FLAX & SALT.

Just Received, and for Sale, 2000 wt. long Flax, first chop, reared west of the Alleghany mountain. ON HAND,

200 bushels salt. A good assortment of

Groceries & Leather. D. &. G. HUMPHREYS.

WANTED,

Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1812.

A steady sober wagoner. One with a small family would be preferred .-Apply to the subscriber near Charles

JAMES ANDERSON. February 14, 1812.

JANE WOODS.

Besides a very complete assortment of genuine MEDICINES, has the following articles for sale :

Shell bark hickory nuts, English walnuts, Soft shell'd almonds, Crackers, and tamarinds, Fresh muscatell and bloom raisins, Havanah segars, First quality rappee snuff,

Ink powder, Durable lok. Best English gilt letter paper, Elegant rose soap, and wash balls,

Cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, Glue of the best quality, And a general assortment of confec-

Charles-Town, Feb. 14, 1812. 30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro man named WAT, about 37 years of age, about 6 feet high, a little pitted with the small pox, a scar on one of his cheeks, and has a smiling | ginia - in fine, it will contain miscell-neous countenance when spoken to. He has for insertion in a literary journal; and to

been gone a considerable time, and is the votaries of the Muse, and levers of Asupposed to be lurking in Jefferson necdote, the Editor promises, that an county, Va. The above reward will ample share of his attention shall not be be paid for apprehending and securing to the favor and patronage of the public, said negro in jail within one month he submits the following from this date, and twenty dollars if CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION: taken after that time, and all reason. I. "THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE and LIable charges if brought to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS CARTER. February 14, 1812.

Reed Making.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, opposite the dwelling of John Baker, Esqr. where those who wish to encourage him can be supplied with Reeds of all descriptions, and of the best quality, on the shortest notice.

JAMES WHITE. January 25, 1812.

PROSPECTUS

A Monthly Magazine

LITERARY JOURNAL;

To be printed and published in Winchester, Va. under the direction of JOHN HEISKELL.

MONTESQUIEU, who may be justly considered a master in the science of Po LITICAL ECONOMY, has wisely remarked, that free governments, to be durable, must have their foundation laid in the WISDOM & VIRTUE of the governed. The history of free governments, both ancient and modern, (if any have existed to which that character could be fairly attributed) farnish conclusive evidence to the truth of that great writer's position. It is a painful reflection that REPUBLICS have been ephemeral and short lived. The proud structures of Grecian and Roman liberty, whose apparent strength gave promise of Millenial duration, might still have remained the wonder and admiration of the world, had not the dissemination of useful knowledge, and the practice of VIRTUE, given place to the eternal round of gaudy and enervating games and exhibitions, devised and multiplied by ambitious men for their destruction. Every effort, therefore, calculated to diffuse useful knowledge, mend the heart, and inculcate principles of sound morality, under a government proudly pre-eminent in the scale of REPUBLICS, such as the wisdom of our fore fathers established for the people of the UNITED STATES, may be considered a key-stone in the arch of our political fabrick, and may justly claim the patrenage of all who participate in its inestimable blessings. It may be safely asmathe surest barrier to the design our free government, is to keep ple virtuous and sufficiently enlight.

ed to know and appreciate their own rights; -And until a national system of eso e sential to the preservation of our go-vernment, in its pristine purity, can be effeeted in no way so extensively, as through nomy of every class in society, and, in size an I extent, to the leisure of every man, hatever may be his pursuits. Publications for the happiness and welfare of our country, if every town and village contained the domestic politics of our country too often the theme of party violence, rancour and

In Virginia, it is to be lamented, not a ciples, is to be found; while every insigniicant village affords at least one gazette, devoted to the discussion of topics calculated to arouse all the turbulent passions of the human heart - A periodical work will be published in Winchester, as soon as sufficient patronage is extended to the undertaking, to be entitled "THE MONTH-LY MAGAZINE AND LITERARY JOURNAL." This work will be made, as Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff, far as is practicable, a repository for use-FUL KNOWLEDGE, calculated to instruct and amuse its patrons. To effect this object, all the distinquished periodical publica-tions, both Foreign and Domestic, within the reach of the Editor, will be procured, from which it will be his unceasing licitude, assisted by literary friends, who have kindly promised their aid, to make Ans seed, Noyo and other cordials, avoiding all subjects calculated to excite passion, arouse intemperate controversy, and particularly avoiding DOMESTIC-POLI-TICS. Much original matter cannot be seized with pleasure, to present to the patrons of the work, original communications upon Agriculture, or subjects connected therewith, whenever the facts they contain promise to be useful. Selections will be industriously made from foreign and domestic publications on the culture of the soil .- Agriculture being the basis of our national prosperity, this subject will engage the particular attention of the Editor. This work will also be made the reposiarticles relating to EVERY subject proper

TERARY JOURNAL" will be published on

the first of every Month, with a small paper.) Its EXECUTION shall be inferi-

ceipt of the first number, the remainder at the commencement of the second half

III. The numbers will be so arranged as title page and index will be given with IV. No Subscription to be discontinued ex-

cept at the end of the year, and on payment of what then may be due, V. Those persons who may procure te subscribers and become accountable for

the payment, will be entitled to one copy. o any part of the State, at fifty cents per annum, or to any part of the United States at seventy five cents. Its publication will commence the first of April, if three hundred subscribers shall then have been ob-

17 Subscribers received to the above work at the Office of the Farmer's Reposi-

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my plantation, lying in Berkeley county, Virginia, containing 240 acres - about 150 acres cleared and under good fence; about 25 acres of good meadow, and nearly as much more may be made. The improvements are a good stone dwelling house completely finished, a complete stone distillery as any in the county, two log | cheap. barns, and other necessary out buildings, a good orchard, and several never failing springs. As it is presumed that no person will purchase without previously viewing the premises, a further description is thought unnecessa-

Also, a Lot of ground in Middletown, on which are erected a stone distillery, a good dwelling house and stable. It is also well situated for a tan yard or brewery. Any person wishing to purchase either or both, will apply to the subscriber, near Middletown, Virginia. NATHAN BULL.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

January 31, 1812.

30 Dollars Reward.

ducation be adopted, and carried into exenear Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the night of the 15th instant, ber, living in Charlestown, a dark ban a negro boy named GEORGE, aged mure, rather more than 14 hands high feeted in no way so extensively, as through the inedium of periodical publications; eminches high, square built and somewhat to both sides of her neck, no brand related to promote virtue and enlarge the un- bow legged, has had a part of one collected, and not shod, a small white joining it chopped off with an axe, has short rump, and a small lump on her lost two or three of his upper front back occasioned by the hinder part of of the foregoing description, cannot be too teeth, which perceivably affects his the saddle. Whoever brings her home, speech, and has a scar on his chin. He or informs me where she is, so that I had on a new drab coloured homemade get her again, shall have the above reone of these pure fountains of instruction, cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat, ward, and all reasonable charges. to the exclusion of gazettes, which make | yarn stockings, & coarse strong shoes : his other clothing not particularly recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend solitary journal, conducted upon these prin- said negro and bring him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges.

M. RANSON. January 31, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1811.

William Slaughter and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant William Slaughter not having entered his appearance. and given security according to the act judicious selections-carefully of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of. this commonwealth: On the motion of promised-every occasion, however, will the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plain- | given security according to the act of tiff, and that a copy of this order be assembly and the rules of this court, forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Re- | and it appearing to the satisfaction of pository for two months successively, the court that he is not an inhabitant of and posted at the door of the court this commonwealth: On the motion of house of said county: And it is further the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is orderordered that the Defendant Briscoe be | ed that the said Defendant do appear restrained from paying, conveying here on the fourth Monday in March away, or secreting the debts by him | next, and answer the bill of the Plainowing to, or the effects in his hands of tiff; and that a copy of this order he the Defendant William Slaughter, un- forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Retil the further order of this court.

