with considerable saving of expence, as verdigris at the present price, (3 dolls. per lb.) would cost at least 1 dol. 50 cents, whereas the above articles will not cost 50 cents.

Female Dexterity. Miss Tryphosa Butler did on the 20th instant, between half past four A. M. and forty minutes past seven, P. M. spin and reel, on the common wheel and a reel of two yards and two inches circumference, *eleven skeins of woolen yarn*, having ten knots of forty threads each in each skein, the whole weighing but two pounds, and of a superior quality; which may be seen with the subscriber, for whom it was spun, and who is a witness of this extraordinary performance. *Ladies, out do this if you can.* A. B.

Paris, Oneida county, June 22.

Genesee Fair. The autumnal FAIR will be held in the village of *Geneva*, county of Ontario, on the *first Tuesday of September* next, on which day will be exhibited for sale, neat cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, &c. The managers of the fair assure those who are inclined to attend, that no exertions shall be spared to have brought into the market, such a number of live stock as to give them every opportunity to make advantageous purchases.

Preparations are making to celebrate, at Bennington, in a magnificent style, the anniversary of the 16th of August, 1777. A day on which the British troops were defeated by the undaunted courage of our *Green Mountain Boys*, commanded by the immortal *Stark*. It is expected that Gen. Stark will take his *post* on the *parade*, and many old soldiers will feel anxious to *embody* and again *present* their *arms* to him on the ground where he once led them to glory. (*Vt. Rep.*)

LANDS FOR SALE.

233½ ACRES OF LAND,

LYING in Anne-Arundel county, within six miles of the city of Baltimore, on the Patapsco River—about 100 acres cleared—the public road to Annapolis runs through the land—There is a great deal of wood, which from the nearness to Baltimore, being only 10 miles by water, renders it valuable. Most excellent water, and a constant stream running through the land, and said to be a valuable Mill Seat on the same, of which there is little doubt, being examined by the first judges, and pronounced such. Fish and fowl in their season—The situation is deemed remarkably healthy. One, two and three years credit will be given for the greater part of the purchase money. For further parsiculars apply to Mr. Benjamin Willmott, Easton, Mr. F. Holland, Baltimore, or to the subscriber.

E. RUMNEY.

July 31, 1810. m

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of January next

THAT well known TAVERN, in Denton, at present occupied by Mr. *Clendennen*, opposite the Court House—Also, the *Store House and Counting Room*, near said Tavern, possession of which may be had immediately. For further particulars apply to Anthony Ross, or Thomas Richardson, esqrs. in Denton, or to

BENJAMIN DENNY.

Talbot county, August 14, 1810. 3

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Oh! Fellow Citizens,

What a most unfortunate and stupid being have I been: Thus "wantonly and unprovokedly" to drive my head against a post, by calling you to your duty, in the Star of the 24th ult.—Wo! Wo! Wo! shall betide me: I have dared to take notice of the Washington Troop, met at Denton, on the 4th of July. But that is not all—nor is it the worst of all; for I have also dared to touch, with my unhallowed hand, the silver shrine of the great goddess Diana. I have thus ventured on *unholy* ground, with my shoes on too—and some of the craft have taken the alarm. Fellow citizens, I implore you to assist me, to bewail my misfortune, to lament my calamity. What have I done? What shall I do? O! I will get a hecatomb; I will offer sacrifice—and, perhaps I may yet appease the angry goddess. If she will only pardon me this time, I may by this awful lesson learn wisdom in future. My dear fellow citizens, have you not seen how sadly I have been mangled—cut all to pieces; yes, left for dead by a most brave and patriotic Washington Trooper, in the Monitor of the 28th ult. Oh! that this brave, zealous defender of *our rights and liberties* could but get across the big water—could get the command of *his majesty's troops*, how the cowardly ragamuffins, the French, would flee from Portugal and Cadiz—yes, he would extinguish every shell with the breath of his mouth: Or if he could but get at that despotical usurper Bonaparte, he would soon compel him to undergo the torture of another resurrection—he would cut down the monster at once, with his own two hands, with his huge sabre, or fire one of his point-blank cartridges into his back-side——That would do the business. It greatly surprises me to hear any person express a dread of a calamitous war from either the hosts of France, or the tall navy of England, when we have such a Trooper. Washington was but an infant to him.

