best hope ?" Would they not represent, any order of our goverement, to redress an injury by the exercise of force, as the most wicked of all acts ? Let them answer, if they can, are the British so cowardly and so base as to assail us, because they know we have no navy?

And if the British insults call for the exercise of our power, is it not as just to retaliate in one way as well as another?

And if this is granted, why was the non-importation act resisted.

But there is no hope for candid reply —their hostility is to our form of government—all affection is for Britain, and our government will never be free from abuse and persecution, whilst it refuses to uphold the declining cause of British domination.

From the Baltimore American.

NEW-ORLEANS, APRIL 17, 1807.

SIR,

I have just seen General Adair's appeal of the 4th of March, which is not unanswerable, and will be noticed in due season : In the mean time have the goodness to publish the enclosed extract from the Telegraph of this city. Let the reader understand that the general arrived here on the 14th of January ; that Mr. Ralston's communication was made to Doctor Carmichael on the 12th of the same month, and that the distance between the two places is more than two hundred miles : combine to these stubborn facts the report of Doctor Claiborne, and it will puzzle the general to explain away the real motives of his circuitous route and unexpected visit to this city.

When the delusions of the moment are dissipated when passion has subsided, when reason and justice have resumed their empire, and all the documents and facts I possess are exposed to the public—the citizens of my country will be taught how to respect the calumnies by which I am assailed, and to estimate my honour, my fidelity and my services to the state. In the mean time I brand with falsehood, whatever may be uttered to prejudice my integrity, by col. Burr, his coadjutor, or their numerous and powerful associates. My conduct has always defied enquiry—Let it be tested by fair investigation.

JAMES WILKINSON.

To the Printer of the American.

From the Telegraphe of April 7.

MR. BELLEURGY.

Sir—be pleased to assure the public, that the substance of the letter imputed to general Adair, and said to be addressed to the Kentucky delegation in congress, presents a vile and an infamous breach of truth and honour, unworthy even a conspirator : unless indeed the example of Mr. Burr and his friends may sanction falsehood and give repute to calumny. This patriot general assured an officer the night after he was arrested, that he "had came hither to meet a couple of boats loaded with provisions, which he expected down the river;" and now we find he had repelled the treasonable proffers of gen. Wilkinson, and turned land-jobber.—Reader! cast your eyes over the following documents, you will find an answer to the declarations of the innocent, virtuous and injured general, and the apologies of his friends, his numerous friends in this city and elsewhere.

VERITAS.

April 6, 1807.

New-Orleans, March 17, 1807.

GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON.

SIR,

In compliance to your request of yesterday, relative to the period of general John Adair's arrival and departure from the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and the conversation that passed between us, whilst there, I hasten to make the following statement, which I believe to be a correct one : General John Adair and Col. Burr arrived at Nashville about the middle of December last, from Kentucky, I know not whether they came together, they lodged at the same house, and occupied, I understood, one room. They left Nashville in a few days of each other, gen. Adair by land and Col. Burr by water. From a previous conversation with Adair, an impression was made on my mind, that he had either returned to Kentucky, or had gone to visit the tract of country lately ceded to the U. States by the Chickasaw Indians, on the waters of Duck River, having expressed a determination of making a purchase in that quarter, if the lands answered the description.

He mentioned his intention of visiting New Orleans in the course of three weeks from the time of his arrival in Nashville, and that he would be happy if I could be ready to accompany him I heard no more of the general for a week, when I was informed by a gentleman from Natchez, that he had met him and his servant in the Chickasaw nation travelling with great rapidity, in a direction to the Mississippi territory.—His business in this quarter I know not. I believe the above to be all that passed between us.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOS. A. CLAIBORNE.

His Excellency Gen. Wilkinson.