> A copy. Teste, GEQ. HITE, Clk.

Dissolution of Partner-

THE Co-Partnership which existed in Shepherd's-Town, under NEW TYPE, and on paper not inferior to the firm of James S. Lane, Brother & the Port Folio—Each number shall contain sixty four octavo pages (royal size | this day. All those that are in arrears or to no other periodical publication in to Jame and John Lane, or James S. Lane, Brother & Co. are earnestly re-II. The price per Annum will be Foun quested to pay their respective Ba-DOLLARS, payable, one half on the re- lances to James S. Lane, on or before the first day of March next, as it is indispensably necessary the business should be closed as speedily as possible. to form two volumes in each year, and a We confidently hope, all will evince a willingness to comply with this reasonable request, and come forward and settle, without giving the trouble of calling or sending to them.

JAMES S. LANE, JOHN N. LANE. P. S. Sheriffs, Constables, and Executors of estates, will please also attend to the above.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 1, 1812. JAMES S. LANE,

D ESPECTFULLY informs the K friends and customers of the late concern of James S. Lane, Brother and Co. and the public in general, that the business will be continued (as extensively as ever) at that well known old stand by the Market-House, where he shall fell pleasure in serving them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the very lowest possible terms. He wishes to reduce the present stock of Goods on hands, and is now selling many articles remarkably

HE NOW HAS READY FOR SALE, Clover and Hemp Seed,

English and country Steel, of the best Wrought and Cut Nails, of all sizes, Leather of all kinds, and of the best

Cotton Yarn, (Chain and Filling,) Homemade Tow Linen,

Long Flax, & Fine Shoe Thread, &c. P. S. He buys all kinds of Hides, Skins, Tanner's Bark, and Country Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 31, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night his great toes and the toe ad- spot on her forehead, long back and

Vol. IV.]

neir advertisements.

ons, viz.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSI-

TORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to

paid at the time of subscribing, and one

at the expiration of the year. No paper

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a

subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for

will receive a reduction of one fourth on

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1812.

town, in the state of Maryland, on

the 2d of September, 1811, and con-

CHARGE I.

also on account of the said pension.

quare, will be inserted four weeks to hon-

TH. SMALLWOOD,

BOATING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he continues to boat flour from Keeptrist Furnace to Georgetown and

He requests all persons having claims against the late firm of James and R. I. W. Conn, to bring them in for settlement, and those indebted to make payment as speedily as possible. JAMES CONN.

January 31, 1812. Jefferson County, to wit.

William Bond, Plaintiff. Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe,

January Court, 1812.

Defendants. while in the military service, and hold-IN. CHANCERY. THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe ral in the army of the United States, not having entered his appearance and did corruptly stipulate to receive, and, by virtue of such stipulation, did actupository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: and it is further ordered that the Defendant John Brisofficer and a citizen. coe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the Defend-ant Hezekiah Briscoe, or which may Joseph Ballinger, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James

ther order of this court. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

come into his hands as administrator of

John M'Millian, dec'd, until the fur-

Weems' ditto;

Hymn Books,

Chase's Trial,

Sacred Extracts,

Josephus, 6 vols.

Arithmetics.

Bibles and Testaments,

Harrison's & Mutray's Grammars,

Mavor's, Dilworth's, and Universal

Spelling Books, Gough's, Walch's and Dilworth's

A GOMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS.

Letter Paper _ No. 1 & 2 Foolscap.

Lead Pencils and India Rubber.

Quills, Wafers, &c. &c.

Thompson's Seasons,

Philadelphia Primers,

JUST RECEIVED ND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE

FARMER'S REPOSITORY, A VARIETY OF

BOOKS, AMONG WHICH ARE,

Marshall's Life of Washington,

Shakespeare, 9 vols. British Cicero, Tom fones Roderick Random, Lady's Preceptor, Galebs in search of a wife, Scott's Lay, Burr's. Trial, Wilkinson's Memoirs, count of the said pension. Criminal Recorder, Washington's Letters, Paradise Lost, Porteus' Evidence, National Songster, fones' Dictionary, American Speaker, Goldsmith's Rome, - England, Scott's Lessons, Tales of Fashionable Life, account of the said pension. Adelain Mozobray, Charlotte Temple, Sandford and Merton, Introduction to Reading, Leicester's School,

account of said pension.

hundred and forty dollars, being sent by the Baron de Carondelet, governor | confederacy. general of Louisiana, from New Orleans, some time in the month of Janutime in the summer of 1796, taken by | year 1796, did send from Fort Wash-

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1812.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

will be discontinued until arrearages are forty dollars, for defraying his ex- ways and means to execute the unlawpenses, & receiving the instructions of | ful objects of the same. every subsequent insertion. Subscribers him the said James Wilkinson, to se- Specification 3. He, the said James | the territories of a nation then at peace

same from the Spanish government. is President, convened at Frederick | said pension.

December following, Brigadier-Ge- Spanish government) receiving at di- mas Power's proceedings therein, so neral fames Wilkinson was tried on vers other places as yet unknown, and as to guard him against detection or the following charges and specificati- on divers other days and times, between | mistake. the first day of January, in the year

ally receive, by way of pension or sti- month of October, in the year 1798, er, both by day and by night, for the tions respectively with such portion of pend, divers sums of money from the at the camp at Loftus' Heights, in a purpose of advising and devising the the troops as he should judge most conofficers and agents of a foreign power; secret conference there with one Da- means of executing his said unlawful venient and proper; which order and that is to say, from the Spanish officers | niel Clark, set up a claim to ten thou- | plot and confederacy. and agents concerned in the administ sand dollars, as a balance due to him, Specification 5. He, the said James wholly neglected and refused to obey, tration of the late provincial govern. the said James Wilkinson, from the Wikinson, at divers other days and and did thereafterwards, in the month ment of Louisiana and its depen. Spanish government, on account of times, between the 1st day of January, of June following, cause said troops to dencies, for the intent and purpose of his said pension or stipend, and did 1789, and the 21st day of April, in the be removed in a contrary direction to combining and co-operating with that then and there request the said Daniel year 1804, at divers places in the U. | a station called Terre au Bouf below power, in designs adverse to the laws | Clark, to propose to the Spanish gov. | States, and at New Orleans, and di- New Orleans, at which station be and policy, and hostile to the peace, in- Gayoso, that the latter should, in consi- | vers other places in the province of | formed an encampment and remained terests and union of these states; con- deration of the said balance of ten thou- Louisiana, did, in pursuance of the until the month of Sept. following. trary to his duty and allegiance as an | sand dollars, due to the said James | said plot and confederacy, and in fur-Specification 1. Two mule loads transfer to him, the said James Wil- correspondence, hold and carry on diof money, (the amount unknown) be- kinson, a plantation near the Natchez, vers other secret, unlawful and treasoning received at New-Orleans by one then belonging to the said Gayoso.

