VINCENNES, (I. T.) June 19.

The following is a letter from captain Clark, to his excellency, governor Harrison

Fort Mandan, 1600 miles up the Missouri, lat. 47. 21. 47. 47. N. long. 101. 25.—April 2d, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

By the return of a party which we send from this place with dispatches, I do myself the pleasure of giving you a summary view of the Missouri, &c.

In ascending, as high as the Kanzas river, which is 364 miles up the Missouri on the S. W. side, we met a strong current, which runs from five to 7 miles an hour, the bottoms extensive, and covered with timber, the high country interspersed with rich handsome prairies, well watered and abounds in deer and bear; in ascending as high as the river Plate, we met a current less rapid, not exceeding six miles an hour; in this distance we pass several small rivers on each side, which water some fine diversified country, principally prairie as between Vincennes and the Illinois, the bottoms continue wide and covered with timber, this river is about 600 hundred yards wide, at the mouth, not navigable, it heads in the rocky mountains, with tde North river, and Yellow Stone river, and passes thro' an open country; 15 leagues up this river the Ottoes and 50 Missouries live in one village, and can raise 200 men, 15 leagues higher up the Paneas and Panea republicans live in one village, and can raise 700 men; up the wolf fork of this river the Pania Lousis live in one village and can raise 280 men; these Indians have partial ruptures frequently. River Plate is 630 miles up the Missouri on the south west side. Here we find the antelope or goat; the next river of size ascending, is the Stone river, commonly called by the Ingaseix, Little River Desioux, it takes its rise in lake Despice 15 miles from the river Demoir, and is 64 yards wide; here commences the Sioux country, the next river of note is the big Sioux river, which heads with the St. Peters and waters of lake Winnepie in some high wooded country; about 90 miles still higher up, the river Jacque falls in on the same side, and about one hundred, yards wide, this river heads with the waters of lake Winnepie, at no great distance east from this place; the head of the river Demon is in Pilican lake between the Sioux rivers and the St. Peters, the country on both sides of the Missouri from the river Plate to that place has very much the same appearance; extensive fertile plains containing but little timber, and that little principally confined to the river bottoms and streams, the country east of this place and off from the Missouri as low as stone river contains a number of small lakes, many of which is said to be so much impregnated with glauber salts as to produce all its effects: certain it is that the water in the small streams from the hills below on the south west side possess this quality. About the river Jacque Bruff a country contains great quantity of mineral, Cobalt, Cinnabar, allum, copperas, and several other things; the stone coal which is on the Missouri is very indifferent.—Ascending 52 miles above the Jacque the river Quicum falls in on the south west side of this river is 1026 miles up, 150 yards wide, not navigable, it heads in the black Mountains, which run nearly parrallel to the Missouri from about the head of the Kanzas river and ends S. W. of this place. Quicum waters a broken country 122 miles by water higher.—White river falls in on the south west side, and is 300 yards wide, and navigable, as all other small streams are, which is not particularly mentioned, this river heads in some small lakes, short of the black mountains. The Mahan and Pouran nations rove on the heads of this river and the Quicum, and can raise two hundred and fifty men, they were very numerous a few years ago, but the small pox and the Sioux, have reduced them to their present state—the Sioux possess the south west of the Missouri, above White river; 132 miles higher, and on the west side. Teton river falls into it, it is small, and heads in the open plains; here we met a large band of Sioux, and the second which we had seen called Tetons, those are great rascals, and may be justly termed the pirates of the Missouri, they made two attempts to stop us, they are subdivided and stretching on the river to near this place, having reduced the Ruraras, and Mandans, and drove them from the country they now occupy, the Sioux bands rove in the country to the Mississippi. About 47 miles above the Teton river, the Chyanne river falls in from the south west, 400 yards wide, and navigable to the Black mountain, in which it takes its rise, in the 3d range. Several bands of Indians but little known, rove on the heads of this and the river Plate, and are stated to be as follows.—Conenaviech 400 men, Cayanwa and Wetaheto, 200 men, Cataha, 70 men Detame, 30 men, Memeroon, 50 men Castahans, 1300 men. It is probable that some of those bands are the remains of the Padoucar nation; at 1440 miles up the Missouri, (and a short distance above two handsome rivers which take their rise in the black mountains) the Ricaras live in three villages, and are the remains of ten different tribes of Paneas, who have been reduced and drove from their country lower down, by the Sioux, their number is about 500 men, they raise corn, beans, &c. and appear friendly and well disposed, they were at war with the nations of this neighbourhood, we have bro't about a peace; between the recars and this place two rivers fall in on the south west, and one on the north east not very long, and take their rise in the open country; this country abounds in a great variety of wild animals, but a few of which the Indians take, many of those animals are uncommon in the United States, such as white, red, and grey bears, long ear'd mule or black tail'd deer, (black at the end of the tail only) large hare, antelope, or goat, the red fox, the ground prairie dogs, (burrow in the ground) the braroca, which has a head like a dog, and the size of a small dog, the white brant, magpye, calumet eagle, &c. and many others are said to inhabit the rocky mountains.