County of Orleans, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, *Doctor John T. Carmichael*, who on his solemn oath declares, that on the evening of the 11th of January inst. a Mr. Ralston and a Mr. Floyd, the son of capt. Floyd of Louisville, Kentucky, called at the house of this deponent, spent the evening and breakfasted with him the next day ; that the conversation during the evening and the morning generally related to the various opinions in circulation respecting col. Burr, and the situation of this country ; that after breakfast Mr. Ralston opened his business with this deponent, stating that he had descended the Mississippi as far as New Madrid in company with col. Burr, where he left him ; that gen. Adair had gone to New-Orleans by a circuitous route, and that his intention was to communicate with gen. Wilkinson, and return so as to meet them at my house about that time if possible ; that it was an object with them to ascertain the exact situation of the fort at Baton Rogue, the state of the works, the number of men, its weak situation ; and that Fort Adams was also a place of some consequence, they enquired what United States troops were there, and who commanded them ; where the Gun Boats were, and who individually commanded them ; who was the commanding officer of the Marines. All these questions were answered by this deponent as far as he had been acquainted with them. The said Ralston and Floyd then proposed to this deponent to visit Baton Rouge, to ascertain the exact situation of that fort, but declined when the orders of col. Grand Pree were stated, and the difficulty attending such an enterprise Mr. Ralston informed this deponent that col. Burr was to be on the 12th day of January inst. at Bayou Pierre, where he was to wait for his reinforcement, and to receive his information from his agents who were circulated through the country at that time ! that the first object of col. Burr was to take Baton Rouge, where he was to raise his standard, and to make his communication to the government of the United States, where he was to be joined by the men already engaged, to the amount of ten thousand if necessary : that the number of men at present with col. Burr did not exceed one hundred and fifty, but colonel Burr's arrangements were so made, that the men already engaged in Kentucky and Tennessee should join without shew, so that no possible alarm or suspicion on the part of the general government might take place before he had left the territory and taken possession of Baton Rouge. Mr. Ralston farther stated to this deponent, that it was not the intention of col. Burr to promote and make a separation of the union, but to act against the Spanish government, and mentioned the intended expedition against *Mexico*. —When this deponent mentioned the name of capt. Shaw, Mr. Ralston observed, that if he was one of the Mediterranean officers he was friendly to their measures—that it was well understood that a large proportion of the officers of the army and Mediterranean officers were already engaged in their interests Mr. Ralston expressed great surprise at the conduct of gen. Wilkinson in arresting certain characters, Swartwout, Ogden, Bollman and Alexander, and repeatedly asked this deponent what he thought of the conduct of general Wilkinson, and whether he believed he had deserted the interest of the party, or was it only to cover his greater objects. This deponent further declares that Mr. Ralston and Floyd visited Fort Adams on the evening of the 12th of January instant, between sun-set and dark, and that he observed them to walk round the said Fort.

(Signed)
JOHN F. CARMICHAEL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 18th day of January, 1807.
(Signed.
B. CENAS,
Justice of the Peace.

I certify that on or about the 25th January, 1807, in conversation with General Adair (a prisoner of the United States then in my charge) he observed that if he had been permitted to have remained 48 hours in New-Orleans, unmolested, it would not have been in the power of gen. Wilkinsen to have arrested him, that he believed he had more friends in New-Orleans than the General, and if he had known or thought the General would have arrested him, he would have brought with him his equipage for his protection. He further observed that as the General had arrested him without authority, that he would take *Indian Satisfaction* from him, made use of many threats, and swore he would take the life of the General the first opportunity. (Signed) J. S. SMITH,
Lieut. Artillerists.

Personally appeared before me this 24th March, 1807, James S. Smith, Lieutenant in the army of the United States, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth declare the above statement to be true.

Sworn this 24th March 1807.
(Signed)
DOM : A. HALL,
District Judge of the U. States for the Orleans District.

FEDERALISM UNMASKED.

From the Columbian Gazette.

Since the *meaning* of the extract from the letter of Gaylord Griswold is doubted by some persons, and since his *oath* possibly may mislead others, in their conceptions of the same, I will add the two paragraphs which precede the extract—they are as follows :—

"You do me great honor in compliments—your caution against young members speaking too much is surely just, but not applicable to *me*. I have been very silent as you no doubt may have seen notel by the Utica democratic paper—in that paper great inquiry was made—I was presumed lost, by not appearing in the paper in the debates.

"The federal party take very little part in the debates. We leave them to manage their affairs in their own way, and you may depend upon it they manage bad enough—all want the honor of speaking and governing—they quarrel, scold and almost fight—nothing prevents their fighing but want of courage.

"The movements of *Burr* disturb the quiet of *their souls*—he will shake the very centre of their *conclave*. You may rest assured my good fellow, that if our friends but *play true*, *Burr* will chastise these usurpers of power with a rod they deserve—he is no more one of their party, though for *certain purposes* must so appear—*rely upon this as true*. He is the only person who can chastise these fellows—and POLICY DICTATES OUR UNITY TO GIVE HIM A SUPPORT—ALL OUR FEDERAL FRIENDS now in this city have the same opinion—*all the judges of the supreme court are united with us in this opinion*. It is a matter of great surprise among our federal friends here how Hamilton can take so *imprudent* a part. Report says that H—n made a long speech in *favour* of LANSING and *against* BURR—ALL OUR FEDERAL FRIENDS now in this city are looking up with anxiety to the election in New York : their ONLY HOPES are founded on the SUCCESS OF BURR—tho' this should not be known to any but *real friends*. What have we to expect from Lansing—he is nominated by Clinton and Spencer and their creatures—he must and will be [illegible] The old governor is to be vice president & all will be united to the great mammoth of democracy by ties too strong to be broken. We can do nothing of ourselves against the mighty torrent—*shall we not then rather join the enemy of our enemy than the enemy of Burr and us both ? Think well of this question ! ! !*

"G. GRISWOLD."