CHARGE II. That he, the said James Wilkinson, Wilkinson, on account of the said pen- while in military service, and holding sion, and delivered by the hands of one the commission of brigadier-general in horse loads of money, (the amount officers and agents concerned in the adunknown) being received by him the ministration of the late provincial gosaid James Wilkinson, assisted by one vernment of Louisiana, for the purpose Philip Nolan, at New Orleans, some of devising and carrying into effect certime in the autumn of the year 1789, tain pernicious and treasonable projects for the dismemberment of the United | sion of brigadier general, did combine | hospital in New Orleans, under the Specification 3. Four thousand dol- States, and for an unlawful and treason- and confederate himself with known care of proper officers and physicians, lars and upwards, being received by able confederacy between certain dis- traitors, or with those known to be such of the sick and convalescent as one La Cassagne, at New Orleans, membered portions of the U. States conspiring treason against the United could not be removed without manifest some time in the year 1793, on in the and the said foreign power; and, for States; with intent to promote and ad- and increased danger of their lives, year 1794; for the use, and by the au- that purpose and intent, did hold dithority, of him the said James Wilkin- vers secret consultations, and carry on son, also on account of the said pension. | secret and treasonable correspondences Specification 4. Six thousand dol- with certain officers, agents and emis- a citizen. lars, being received by one Henry saries of that power, contrary to his du-Owens, at New Orleans, some time | ty and allegiance as an officer and a citiin the summer of the year 1794, for | zen.

the use, and by the authority, of him | Specification 1. He, the said James the said James Wilkinson, also on ac- Wilkinson, in pursuance, and in execution of his said unlawful plot and Specification 5. Six thousand dol- confederacy, did, some time in the lars and upwards, that is to say, from | months of October and November, in six thousand three hundred and thirty | the year 1795, at Cincinnatti, carry on three, to eleven thousand dollars, or a treasonable correspondence with the thereabout, being received by one Jo- | Spanish governors, the Baron de Caseph Collins, at New Orleans, some | rondelet and Don Manual Gayoso de time in the summer of the year 1794, Lemos, touching the execution of the for the use, and by the authority, of | said unlawful plot and confederacy, him the said James Wilkinson, also on | which correspondence was carried on by means of a certain emissary employ-Specification 6. Six thousand five | ed by the said gov. Gayoso, named hundred and ninety dollars, being re- Thomas Power; and did at the same ceived for the use, and by the authori- Time direct the said Thomas Power to ty, of him the said James Wilkinson, lay certain observations verbally before at New-Orleans, by some person und the said Gov. Gayoso and the Baron de known, some time prior to the date of | Carondelet, calculated to arrange and a letter from the said James Wilkinson | settle a plan for continuing a secret and to one John Adair; in which letter, unlawful correspondence between him, dated the 7th of August, 1795, the re- the said James Wilkinson, and the ceipt of that sum is mentioned, also on | Spanish officers and agents in the province of Louisiana; and for secretly Specification 7. Nine thousand six | preparing the means necessary to the execution of the said unlawful plot and

Specification. 2. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance of his said unary, 1796, and by his direction, depo- lawful plot and confederacy, and in sited at New-Madrid for the use, and | continuation of his said unlawful and subject to the order, of him the said treasonable correspondence, on or James Wilkinson; & afterwards, some about the 22d day of September, in the one Thomas Power from New-Madrid | ington a certain letter in cypher ad-

to Louisville, and by him delivered dressed to the said Governor Gayoso, | States, by virtue of his said commissiover to one Philip Nolan, by the di- for the purpose of further devising ways on, and being bound by the duties of rection and authority, and for the use, and means to conceal the treasonable his office to do all that in him lay to disof him the said James Wikinson, also correspondence & confederacy between | cover and to frustrate all such enoron account of the said pension; he, him the said James Wilkinson, and the said Power, retaining, out of the the Spanish officers and agents in Louissaid sum of money, six hundred and iana, and further to advise and devise

cure for him the reimbursements of the Wilkinson, in pursuance of his said unlawful plot and confederacy, and in Specification 8. Ten thousand dol- continuation of his said unlawful and Wilkinson in the years 1805 and 1806 lars, or thereabout, being received by | treasonable correspondence, did cause him the said James Wilkinson, at and procure his confidencial agent, Phi- Burr and his associates, to set on foot New Orleans, sometime between the lip Nolan, to write certain instructions a military expedition against the Spa-At a General Court Martial, of which 7th of December, 1803, and the 21st to the said emissary, Thomas Power, nish provinces and territories in Ame-Brigadier-General Peter Ganesvoort | of April, 1804, also on account of the | for the prudential government of his, the said Thomas Power's conduct in Specification 9. He, the said James | performing the part assigned him in Wilkinson, (in consideration of having the said plot and confederacy, and for tinued by adjournments to the 25th of | so corruptly engaged himself with the | the purpose of regulating the said Tho-

1789, and the 21st of April, in the Wilkinson, on divers days and times, required and directed to give the ne-That the said James Wilkinson, year 1804, by divers secret ways and in the years 1795, 1796 and 1797, at | cessary orders for the immediate remeans, a pension, stipend, or gratui- Frankfort, at Cincinnatti, at Greenville, moval of said troops to the high ground ing the commission of Brigadier-Gene- ty, from the officers and agents of that at Detroit and at Fort Washington, in the rear of Fort Adams, and to the did hold divers secret and unlawful | high ground in the rear of Natchez, Specification 10. He, the said James | conferences and consultations with the | in the Mississippi Territory, referring Wilkinson, did, some time in the said Spanish emissary, Thomas Pow- to his discretion to occupy those sta-

Wilkinson from the Spanish treasury, ther continuation of the said unlawful able conferences, correspondences and Power, with one Gilberto Leonard, | command, during the summer and au-Andres Armesto, the Baron de Caron- | tumn of 1809, and did not exercise the delet and Governor Gayoso, all offi- right of commanding officer, in respect John Ballinger to him, the said James | the army of the United States, did | cers or agents of the provincial govern- | to the execution of the contract made

CHARGE III. That he, the said James Wilkinson, States, by virtue of his said commis- ber, 1809, and in not leaving at the vance the consumation of such treason, and in so distributing the men in the or conspiracy of treason, contrary to transports, when removing, as to inhis duty and allegiance as an officer & | commode and endanger both the sick

Specification. He the said James. Wilkinson, combining and confederat- for removal. ing with one Aaron Burr, and his associates and coadjutors, in the years | military agent at New Orleans to make 1805 and 1806, in a certain treasonable | the necessary advances of money to the conspiracy to dismember the United | brigade and regimental quarter-mas-States, by effecting a separation and di- ters, and in not giving orders for the vision of the States and territories west | troops to receive their pay, clothing, of the Allegany, from those to the east, and to set up a separate and independent empire to be composed of such western states and territories.

CHARGE IV.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the U. States, by virtue of his said commission of brigadier general, and being bound by the duties of his office, and by his fidelity as a citizen, to do all that in him lay to discover and frustrate all treasons and conspiracies against the United States, did, nevertheless, connive at and permit conspiracies of treason, and did encourage and abet the same, by his countenance, as commander of the army.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, in the years 1805 and 1806, receiving from the said Aaron Burr and his associates confidential communications of their treasonable designs, horses, the private property of said geand permitting their solicitations of his active co-operation in their treason, without his making any timely discove- leans by his order, and were fed at pubry of their pernicious, designs.

CHARGE V. That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the U

mous violations of the law as tended to endanger the peace and tranquility of the United States, did nevertheless, unlawfully combine and conspire to set on foot a military expedition against

[No. 206.

with the U. States. Specification. He, the said James combining and conspiring with Aaron

CHARGE VI. Disobedience of orders.