I have collected the following account of the rivers and country in advance of this, to wit: at two days march in advance of this, the Little Missouri falls in on the south side, and heads at the northwest extremity of the black mountains, six days further a large river joins the Missouri, affording as much water as the main river, this river is rapid without a fall, and navigable to the Rocky mountains, its branches head with waters of river Plate, the country in advance is said to be broken.

The trade of the nations at this place is from the N. W. and Hudson's bay, establishments on the Assinneboin river, distant about 150 miles: those traders are nearly at open war with each other, and better calculated to destroy than promote the happiness of those nations to whom they have latterly extended their trade, and intend to form an establishment near this place in the course of this year.

Your most obdt. serv't.
Wm. CLARK.

From the Boston Chronicle.

The federal faction have become so ridiculous in their conduct, and are guilty of so many absurdities, that they are the objects of ridicule, rather than of serious notice. They are mere Quixottes of political fanaticism; they rave, scold, coax, and flatter, just as suits their purposes.—If they find Duane opposed to M'Kean, they will eulogize the latter, and anathematize the former. If Elliot apostatizes from first principles, or Lyon calls hard names in a controversy with his opponents then forsooth, they take sides with the man whom they heretofore persecuted, and receive him with cordiality as a proselyte to their measures. Mischief is their object, and they don't care whence it arises.

The republicans regard principles, and not men. If a man was once a friend to the people, and advocated measures which tended to general utility, so far he ought to be regarded; but if he falls away from his original principles, and reflects with unbecoming language on the individuals who honored him with their suffrages, he has no claim on their former patronage. It is but of little consequence, by whom the injury is inflicted; a nominal friend may do as much mischief as an avowed enemy. Sampson when shorn of his locks was slumbering in the lap of Delihla. He confided in her honor and integrity, but the party who bribed her to their purposes, had obtained too powerful an ascendancy over her venality to protect her lover from her perfidy.

We have of late, some republicans, who differ so little from the federalists, that we are at a loss in what predicament to place them; their conversation is so exactly conformable to all the ideas of the federalists, that when they converse in company, they receive their full approbation in every particular. Persons of this description are called in Pennsylvania "*quid*," but in Massachusetts, they more properly may be denominated *quid nunes*. *What more?*—Is it a proper question to ask them. They appear very solemn in their deportment; very austere in their manners; very arbitrary in their opinions; and very *accommodating* to their *former enemies*. If any great purposes are to be effected by such conduct, we would wish to know them. Political questions are subjects of investigation. Calling men fools and rogues, proves nothing satisfactory. At this period of political information, we are not to be led by the ipse dixit of any one. Anger is not argument, nor superciliousness conviction.