But, whilst I am filled with amazement, contemplating this Goliah, O! how am I driven into confusion. On my other side appears another "*Member of the Troop*"—A David in skill, and a Sampson in strength. Our former champion was nothing to this WARRIOR—he levels all at a stroke. But he conceals from you his real character. This, my fellow citizens, is the modern Scipio—and a much greater man than his ancestor. We are told, it is true, that the old Scipio attempted to put to shame the talents of the learned Grotius——But Grotius, and Puffendorf, and Vattal, and Bacon, and Hale, and Mansfield, and five hundred times as many more must all sing dumb before this learned, patriotic "Member of the Troop." Blackstone, too, as a law commentator is done forever. We have had such a specimen of talents, in the Monitor of the 4th inst. in illustrating our bill of rights, the United States and State constitutions, that, I am well assured, there cannot be a novice amongst us forever hereafter. What a pity that our President is so blind as not to discover the splendid talents of this *member*, and give him an embassy to the Court of St. James If he had that appointment, in place of the fawning, whining, sheep-shearing Pinkney, what a blessing would it be to our country—especially in these times, when we are endeavouring to encrease our stock of Merino's. I would engage for you that there would never be another sheep shorn in Britain——Canning would send no more Jacksons to this country—Wellesley would never tell another minister that he was dull in apprehension—nor would Gallatin and Erskine ever dare to negociate treaties again in a private room. Had this modern Scipio only discovered himself a little sooner, you never should have had a letter from my pen. In his introduction, he has taught us our duty so clearly, and pointed out my folly so particularly, that I am well convinced that it is the most stupid, foolish, illnatured thing imaginable, to take any notice of tories or traitors; for they are the most harmless, unoffending people in the world. They are the most faithful and zealous patriots; and their declarations and profession are neither uncandid, insincere, deceitful, nor deceptive; but most faithful, honest, open, and manly—they are as sound, as firm, and as solid as a goard, and there is nothing wise, virtuous, peaceable, nor patriotic in refusing to unite with, in the most cordial and confidential manner, such people, whenever and wherever they may most graciously offer it. And the man is neither virtuous nor brave who would not, in these perilous times, when it is so essentially necessary for the salvation of Britain, for the United States to declare war against France, as it appears from Erskine's consultation with the New England federalists, be as hasty and as hearty in receiving to the fraternal embrace, these most zealous professing friends of our country, as was the credulous Madison in crediting and negociating with Erskine, last spring was a year. There is no man, unless he was a member of Bonaparte's "mock-senate," who would refuse an union with such *worthies*. What a stupid, ignorant, illnatured, dictatorial fool must he be who would advise you thus against your interest and happiness—you ought never hereafter to credit any thing from me, who have been so impiously endeavouring to impose on you by my dictation.

I have been asked, why I have not published the toasts, to which I took exception? And then I am triumphantly told that they defy my criticism. The reason is simple—Because they were already published in the newspapers; the community might have immediate recourse to them. But, we shall have them. 8th Toast—

"May manly and eloquent remonstrances against arbitrary and tyrannical measures, never be construed into acts of insubordination and rebellion."

O that this troop had existed in '98—how they would have made John Adams, Pickering and Hamilton fly——or had our modern Scipio only given us his legal exposition tacked to the toast, it would have saved me much trouble—But that was not none—I had not sense to judge—there was no lawyer to assist me—Scipio himself, had he been at hand, would not have done it without *a fee*; notwithstanding his liberality in this very learned comment before us. I have already said that I had no objection to the toast taken abstractly. I have also pointed out the basis on which it was predicated. But I am ignorant, dictatorial, despotical; I could not understand it. It will not be the case in future. But the reason of my ignorance was my want of memory. I had totally forgotten who were the framers and warm supporters of the sedition law—who opposed the general suffrage bill—who endeavoured thus virtuously and patriotically to suppress "manly and eloquent remonstrances against arbitrary and tyrannical measures"—who had thus hermetrically sealed our mouths, and deprived us of our natural and unalienable rights. I had forgotten that it was the *federalists* that done these things And I did not know that to be perfectly consistent, these are the men who now pretend to be exclusively the warm advocates of freedom and union. I had forgotten that these gentry consider the great mass of the people to be a swinish multitude, unfit to remonstrate against oppression, and grossly ignorant of their rights and privileges—I had also forgotten that Erskine has shewn us in his communications, that the federalists, in order to be truly and patriotically federal, have most virtuously leagued with him to dissolve the federal government—I had also forgotten that the most virtuous and patriotic tory federalists of New York and New England, had in the most "manly and eloquent" manner, remonstrated and risen in rebellion against our happy and free government, by breaking its laws—and I had further forgotten, that the winter before last our most virtuous, patriotic, brave, zealous and legal federal state representatives, remonstrated most manly and eloquently against our government, for resisting the murders, impressments, robberies and insults of Britain.