Specification. In that the said brigadier general James Wilkinson being, then in command of the troops assembled at New-Orleans was, by written orders and instructions from the War Specification 4. He, the said James | department, dated April 30th, 1809, instructions the said Gen. Wilkinson

CHARGE VII. Neglect of duty.

Specification 1. In that the said General Wilkinson permitted bad and unwholesome provisions to be issued to consultations with the said Thomas and consumed by, the troops under his Wilkinson, at Frankfort, Kentucky, combine and confederate himself with ment of Louisiana, and with divers by James Morrison with the War desome time in the month of Dec. 1789. | the officers and agents of a foreign pow. | other confederates, as yet unknown, | partment, for supplying provisions, as Specification 2. Two other mule or er; that is to say, with the Spanish engaged on behalf of the said govern- provided in the 2d, 4th and 5th articles

> Specification 2. In not selecting, previous to the removal of the troops, to while commanding the army of the U. | the Mississippi territory, in Septemand well, thereby disregarding and defeating the primary object of the order

Specification 3. In not ordering the medacines and hospital stores, which were in readiness for them in New Orleans at the time-of their ascending the river in September, 1809.

CHARGE VIII. Misapplication and waste of public

money and supplies. Specification 1. In that the said general Wilkinson, in May, 1805, ordered the assistant miliary agent at Pittsburgh to pay for the transportation of his private property from Baltimore, out of the public money " and place the same to the account of public transpor-

tation for military service." Specification 2. In halting a detachment of the army at Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1809, consisting of several companies which detachment was descending the Ohio in transports, and in then and there detaining said detachment to take on board ten neral Wilkinson, which horses were transported in public boats to New-Or-

lic expence for several months. Specification 3. In authorising certificates to be annexed to the provision

(Continued on the 4th Page.)

(Concluded from the 4th Page.)

if, as he intimates, said Wilkinson treason. disclosed to him the whole scheme or sumption exists that, if he apparently passed over. listened to propositions of this nature, it was to advance his pecuniary interest, and not to injure that of his country.

The court cannot perceive any thing | the end of October 1806. in the mission of said emissary in 1797. to implicate Gen. Wilkinson. This mission appears to have been under- of Aaron Burr, will be found an act, taken with a view to two objects-First, erecting the territory of Upper Louisithe dismemberment of the western ana into a government, and soon after Second, the delivery to General Wil- kinson was appointed its chief magiskinson of an official despatch from the | trate. Baron de Carondelet, relative to the detention of the posts to the north of that the general engaged with great 31st degree contrary to the treaty pre- zeal in a scheme to cause Aaron Burr, viously concluded between the United to be elected a member of Congress States and Spain. If said emissary for the state of Tennessee; and after the 2d specification are amply accountdisclosed to General Wilkinson the first | the failure of that scheme, he gave him | ed for. object of his mission, it does not ap- a warm introduction to influential chapear, even by his own testimony, that racters at New Orleans. It also aphe favored it: on the contrary, said pears in evidence that one speculation emissary was received coolly, and con- was contemplated for cutting, a canal fined to the quarters of the officers : the round the falls of the Ohio, on the Indelivery of the posts, according to diana side: another for opening a comtreaty, was urged by said Wilkinson mercial intercourse between the terriin conversation with him; and it like- tories of Spain and Upper Louisiana; wise appears that he sent said emissary and in all these schemes it is self eviunder guard to Louisiana, and at the dent, that their ultimate success was essame time instructed the officer com- sentially connected with the integrity manding at Fort Massac not to permit and tranquility of the Union, as well as again, but to send him back in case he neral's newly acquired civil and immade the attempt. On the second ob- portant station; for a public commoject, General Wilkinson in his reply to rion would have inevitably destroyed the letter of the Baron de Carondelet, them all. urged the fulfilment of the treaty, and | It further appears in evidence before

court, that General Wilkinson, during Indiana, in a plan to cause him to be cers; and in this view of the subject, the time he had property in New Or- elected a delegate for that territory: leans, held the language of conciliation, and the manner of doing this implies if not that of a temporising policy, with an apprehension, that Mr. Burr would the officers and agents of the Spanish do some desperate act if he failed .government; and his views appear to The expressions are, "I will demand have been directed to the security of from your friendship a boon, in its inthat property, and by no means against fluence and effects co-extensive with the tranquility of these states. But the Union; a boon, perhaps, on which son as long ago as 1805, on the books subsequent to 1796, at which time it is that Union may much depend. believed he had drawn most of his pro- It is in evidence before this court, war. perty from New Orleans, and provi- that in the month of October, 1805, sion was made for the free navigation subsequent to this last and ineffectual of the Mississippi, he seems to have ! effort to serve Col. Burr, but twelve changed his language. If said emis- months before any discovery was made | hio, to take on board the horses of Gesary is to be credited, General Wilkin- by any other person, gen. Wilkinson | neral Wilkinson ;-nor does it appear | agreed that they would to-morrow take tercourse with the Spanish govern- Burr " was about something, whether in public boats, to New-Orleans. ment; and at the same time intimated | internal or external he could not discohis determination to oppose its pro- ver, but he thought he ought to keep an that station opened new and safe chan- these U. States. nels of communication with the officers and agents of Spain, and multiplied the | to be remembered, that gen. Wilkinson to have disregarded them, and at the | head of an avowed expedition against moment, too, when he had it in his the Spaniards, at the very time he is power to favor their designs with effect. | thus charged with being concerned in a It is pertinent to remark, that if at- | secret and criminal one; and it is self one act of his military life which can, effect, with the aid of the public force by the most constrained construction, | under his command, and with the probe considered as the effect of such cor- | bability of receiving the fruition of all | ruption. If Gen. Wilkinson actually his views in case of success; with a cerformed a corrupt connection with the | tainty also, of suffering neither loss nor | Spanish government, the repeated ap- | blame, in case of failure-But it is in plications made by him many years ago | evidence before this court, that from | for an inquiry into his conduct, appear | the time of his leaving St. Louis, to the rather inexplicable—especially as ma- | concluding the convention near the Sany of the witnesses of his guilt, if he | bine, Gen. Wilkinson was zealously was guilty, then lived to testify on the | and incessantly employed in effecting subject.

acquits brigadier Gen. James Wilkin- | fitted. son of the said charges, and their respective specifications.

the minds of the citizens of these U. is of opinion, that the written orders States, by the events which gave rise | and instructions from the War Departto the third, fourth and fifth charges, ment, bearing date April 30th, 1809,

conspired with known traitors, and on in the rear of Fort Adams and Natchez, this notoriety all the legal force of these | were sufficiently explicit and imperative charges depend. In the eye of the to have authorised an expectation of a law, as well as of reason and humanity, prompt obedience, had they reached every man is presumed to be innocent | New Orleans prior to the removal of till proved to be guilty; consequently the troops from that place to Terra un

If, in 1795 and 1796, the said emis- knowledge of this court, that any known of June, 1809, which was subsequent sary, as is alledged by him, visited traiter, did exist in the space of time to said removal, the court acquits brigasaid Wilkinson with the view of pro- designated by these charges; no man, dier-general James Wilkinson of the moting a separation of the Union; and as it appears, having been convicted of said sixth charge, and of the specifica-

As the accused has taken no excepproject of dismemberment, it does not | tion to defects of matter or form, and | dence both for and against the accused, appear to the court, that said Wilkin- as a full investigation is desirable on all on the seventh charge, and after the son took any measure to aid such sepa- sides, the difficulty, which thus appears most mature deliberation thereon, the ration; on the contrary, a strong pre- at the threshold of the inquiry, will be | court finds the accused not guilty of