The prosperity of our country is supposed to be the wish and desire of every republican. We have those among us who have given unequivocal evidences of their attachment to the cause of freedom, detached from every disposition to introduce anarchy, among the citizens. Such men will have their opinions, however disagreeable to those who may heretofore have been in friendship with them. Liberty of thinking is an essential quality of a free citizen, and when any person pretends to censure men for exercising this unalienable right, it gives a tincture of despotism, which will ever be disgusting to an independent mind.

The cause of American freedom so essentially depends on the wisdom and deliberation of the citizens, that we can trust to the issue of their determinations. If Duane proposes, thank God, the people are to judge. Edes and Gill were as much reprobated as Duane, by the tories. But Edes and Gill did not carry the point in controversy by their *personal influence*; they only proposed the questions, and the people ratified them. Why should we not suppose, that the people have as much prudence and discretion now as formerly? If the proposition of Duane is repugnant to the general happiness, it will be negatived in convention. If salutary why should it not be adopted? That the senate of Pennsylvania should not have a constitution analagous to Massachusetts, is a question hard to be solved. We however would not wish to judge on the important subject; we recommend moderation to the parties.—The character of governor M'Kean we venerate for his former adherence to just principles, and we hope that no improper measure will be taken to displace him from his present station. We also respect his opponents, and in this case, as in all others, when difference of opinion arises, we hope a fair, dispassionate candid and deliberate decision will reconcile those who are now at variance. The friends to amendments to the constitution, we trust will not refine so far on theory, as to render their system a nullity in practice. The stability of a constitution depends on the practicability of its administration, as all visionary projects, however pleasing on paper, will fail in their salutary operation. May the good sense of the citizens of Pennsylvania, prove to the world that the people can govern themselves.

A letter from Jonathan Cowdery, Esq. surgeon of the late frigate Philadelphia, now a captive in Tripoli, to Dr. Mitchill, dated 24th November, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,

"I hope you will excuse me for the liberty I take in suggesting to you a few remarks which have occurred since my captivity. The Bashaw has taken me from the prison where my fellow officers are confined, and ordered me to attend his sick slaves, who are principally Neapolitans, negroes, and our unfortunate crew. Some of the latter I saw this morning chained to a cart loaded with stones, which they were dragging through the town to repair the fortifications They complain much of hunger, cold, hard labor and the lash of the whip. I confess I never saw any thing that wounded my feelings equal to the sight of those poor fellows. I have liberty to walk in the town, but am attended by a Turk, who is loaded with weapons of war. I am not allowed to visit any of the fortifications, nor any of the foreign consuls. Captain Bainbridge's endeavors to relieve the wants of his crew, are often countermanded by our new masters. Five of our countrymen have turned Turks, and five have paid their last debt to nature. Diarrhœa and dysentery have often appeared among our crew, but on a free use of Carbonate of Sada (Natron) which is found in abundance in this country, and often white-washing the walls of the prison with lime where they sleep, it soon disappears. Our crew are now very healthy.

During the several attacks upon this town by our squadron under the command of commodore Preble, many Turks were killed and wounded, and several men much burnt by the explosion of their own powder. I had an opportunity of seeing their method of curing burns in particular, many of which extended over the whole body. The Bashaw has all his wounded brought into an apartment in the castle, where he visits them and makes them a present of 10 dollars each. He then orders his surgeons and Mamelukes to dress their wounds; he often assists with his own hands. The Mamelukes are his body guards; the Marabouts are employed to expel evil spirits, and make intercession with Mahomet their prophet, for their recovery. Those that were burnt, were first annointed with honey, carefully preserving the skin as much as possible, and keeping the parts exposed to the air. They then sprinkle the ulcerated parts, if any, with a fine powder of white lead, (Ceruse)—this is repeated at short intervals, until a scab is formed, that is carefully preserved until a cure is accomplished, which is remarkably soon.