The *affidavit* of Mr. Griswold upon the subject of the above extract is as follows :

"*Herkimer county, ss.*

"Gaylord Griswold of the town and county of Herkimer, being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, that he never had any knowledge whatsoever of any PLOT OR PLOTS, *combination or combinations*, between the *federalists* of this state or any other state in the union, and *Aaron Burr*, hostile to the constitution or government of the United States, or this state. Neither does he know or has he at any time known of any combination or arrangement between the *federalists* and said *Burr*, for any purpose whatsoever.

"GAYLORD GRISWOLD."

Sworn the 25th day of April, 1807, before me *Walter Fish*, justice of the peace

Here, fellow citizens, you have fully in view two productions of *Gaylord Griswold*—judge of their consistency and inconsistency—read the *letter* and then read the *oath*. If *Gaylord Griswold* was vile enough, while he was the representative of a free people, to *write such* a letter, whether the contents of it were true or false, he certainly would be vile enough to *swear* to the contents of his affidavit ! Then let the world judge whether his affidavit helps him, yea or not. Let the world then judge between him and me—whether he was most guilty in *writing* the letter, or I in *publishing* the same ?

As to the letter I wrote to him, it was in answer to one he had first written to me ; which, however, was little more than a cover to his maiden speech in congress. I then considered it, on his part, as fishing for a compliment—civility demanded that I should return the compliment, which I did accordingly, as in my letter which he has published. I was then a federalist, and can say as Paul said, "I was zealous towards God as ye are all this day, I persecuted this way," &c. until the receipt of this letter —I then halted—it contained, to my understanding, PLOTS, too gross to be countenanced.

I frankly acknowlege, from having read for the most part federal newspapers, I had entertained very unfavourable sentiments towards governor Clinton, and also towards judge Spencer. But upon a close investigation into the charges brought by the federalists against those two gentlemen, I found them to be without foundation and totally false. I now have an exalted, a reverential opinion of governor Clinton, and view him justly entitled to the high station he now fills. Judge Spencer is, not only in my opinion, but in the opinion of every man who speaks of him, a most able judge ; he acquits himself with honor equal to any judge who has graced the bench of our supreme court—he not only merits my esteem but has it in a superlative degree.

As to Mr. Ford's affidavit, I wholly deny the truth of it : and I will venture to affirm that there is not the solitary instance of another man in the world, who will say that I ever advocated the election of Burr. My nearest neighbors and acquaintance bear me witness, that I never advocated his election ; if ever I mentioned such a thing it has totally escaped my recollection. By Mr. Ford's affidavit, it would appear I had been the first projector of the whole plot ! ! This is swearing too much. No man will believe that this combination originated with me. To plot a scheme like this, requires the cunning of a Burr ; and to propagate and prosecute it, requires the depravity of a Griswold.

J. HATHEWAY.

Rome, May 2, 1807.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

We are informed by a gentleman from New Orleans that a short time previous to his departure, major Sparks who had been ordered by general Wilkinson to proceed with a detachment of the army to reinforce the garrison at Fort Stoddert and Fort Stephens in the Mississippi territory, returned to that city in consequence of the refusal of the Spanish commandant at the mouth of the Mobile to permit him to pass with the force under his command. Major Sparks having left the detachment on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain had himself proceeded to head-quarters for further orders ; and upon his arrival was directed to recall the whole of his force. The general at the same time declaring that he had then an opportunity of repelling the charges of his being a pensioner of the Spanish government, were he to consult his private interests in preference to the welfare of his country. Yielding, however, to the dictates of his patriotism, he had, with a magnanimity for which he took praise to himself, recalled the reinforcements destined for the posts at the head of the Mobille, and prevented his government from being immediately involved in the horrors of warfare.

Captain Shepherd, of the brig Ceres, from Guadaloupe, informs that the day before he sailed a British vessel from England, bound to Cape Francois, with a cargo of 200,000 dollars value, was brought into Point Petre by a French privateer.

A passenger in the same vessel informs that a vessel arrived there from St. Thomas the day before he sailed, with intelligence that a French squadron out of Rochefort had taken the Cape of Good Hope.

A letter, received at Baltimore from New Orleans, gives the following as the substance of Burr's farewell address to his companions : "My plans, fellow citizens, are delayed, not destroyed. It is not in my power to reward as I could wish at this moment ; my bills being protested, and myself persecuted, because as not understanding my views ; but I have much property to divide among you, and I advise you not to separate, but to adhere to each other. If you desire Wachita lands I leave a power of attorney for the conveyance to you ; for be assured our project will be hereafter *better understood* and must *finally succeed*."