The period of time embraced by these three charges, is between the quit him of all and each of them. commencement of March 1805, and

Among the last acts of that session, which terminated the Vice Presidency

It is in evidence before this court,

endeavored to remove all apprehension | this court, that after the failure of preof an invasion of Louisiana by the Eng- | vious attempts to gain a seat in Congress for Mr. Burr, Gen. Wilkinson It appears sufficiently evident to the | endeavored to engage the governor of

Respecting the 5th charge, it ought an honorable peace; and particularly After a full hearing of the evidence, so after the criminal views of Aaron both for and against the accused, on Burr were discovered by him at Nachithe third, fourth and fifth charges, and toches; it is besides, a contradiction in and fidelity, and merits the approbation after the most mature deliberation | terms, to say that gen. Wilkinson fa- of his country. thereon, the court is of opinion that | vored those views, when it is avowedly they are not supported, and therefore owing to him, that they were discom-

From the evidence adduced on the sixth charge and its specification, both The impressions naturally made on | for and against the accused, the court justify a few explanatory remarks. | relative to the removal of the troops General Wilkinson is said to have from New-Orleans to the high grounds can be no known traitor, unless | Bouf; but as there is no evidence that | and justly objectionable, his acquittal

I his conviction; and it is not within the | New-Orleans, antecedent to the 14th | gainst him, is approved, and his sword tion attached to the same.

After a full examination of the evithe said charge, nor of any of its three specifications, and does accordingly ac-

On considering the great mass of tes-timony which has been produced to this court relative to this charge, there appears a decisive preponderance in favor of the attention, activity and humane exertions of brigadier-general Wilkinson; and when it is considered country from the Atlantic states-and | the close of that session General Wil- | that the troops consisted mostly of new levies ; that the climate on both sides of the river Mississippi, to a very great extent, is at best insalubrious; and that the summer and autumn of 1809, were unusually sickly; the court is of opinion, that the misfortunes alluded to in

> On the eighth charge, and its three. specifications, (after hearing all the evidence, both for and against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that called, and the question was carried. brigadier-general James Wilkinson is not guilty of said charge, nor any of its" specifications, and therefore acquits him of all and each of them.

The court deems it hecessary to o fer a few remarks in explanation of the above decision, especially as it resaid emissary to return up the Onio the prospect of permanency in the Ge- | gards the two first specifications to the

General Wilkinson by the public, appears not to be prohibited by the " Act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," nor by the rules and articles of war. It is, therefore, presumed, that his claim to transportation is as equitable as that of other offithe order for the payment of transportation, as mentioned in the first specification, cannot be considered, by the court as a military crime-more especially as the sum paid by the assistant military agent at Pittsburg appears to have been debited to General Wilkinof the accountant of the department of Gray, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis,

The court cannot perceive that the public sustained any injury from the short halt of the detachment on the Oon declared to him in September, communicated to one of the heads of that the public sustained any injury up the report of the committee of Ways 1797, that he had relinquished all in- | department, his suspicions that Mr. | from the transportation of said horses,

It does not appear, in evidence, that Gen. Wilkinson directed said horses, jects. It must be remembered that eye upon him." These facts seem to on their passage down the river, to be Gen. Wilkinson was at that time at be irreconcileable with any views hos- fed at the public expense; but it does the head of the army, and that, while | tile to the peace, order and integrity of | appear in evidence, that General Wilkinson saved a quantity of public corn, which was sunk in the Mississippi, on board of a public boat, in front of his means of dismemberment he appears | was by the order of government, at the | quarters at New-Orleans; out of which, after he caused it to be removed on shore and dried, he retained two hundred and three flour barrels full of said corn, in the ear-and for which tempts were made to corrupt the pa- evident that he had it in his power, by quantity he afterwards sent his receipt triotism and integrity of Gen. Wilkin- a single skirmish only, to have carried to Col. Russel, under whose charge they could be got ready. He hoped son, the records of this court exhibit no such a scheme into the most complete said corn was transported from the O. therefore, the consideration of this bill hio to New-Orleans, as will more fully appear by reference to the testimony. The court is, therefore, of opinion, that, under all the circumstances of this case, the taking of said corn in the relation to taxes, when that subject manner above stated, does not constitute a military offence, espicially as it appears not to have been claimed or re-

gularly drawn on account of forage. On the whole, the court thinks it proper to declare, that, from a comparison of all the testimony, Gen. Wilkinson appears to have performed his various and complicated duties with zeal

> (Signed) P. GANESVOORT, Brig Gen. President.

(Signed) WALTER JONES, Yun. Officiating as Judge Advocate. The court then adjournded, sine die.

I HAVE examined and considered the foregoing proceedings of the general court martial held at Fredericktown, for the trial of brigadier general James Wilkinson-and although I have observed, in those proceedings, with regret, that there are instances in the conduct of the court, as well as of the officer on trial, which are evidently pof is established by the record of said orders and instructions arrived at of the several charges, exhibited a- The whole of the report having been

is accordingly ordered to be restored. Signed) JAMES MADISON. February 14, 1812.

The general court-Martial, of which rigadier General P. Gansevoort is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of the Secretary of War.

A. Y. NICOLI. Adjutant and Inspector.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monpay, February 24. On motion of Mr. Bacon, the House went into a committee, Mr. Bassett in the chair; on the subject of Ways and Means, when the bill authorising a loanfor a sum not exceeding millions of dollars, was taken up. And the bill having been read through, the blank for the amount of the loan was filled up with Eleven millions of Dollars, and the blank for the time after which the United States shall be at liberty to reimburse the sum loaned, was filled with twelve years. The committee then rose, and the House concurred in the amendments. On the question-" Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" The Yeas and Nays were 86 to 28. The Yeas and Nays were YEAS-Messrs. Alston, Ander-

son, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Emott. Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gold, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. The transportation of the baggage of Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcali, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Picken, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Poter, Quincy, Ringgold, Rhea, Roans, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seave, Sevier, Shaw, Smille, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Widgery,

NAYS-Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Goldsborough, Milnor, Moseley, Pearson, Pitkin, Ridgeley, Rodman, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taliaferro, Wheaton, White, Wilson-28.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house and Means, in relation to the contemplated taxes.

Tuesday, February 25. The engrossed bill for authorising a loan for eleven millions of dollars, was read the third time; and the question being put, " shall the bill pass to its

third reading ?" Mr. M. Clay expressed a wish that the bill might be postponed for a few days. It was predicated upon war, which many still hoped might be avoided. The Constitution has just arrived from France, and had probably brought dispatches, which doubtless would be communicated to congress as soon as would be postponed till Monday next. And he gave notice, that he should move a like postponement of the report of the committee of ways and means in shall be called up.

Mr. Bacon hoped the House would not be prevailed upon to postpone the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Smilie also objected to pospone-

The motion for postponement was The question then returned on the

passage of the bill. Mr. Randolph rose, and spoke some short time against the bill, and in order, as he said, to record in the journals of that house, his solemn protest, against the destructive and ruinous measures, into which the nation was

about to be dragged. The bill passed its third reading 92 to 29.

WEDNESDAY, February 26. WAR TAXES .- On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means in relation to revenue; when all the resolutions reported by the committee were agreed to by considerable majorities, without much

zone through, the committee rose, and ported the resolutions to the House. After which, a motion was made to idjourn and carried.