"I hope and expect that in due time my country will honorably, and to the astonishment of barbarians and tyrants, liberate us from the chains of slavery, and restore us to our native land, that happy land, the thoughts of which is a healing balm to our souls in this miserable bondage."

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act to relieve him from debts which he finds himself wholly unable to pay.

BENJAMIN WAILES.

Somerset county, August 6, 1806. 6

From the Republican Advocate.

FARMERS' BANK.

Recent circumstances speak a language with respect to the influence of the banks of Baltimore, that ought to alarm and *rouse* the indignant feelings of every friend to the agricultural and mechanical interests of Maryland: and when once roused, those feelings ought not to be suffered to allay until some very strong and decided measure has been adopted to restrain within its proper channel, that torrent of influence, which, originating with the money dealers at Baltimore, threatens to sweep before it the power and wealth of the whole state. Concentring within itself an active bank capital of at least five millions of dollars real, and an artificial one of perhaps twice the amount, the city of Baltimore holds all the counties of the state tributary: and so scrupulous and nice are the men who have the direction of this prodigious pecuniary engine, that no one residing without *their* city sphere, although he be as rich as Crœsus, and offer unexceptionable security, can have access to a cent of all those dollars, however much he may stand in need of it. To be a *countryman* and a *farmer*, is at all times sufficient to insure a man the refusal of a loan from the city banks, and whilst the *shavers of notes* and *speculators in produce* are *favored* by the presidents and directors of the banks with just what sums they choose to call for, and that perhaps only for usurious purposes and on the most slender security, the honest, independent and wealthy landholder and farmer, (who wants a little ready money to suit his convenience,) is refused to be admitted to a share of the advantages to be derived from a temporary loan.

It was such conduct that gave birth to the idea of the *Farmers Bank* This last was truly intended to be a sincere friend to the farming and landed, as well as the mechanical interests of Maryland. The banks of Baltimore, however, thro' the medium of their sagacious directors, perceived in the *Farmer's Bank* an institution hostile to their own local views; and when the books came to be opened on the 16th instant for the sale of shares there, the alarm-word is said to have been thus give—*Whosoever purchases stock in the Farmer's Bank must expect no favors from the Baltimore Banks.*—This BROAD HINT, it seems, was sufficient: It paralyzed nearly the aggregate population of the city, from the wholesale merchant to the draymen and porters. A few individuals only, out of so large a number of people as Baltimore contains, could be found to subscribe for shares; and they did not take a great number. Another mode of operation was adopted with respect to the counties, which the bankers and speculators could not immediately intimidate by threats. A swarm of clerks and collectors were hurried into the country to *dun* those who owed money in the city. This was the case with respect to Frederick county On the day the books were opened, and on that which preceded it, an uncommon number of these *duns* were very pressing in this and some adjacent towns. Some persons may imagine that this was an accidental circumstance; but those who are acquainted with the calculating policy of the Baltimore bank-men, shavers and speculators, will not credit the suggestion. To the credit of Frederick county, however, let it be remembered, that notwithstanding the *dunning scheme*, upwards of four hundred shares were subscribed for; which shews clearly that this section of the state is not completely under the Baltimore bank influence, and that if the monopolizing springs of that city is to be checked at all, it is the wealth and independence of Frederick county that will be able to withstand her arts and wiles with the greatest effect.

This ungenerous deportment towards the Farmers Bank at the moment of its birth, is dishonourable and truly mean.—The intended institution ought, at least, to have had a fair chance, and if the banks of Baltimore did not encourage they should not have interfered to prevent subscriptitions of the stock being made. Even the presses were muzzled: Those Gazettes which had teemed with recommendations and encomiums when the Union Bank was in agitation, were, on this occasion, as silent as the grave. Bank influence at Baltimore, I apprehend, has more control over the press than a sedition law.