KNOXVILLE, April 25.

The number of persons migrating to this state during the last four weeks is estimated at two hundred souls per day. The streets of this town are frequently crowded with the carriages, carts, and waggons of moving families. While the great demand for provisions has considerably raised the price. Corn, which was heretofore a drug at 25 is now scarce at 50 cents per bushell, and we are informed that at some places on the road from this to Mero district, it has sold as high as a dollar and dollar and a half.—A greater price is yet expected.

For sale,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by estimation Two Hundred and Forty Acres, beautifully situated on Chester River, about eight miles from Chester-Town. The land is well improved, and the buildings on it are convenient and in good repair. Any person inclining to purchase the above property, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

JONATHAN HARRIS.

Near Chester-town, June 2, 1807. 4

Land for Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the twenty-sixth of June, instant, at Peter Shelcutt's Tavern, at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, the following LOTS or parcels of LAND, viz.

LOT No. 1. Part of a tract called *Church Grove*, (formerly Squire's Chance) containing about 260 acres of excellent land, handsomely timbered and conveniently situated in every respect.

No. 2. Part of the same tract, and adjoining No. 1, and lands of Messrs. Mitchell Russum and Anthony Whitely. It contains upwards of 300 acres : one hundred and twenty of which are clear, and favorable to the cultivation and growth of wheat and Indian corn. The remainder clothed with wood and well timbered.

No. 6. Part of the same tract, and adjoining lands of Messrs. James Andrew, Henry Corkin and David Sisk, and at present in the tenure of B. Whitely. It contains about 300 acres, the cleared part of which is new and in high health. The rest in woods, with a large proportion of good timber.

No. 8. Part of ditto, contains about 36 acres, and lies contiguous to and interlocked with Mr. David Sisk's dwelling plantation. It has a proportion of woodland.

No. 3. Part of a tract called *Littleton's Friendship* ; contains about 38 acres, is high and healthy with a good proportion of woodland and timber ; and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dekar Thompson and Thomas Connelly.

No. 4. A woodland lot, part of the above tract ; contains about 186 acres, two thirds of which is large white and red oak timber ; and bounds on the main road leading from Hunting Creek church to Greensborough, It lies adjoining lands of Messrs. R. Willis, R. Andrew, and the late Covey and Eaton, deceased. Pipe, hogshead, barrel staves and heading ; plank, knees, and other timber for ship building may be got in vast quantities on this lot, and conveniently exported to market ; which, connected with the enhanced price & great demand for the above articles in Baltimore, must make it as desirable as profitable a purchase to an industrious man.

No. 6. Part of the same, contains about 80 acres, a few of which are cleared, with a small tenement ; the rest in wood.

A more particular description of the above lands is thought unnecessary, as purchasers will not only view them previously, but are invited to call on Anthony Whitely, near Hunting Creek, who will shew the same.

The above lands are ordered to be sold by the chancellor. and according to his decree the payments will be in different instalments as the purchasers and trustee may agree.

The conditions will be more fully made known, and plots of the different lots shewn on the day of sale.

WILLIAM R. STUART.

Queen Ann's county, Maryland, June 2, 1807. } 4

Notice.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons concerned, that the Books of *Philemon Willis*, Esquire, late Sheriff of Talbot county, are now in his hands for collection. He solicits all persons who are in arrears for officers fees due upon those books, to make speedy payment, as he will be obliged to proceed according to law against those who neglect to discharge their accounts.

The subscriber desires to correct a mistake which he finds many persons to be under with respect to officers fees put into his hands for collection in the present year, *that they are not due till August* —he assures every person who may be under this misapprehension, that they are *now due*, although he is restrained by law from *executing* them before the month of August, and he most earnestly wishes that such ready payment may be made as will save him from the disagreeable necessity of enforcing it by execution.

SAML. THOMAS, Shff. T. C.

Easton Point, June 2, 1807. 3

To the Public.

THE subscriber gratefully returns his thanks to his customers and the public in general for their encouragement since he commenced running his Schooner from Miles and Wye Rivers to Baltimore, and flatters himself that he will receive a portion of the public patronage, as she is an excellent vessel of eleven or twelve hundred bushels burthen. She will continue to run from the aforesaid places, and as he will constantly attend to the vessel himself, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction. Any orders left at Mr. Edward Roberts's, or Mr. William Dixon's, will be punctually attended to, by

SAML. T. FAIRBANKS.

June 2, 1807. 3

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of *Daniel M'Ginnis*, of Queen-Ann's county, state of Maryland—All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise be barred by law from any benefit of said estate—And those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against agreeably to law. Given under my hand this 28th day of May, 1807.

MARY M'GINNIS,

Admr'x of Daniel M'Ginnis, dec'd. 3q