THURSDAY, February 27. The house took up the resolutions on the subject of taxes.

The first resolution was agreed to-Yeas 71, Nays 40. Mr. Fisk moved to postpone the other resolutions until the first Monday in April; but after debate, varied the motion so as to postpone them until | days, succeeded in making several

Navs 93. The 2d resolution, allowing the retention of drawbacks, was adopted; Yeas 78, Nays 47.

tional tonuage duty, was also agreed to; Yeas 82; Nays 40.

salt tax, was taken up, but not decided before an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, February 28. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the subject of taxes; the 4th resolution proposing a tax on salt being under consideration-when after considerable debate the question was taken on agreeing to the proposition as reported by the committee of the whole for laying a duty of 20 cents a bushel on imported salt, and negatived, 50 to

BALTIMORE, February 25. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the William, capt. Dunkin, from Archangel and 37 days rom Penzance where she put in in vored with London papers to Jan. 11. ommission. American affairs are but slightly glanced at, and that not in the most respectful manner. No hopes are entertained of the removal of the orders in council. The restrictions on he prince regent are likely to continue. reland appears to be still in a disturbd state-mention is made of a conspiacy against the English government separate the Green island from its yrant mistress, which was communicated to ministers. The columns of one of the papers are occupied in deating on a vote of thanks to Lord Mino and Sir Samuel Achmuty for their onduct in the capture of Batavia .-The ship Marianne, Erving of and for New-York from Bordeaux laden with randy, &c. was captured by the British | French minister, landed at Hampton armed shooner Arrow, and put into on Wednesday last, and immediately Plymouth on the 4th January. Sir | proceeded to Washington. an Napean is appointed Governor f Bombay. A commission has been ssued to try several persons, found in he French service at the Isle of France, for high treason under the statute 35, Henry 8. The first meeting of the court was to have been on the 20th Jan. Gen. Jansen, governor of Batavia, has endeavored to gain all the native princes of Java, to oppose the Enlish, to counteract which, the English were dispatching embassies to their several courts, warning them against givng the French general any succor. A great quantity of colonial produce embargoed at Berlin in 1810 was confiscated in December last, and sold at auction in consequence of the proprietors failing to pay the continental du-

On the 9th of January Mr. Hutchinon gave notice that he should on the irst Tuesday in March, move for a reeal of the legislative union of Ireland with Great Britain. - Sun.

Extract from the Prince Regent's Speech.

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that while his yal highness regrets that various imrtant subjects of difference with the overnment of the United States of merica still remain unadjusted, the een finally removed : and we are diected to assure you, that in the further ogress of the discussions with the U. tates, the Prince Regent will connue to employ such means of concilion as may be consistent with the hor and dignity of his Majesty's crown, d with the maintenance of the marime and commercial rights, and interts of the British empire.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14. ery Late and Important from Cadiz. The very fast sailing ship Fair-Amean, Captain Hobson, arrived at this m whence she sailed on the 17th | Scripture, with appropriate prayers.

ult .- By this arrival we have the most readers, that the sch'r. Treaty, which | drawnby one who knew him well. arrived at this port some time since " No longer seek his merits to disclose, from Algeziras, passed Tariffa on the 20th Dec. at which time that place was invested by a French force, supposed to amount from 13 to 15000 men .- It appears, that this French force, after having bombarded the fortress for some Monday week-Negatived, Yeas 31, breaches, when they attempted to carry it by storm-in this attempt they were repulsed with considerable loss. by the British garrison, consisting of about 9000 men, under the command The 3d resolution, laying an addis of Col. Skerret. Several other unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to gain possession of Tariffa, until about The 4th resolution, renewing the the 7th of January, when, finding they could not accomplish their object, and having suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, they struck their tents and beat a retreat-they were pursued by the British garrison, who attacked them; and fortunately they were attacked in the rear by Gen. Ballasteros, with about 5000 Spanish troops, who had by a circuitous rout, come upon them very unexpectedly, both to the British and French; in this critical situation the French were completely routed and defeated, with the

oss of all their baggage, artillery, &c. We also learn by this arrival, that on the morning of her sailing, news was received in Cadiz, that Gen. Hill, with 13,000, men was advancing upon Seville, and that he had approached very near to that place; which being garrisoned but by about 8000 men, it was hope toreceive information, respectdistress, we have been obligingly fa- expected that he would be able to take ing our reign concerns, of a more deit; in which case it was thought that The papers do not possess much inter- he would come down upon the rear of est. Parliament met on the 7th. The the French troops investing Cadiz, and prince regent's speech was delivered by | it was very sanguinely expected by the Spaniards that they should soon be able to wrest that part of their country from the hands of their cruel invaders.

NORFOLK, February 21. Yesterday, anchored off Lambert's Point, the United States frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, in 40 days from Cherburg, (France.) The U. States sloop of war Hornet, arrived at Cherburg seven days before the Constitution sailed, and landed a messenger with dispatches, and immediately made sail for England. She was to return to Cherburg for Mr. Barlow's dispatches for the United States. Lieut. Morris, of the Constitution, the bearer of dispatches to our government and the

A gentleman (passenger in the Constitution) with whom we conversed, and who was at Paris on the 3d January, informs, that our minister, Mr. Barlow, was received at the French court with distinguished marks of attention; and adds, that there can be no doubt of an adjustment of all differences with that country.

We have been politely favored with be induce to clear it off according to a file of Paris papers to the 1st January. They are now in the hands of a transla- all who fa to remove their wood and tor. If any thing particular it shall be timber by a first of next month, that given in our next .- The 18th of De- they will be permitted to take it cember, at 55 minutes after 11 in the evening, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Verona, which continued about three seconds, Fortunately no damage was sustained. On the 12th of December, at half past eight in the evening, two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Marienberg, Sax-

CHARLES-TOWN, Murch 6.

COMMUNICATION.

A funeral sermon is to be preached proving property.

Fairfield on Sunday the 8th instant. March 6. at Fairfield on Sunday the 8th instant, on the death of Wm. Byrd Page, Esq. and this method is taken to invite thither, the friends of the deceased, who, I having known and esteemed his virfficulties which the affair of the Che- tues, are disposed to sympathise with apeake frigate had occasioned have his afflicted family. Of Mr. Page it may, without exaggeration, be said, that he was a man of a benevolent disposition to his neighbors, just and upright in his dealings, affectionate and kind in his several relations as head of a family, and of a most generous, sincere, and ardent temper towards his friends. He was possessed of a sound understanding, and, in different places of his residence, held and exercised the office of a magistrate, with credit to himself. He was not unmindful of the consolations of Religion : but, for some time before his death, exercised one of its duties, by reading to his family, rt yesterday in 26 days from Cadiz, every sabbath day, select portions of

To that kind father, who judgeth flattering news of the success of the Al- rightly of his children by the qualities lies against the French in that part of of their hearts, hath he now returned. Spain .- It will be recollected by our This brief tribute to his memory, is

Or draw his frailties from their dread

(Ther they alike in trembling hope

The losom of his father and his God."

TheUnited States' frigate Constituion, Capt. Hull, has arrived in Hamp

ton Rods. Charles Morris, Esq. the First Lieutenant, reached this city or Saturdy night last, at 10 o'clock, with despatces from our minister in France and Chirge d'Affairs in England. The frigate and a passage of 41 days from It is inderstood that our envoy, Mr.