But is not this unmanly hostility on the part of the Baltimore Banks a strong evidence of the utility of a Farmers Bank? Did not the stockjobbing gentry of Baltimore espy something like danger & ruin to their shaving and speculating schemes if the latter went into operation? Did not the merchants fear that the Farmer's Bank would place the cultivators of the soil and country store-keepers too much out of their reach? The proper answers to these interrogatories will furnish a solution of the reasons for the conduct of the Baltimoreans towards a monied institution which was to be free from their controul.

On the contrary, let it be asked, that if the Baltimore Bank-men had verily believed that the Farmers' Bank would not have injured their stockjobbing and speculating schemes, but would have proved a weak and insufficient establishment, they would have aided at its inf[illegible] The answer must be plain to every man of common sense.

The contemplation of the monopolizing spirit of the principal commercial mart of Maryland, fills the mind with dark and gloomy apprehensions for the future independence and welfare of our state. If at this early day Baltimore is enabled, by direct and indirect means to give life to, or destroy whatever her inordinately wealthy citizens may conceive to be proper or improper, the period may come when our very laws shall be subjected to the same control; and the nineteen counties of the state become the lowly vassals and humble dependents of the corrupt and corrupting mistress of their destiny. It is not long since one of the Baltimore newspapers, speaking of the choice of managers of the turnpike road, had the impertinent audacity to avow, as that city had been the means of the shares being purchased, she ought to elect whom she pleased for managers. Sentiments like this loudly proclaim the necessity of a country Bank If money is to confer right, freedom and equality are a despicable farce.

To conclude, it is time for the legislature of Maryland to set its face against the encroaching influence of Baltimore. Favors should be granted to that city with a sparing hand until her citizens learn to treat the agricultural interest with more liberality; and until the good of the whole community, and not the little self-interested projects of a set of sharping speculators and shavers shall become their objects of pursuit.

AGRICULTURAL.

A method to prevent smut damaging wheat, with some remarks on the culture of the same

I have found that three pecks of seed is sufficient for one acre of ground of all kinds of soil and strength; if more be sown on the acre, the stalks of a great number of them will not grow to the proper height, the ear to its proper size, nor kernel to its full bigness, and the weight will be from 2 to 5 pounds less in the bushel.

I am sensible many farmers will oppose this practice—but they will see the utility of it if they will try it; for it is certain that land will bear about the same quantity yearly, and if in straw, then the kernels must be fewer and smaller.

There is another particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is, in cutting their Wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is almost the only reason of the Smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I bought my seed; from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour.—About thirty years since I bought a crop on the ground: it proved to be very smutty: nearly one 8th. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour; accordingly I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked under the sheaf.—When I thrashed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, have found the same good effect. Wheat that is harvested after this manner will be as good for seed as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding there is a great loss: but they are mistaken; there is greater loss in threshing wheat that is harvested before it is dry than is wasted in harvesting when it is over dry (so termed.) If there is any smut in wheat that sw ats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects a great quantity of green weeds, &c. which before it is dry is put into the mow or stack, and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the steam thro' the whole mow or stack. Besides, the cradle cuts off that, which if left standing would entich the ground.

I have but little expectation that these remarks will at persent answer my honest intentions; for we find that education and tradition have so bound down people, that there is no moving them, let their principles or practice be ever so absurd.—But as interest is the great spring in all our actions, I hope some will be induced to pay attention to the experiments made forty years by a

FARMER.

Captain Robinson from Digby, informs, that on the 13th inst. the schr. Argo, Harris, arrived there from Antigua, in distress; that she sailed in company with the homeward bound Antigua fleet, consisting of about 30 sail, and that the next day after sailing, the whole fleet was captured by 4 frigates detached from the combined French and Spanish fleets, and were all burnt. The schooner Argo was bound to New-York, but having been robbed by the frigates of most of her cargo, and nearly the whole of her provisions and two of her seamen, after 4 days detention, they released her on account of her having an American sea letter. The frigates then stood off to N. E.