But I had almost forgotten that some of this very Troop were engaged in this business—in depriving us of a Senator in the United States Government, and in breaking the Embargo. And they tell you that they will forget also, if you will only trust them again with the management of your liberties. I should not have known the meaning of this Toast, nor understood the Constitution, if I had not forgotten all these things: And that two of these most modest, virtuous, patriotic, zealous, brave, wise, enlightened, humane, and affectionate federalists are now anxiously soliciting you to bury all party names and opposition, and confer upon them your suffrages. Oh Citizens of Caroline, how can you disbelieve their most sincere and patriotic professions?—How can you refuse to confer upon them your suffrages?—How can you longer withhold from such *pure characters*, the management of your liberties and independence?

The 11th Toast—

"The trial by jury—May the hypocritical brawler for the rights and liberties of the people, who refuses to grant them this privilege, be permitted to retire to private life."

My fellow-citizens, I candidly confess that I am so ignorant as not to understand this toast, unless we can find an interpretation for it somewhere. And after all that has been said in favor of it, it does not appear to possess very great elegance. But it was a most fortunate thing that I happened to refer this toast to the arbitration system: For there it is, I have been most mercifully rescusd from my obscurity by this most scientific "*Member of the Troop.*"

A VOTER OF CAROLINE.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the following valuable property far sale, viz.

THAT valuable FARM where one of the subscribers now reside, in Caroline county, handsomely situated on the main road, about four miles from Dover Ferry, twelve miles from Denton, and within two miles of Great Choptank River. The improvements are good and convenient, and a good apple orchard on the above Farm—Also, that valuable Farm where *Thomas Kemp* now lives, adjoining the above Farm, and lying on the main road. The improvements on this farm are nearly new, (and comfortable.) This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and rye, and contains about three hundred acres—*And the above Farm*, about two hundred acres of land. The whole will be sold together, or seperate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, being a sufficient quantity of timber to each farm.—Also, sundry lots adjoining the latter farm, well improved, now in the occupation of one of the subscribers; and others handsomely situated for *Mechanics*, or *Stores*. The situation of these dwellings are high and healthy, on the main road, and not more than two miles from a good landing on Great Choptank River.—It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more about the above property, as those who wish to purchase will first view the premises—Further particulars will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS VALIANT,
HUGH VALIANT,
RICHARD HOPKINS.

June 26, 1810. m

NOTICE.

I WOULD TAKE IT A FAVOUR of those GENTLEMEN that are due me either on Bond, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; where it is inconvenient to settle the whole, a part would be acceptable, as we cant do without CASH.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, July 31, 1810. m

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court by *James Merrik*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said James Merrik has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said James Merrik is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said James Merrik be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said James Merrik, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively, in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at New-Town, three months before the said first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

July 31, 1810. 3mo

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1810.

ON application to the judges of Worcester county court by *William Dickerson*, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said William Dickerson has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland; and being also satisfied that the said William Dickerson is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in this court on the first Saturday of November term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors:—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged, that the said William Dickerson be discharged from his imprisonment, and the said first Saturday of November term next is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors; and it is ordered that the said William Dickerson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up a like notice at the court house door, and at New-Town, three months before the first Saturday of November term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before this court on the said day, to recommend a trustee for their benefit. Test,

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

August 14, 1810. 3mo.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1810.

ON application of *Jeremiah Hopkins*, of Talbot county, by his petition in writing to the county court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and of the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Jeremiah Hopkins had resided within the state of Maryland the two years next preceding his application aforesaid—It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Jeremiah Hopkins give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton for four weeks successively, three months before the second Monday of November next, to appear before the said county court, at the court house in said county, on the first Saturday of their next November term, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Hopkins should not have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid as prayed for.

J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

August 7, 1810. 4