Barlowwas received in a very favorable mamer by the Emperor of France: that he had presented interesting explanatios on the subject of his mission. and wathen engaged in discussion of them with the Minister of Foreign Relations. It appears also that the despatchesfrom our government to Mr. Barlow transmitted by the Hornet, had bed presented to him by Lieut. It is aid that no change had taken

place ir ingland at the time the Constitutio eft that country of a favorable characte. The dispatches from Mr. Russel, lowever, are understood to be of old dee, and mostly duplicates. The sturn of the Hornet may be

daily epected; by which vessel we

IMPORTANT. From to London Morning Chronicle.

December 16. It wastermined by the Court of King's inch in the late case Cooper v. Lindshat the holder of a foreign bill of echange cannot recover upon it, unleshe can prove the hand-writing of all thindorsers. In the above case all were roved except the first, that of a person ho resided in the West-Indies. Ird Ellenborough not immediately rollecting a case in point, inquired itany of the gentlemen at the bar did, hen Mr. Marryatt cited one, which curred many years ago, in which it as decided that all the indorsemes must be proved : the plaintiff was terefore non-suited. This decision wirender it necessary to receive foreign als of exchange with caution, as somef the indorsers might be resident in foreign country, and, in many casest will be almost impossible to prove th hand-writing of all of them. Will it toossible to transact business under thanterdict ?

NOTICE.

IN orce that all those who have pought wed from the subscriber may the origin contract, he hereby notices out of his ower to grant any.

March 31812.

Vas Found

IC. WASHINGTON.

Between 'eyes' Ferry and the widow Beeser' on the Alexandria road, the evening, until the whole number of a Gold Locke | The owner may have it by applyingto the printer and paying the expense othis advertisement, and

A Negro Man for Sale. For sale, a negio man between 25 and 30 years old, stcut and healthy, and a tolerable good shiemaker. Inquire of the printer.

OF At a meeting of the Trustees of the Charlestown Academy, held at Robert Fut-ton's Tavern, March 2d, 1812-Present, John Dixon, president, Geo. Hite, William Tate, Thomas Griggs, jun. and Samuel J

Resolved, That Silas Jones be appointed Principal in the Charlestown Academy for he present year - who has nominated Wil-iam Kincheloe as his assistant.

Geo; Hite and Samuel J. Cramer are appinted a committee to obtain a subscrip ion for the repairs of the Academy, and for such other purposes as the Trustees may think proper to apply the sum which may be subscribed. Resolved, That the Charlestown Acade-

my be opened for the reception of students on Monday next. By order of the Board.

GEO. HITE, Sec'ry.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Acaemy the 3d of March, at R. Fulton's, William Kincheloe was received by them as the assistant of the Principal.—In order to accommodate the citizens of this town and neighborhood they have agreed that there shall be two distinct Academies, one for poys and the other for young ladies; and they are now repairing the Academy and erecting suitable out buildings for the comort and accommodation of all the students.

Mr. Jones the Principal has a diploma as Bachelor of Arts from the college of Williams, in the state of Massachusetts, and in other respects comes well recommended.
Mr. Kincheloe comes also well recommended. It is therefore hoped that such and as the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity are able to give will be cheerfully endered to enable the Trustees once more o put the school on a respectable footing, The advantages the town will derive from it will be very great, because it will bring into circulation a considerable sum of money from which they will derive the prin-

One of the bye laws of the institution is. Every student, upon entering the semi-nary, shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of 12 1.2 cents per session for keeping the Academy in repair." Another is that "Each student is to contribute his proporion of fire wood, or the value thereof in money." It is expected that the parents and guardians of the students will pay strict attention to the foregoing rules. Mr. Kincheloe is appointed their Treasurer for the resent year.

LOST,

ON Thursday the 27th ult. between larper's Ferry and the cross roads, a small pocket book containing 245 dollars principally on the Farmer's bank of Alexandria and the Union bank of Georgetown-75 dollars of the above money were wrapped up in a receipt iven to the subscriber by col. John Morrow, and 85 dollars wrapped up in a bill of flour sold by the subscriber for William Hurst; the balance was in a separate roll. The finder will be generously rewarded by returning the pocket book and money to the subscrier near Charlestown.

Wm. STANHOPE. March 6.

Boarding.

The subscriber will take in 10 or 12 boarders, provided their parents can furnish them with beds and bedding, for \$100 each. One quarter to be paid in advance through the year.

GEO. HITE.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT books will be opened at the tavern of Mr. Edward M'Guire, away afterards-And he hopes that in Winchester, on Monday the 6th day no favors ill be asked, as it will be of April next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for 1666 shares in the Capital Stock of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, established by an act passed by the last General Assembly. a branch of which is to be in the town of Winchester. The books will be kept open from day to day, from ten o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in shares are subscribed, but no person or company can subscribe for more than thirty shares in any one day, until the

expiration of the first ten days. Twenty-five dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, twenty five dollars in sixty days thereafter; these two payments to be made in gold or silver) twenty-five dollars in sixty days after the Bank shall go into operation, and the remaining twentyfive dollars in sixty days after.

The subscriptions will be taken under the direction of

JARED WILLIAMS. EDWARD SMITH, CHARLES MAGILL, BEATIY CARSON, EDWARD M'GUIRE, DANIEL LEE, DANIEL GOLD, ISAAC BAKER, JOSEPH GAMBLE, ABRAM MILLER, PETER LAUCK, H. ST. G. TUCKER, ALFRED H. POWELL, LEWIS WOLFE, LEMUEL BENT,

Commissioners.

March 6.

abstracts of the army contractor, to enable the contractor to receive from government the full price of good and wholesome provisions, when it was well known to the said general Wilkinson that a great portion of the provisions comprised in those abstracts, so passed in the summer and autumn of 1809, were unmerchantable and unfit for use.

To which charges and specifications general Wilkinson pleaded " Not guilty.

Wednesday, December 25, 1811.
The Court being cleared, proceeded to form and deliver its difinitive

On the first charge, and the ten specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence both for and against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that they are not supported, and therefore acquits Brigadier General Wilkinson of all and each of them.

It is due to the nature and magnitude of this trial to state, that the testimony adduced in support of the two first charges, and their several specifications, appears to be well calculated to warrant the suspicions which have long prevailed, of a currupt connexion between said Wilkinson and the late Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, and fully to justify a legal inquiry, into the grounds of them .-The court, to the best of its ability, has pursued this inquiry—which has been the more laborious and perplexing, from the agreement of the government & accused, to admit, on all the charges and specifications, without discrimination, the documental testimony, collected and reported to the House of Representatives by several committees of that body, as also part of the testimony given on the trial of Aaron Burr; much of which is unessential as to matter, and incorrect as to form, and inadmissible in judicial proceedings on any other principle than that above

Hence the admission of testimony in support of the two first specifications to the first charge, though it is within the knowledge of some of the court, that, in 1789, (the time when it is alledged the accused received of the agents of Spain large sums of money on account of a pension or stipend) said Wilkinson did not hold a commission in the army of the United States, and therefore is not amenable to a military tribunal for those alledged offences; nor do the records of this court exhibit any evidence in support of them.

In support of the other eight specifications to the first charge, the evidence arising from said documental testimony is mostly relied on; part of which has been confirmed, under oath in open court by one of the original deponents. Unquestionable evidence appears on the records of this court, exhibited on the part of the accused, that Gen. Wilkinson, in the month of August, 1788, obtained of the Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, the privilege of earrying the products of Kentucky to the New Orleans market; that the said products, thus carried or forwarded by him prior to the year 1790, as appears by the several accounts current, sold in said market for more than eighty thousand dollars—a sum 'of greater magnitude than is alledged, in the specifications to the first charge, to have been received by said Wilkinson on account of his pension or stipend; that during the year 1790, the shipments of said Wilkinson, to a very considerable amount appear to have been sold by particular agreement, to Gov. Miro, who purchased them on account of the King of Spain-the proceeds of which were subsequently remitted to said Wilkinson at various times and by means of various persons, and therefore a strong presumption results from the evidence that the several sums embraced by the several specifications to the first charge, (alledged to have been received by said Wilkinson, on account of his Spanish pension or stipend) were part of the avails due to said Wilkinson, on account of the several shipments made by him during the period? of his commercial transactions at New-

The preceding remarks are grounded on proofs, both direct and collateral; from the whole of which a violent presumption arises, that the connection formerly subsisting between General Wilkinson and the late Spanish provincial government of Louisiana was exclusively of a commercial nature, which was maintained on the part of said Wilkinson by such means as his

policy and interest suggested to ensure success, though tending to excite jea-lousies and unfavorable suspicions of his views; that said Wilkinson made no shipments, subsequent to the year 1790, and that the avails of said shipments were occasionally remitted to him till the year 1796, when the acgovernor Miro was finally closed and balanced by their respective agentsafter which there is no evidence of the receipt of money by him from said Spanish provincial government or any of its agents, except in one instance, by his own voluntary confession, and that on account of former mercantile contracts.

On the second charge, and the five specifications attached to that tharge (after hearing all evidence, both or and against the accused, and due deiberation being had thereon) the cour is of opinion, that said charge and specifications are not supported, and therefore acquits Brigadier General Jame Wilkinson of all and each of them.

The evidence adduced in support of said charge and specifications, appears in a great measure, to grow out of the private correspondence of Ger. Wilkinson with the Spanish officers and agents, the statement of one vitness, and the oral testimony, deposition and narrative of another.

It appears evident to the court, that, in 1795 a considerable sum of money was due to Gen. Wilkinson from the Spanish government at New Grleans, on account of his commercial tronsactions. This circumstance is deemed sufficient to account for such arts of said correspondence as has been proved, which was apparently intended to preserve the friendship of the officers and agents of the Spanish power; to magnify the importance of General Wilkinson in their view to seture his property then under their control at New Orleans; and to facilitate its remittance from that place.

There is no proof before the court, that the letter said to be in cypher, bearing date the 22d of September, 1796, was actually written by General Wilkinson, & forwarded by him to gov. Gayoso, as said letter imports: On the contrary, the only witness who has testified on this point, does not pretend to the least knowledge of the fact; and all he pretends to know is, that said letter was put into his hands by said Gayoso, who certified it to be a decyphered copy of one written by Gen Wilkinson, and addressed to himself

Strong doubts are entertained by the court, whether Gen. Wilkinson ever directed the emissary, menupoed in said specifications, to lay before the Baron de Carondelet and Covernor Gayoso the verbal observation alluded to in the first specification, because the court has no other proof than the testimony of said emissary, whose general character, as to truth and vericity, has been impeached by several preditable witnesses, and whose conduct before the court, while under the obligations of an oath, was such as to render his allegations suspicious—because his testimony, in general, appears to have been given under the dominion of strong prejudices, if not malice-because the testimony of said emissary, so far as it is applicable to the points in issue, is contrary to the nost solemn assurances, both written and verbal, previously made, and uttered by him to various persons, even to recent as 1807-and because said testimony appears to have been voluntarily offered, after a lapse of many years; which in any case ought to be a mitted with some caution, and much hore so, from the character of the witness and emissary in question.

The court is of opinion that the instructions to said emissary, alledged to be in the hand writing of Philip Nolan, (if any such were ever authorised by General Wilkinson) were mostly intended to accomplish an object by no means criminal, which grew out of the dispute at that time unfortunately subsisting between him and the late Gen.

The records of this court will shew that the witness first alluded to, by two letters addressed to said emissary just before he exhibited his statement under oath, in January, 1808, and in contemplation of that statement, manifested such a decided hostility to said Wilkinson, as apparently to meditate his ruin without regard to the means. The motives of that statement, as fully explained in said letters, are sufficient to shake his tredibility as an impartial witness; and considering that his character as to truth and veracity is likewise impeached, the statement just mentioned, which is in evidence before

the court, cannot be received as veracious, especially as it is not supported by proofs of a more creditable nature. This statement, likewise, appears in some measure repugnant to the sentiments of the same witness, as expressed nearly ten years before in a memoir on the trade of Louisiana, and deposited in the Office of State.

(Concluded on the 2d Page.)

Alarge supply of FRESH
Clover and Hemp Seed,

Just received and for sale by
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's Town, Feb. 21, 1812.

Fresh Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has just received, and for sale, a quantity of fresh Clover and Hemp Seed.

WALTER B. SELBY. Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 21, 1812.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Richard Llewellen and Philippa his wife, on the 31st of October 1810, to the subscriber and a certain George Johnson, trustees for Elias B. Caldwell and John Hoye to secure the payment of several sums of money therein mentioned, to the said Caldwell and Hoye, the subscriber will sell on the 28th day of March next, a tract of land in the county of Jefferson, on Bullskin, containing two hundred and thirteen acres, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy such sums of money as are due on said trust, and the charges of carrying the same into execution .-The sale to take place at the dwelling house of the said Llewellen, at twelve o'clock on that day. The subscriber will convey to the purchaser in character of trustee such title as is vested in him by said deed.

TH. GRIGGS, Junr. February 21, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

December Court, 1809.

NO person having come forward to administer on the estate of Mary Ridgway, deceased, within the period limited by law: It is ordered that the Sheriff do take into his possession the said estate, and dispose of the same as the law directs.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.

January Court, 1811.

Ordered that the Sheriff do take possession of the personal estate whereof ease Hollum died seized and possession.

Jesse Hollum died seized and possessed, and that he make sale of the perishable part of said estate, if any, and make report thereof to the court.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Take Notice.

IN obedience to the above orders I have proceeded according to law: and I do now request, that all persons who are justly indebted to either of the said estates, will make immediate payment to me-and all such as have just claims against them or either of them, will exhibit such claims to me on or before the first day of April next. But should it be possible that any person or persons having claims against either of said estates, fail to exhibit them to me on or before said day, such persons I say, will have this notice plead in bar of any and every account that may be brought forward at any future period.

GEO. NORTH, late Sheriff of Jefferson County. February 14, 1812.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Negro man named WAT, about 37 years of age, about 6 feet high, a little pitted with the small pox, a scar on one of his cheeks, and has a smiling countenance when spoken to. He has been gone a considerable time, and is supposed to be lurking in Jefferson county, Va. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing said negro in jail within one month from this date, and twenty dollars if taken after that time, and all reasonable charges if brought to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS CARTER. February 14, 1812.

For Rent,

The dwelling house and lot lately occupied by Joseph Brown, dec'd. Apply to the subscriber.

ESTHER G. BROWN.

ESTHER G. BROWN. Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1812.

WANTED,

A steady sober wagoner. One with a small family would be preferred.

Apply to the subscriber near Charles Town.

JAMES ANDERSON. February 14, 1812.

FLAX & SALT.

Just Received, and for Sale,
2000 wt. long Flax, first chop, reare
west of the Alleghany mountain
ON HAND,
200 bushels salt.

A good assortment of

Groceries & Leather.

D. &. G. HUMPHREYS Charlestown, Feb. 14, 1812.

Jefferson Gounty, to wit.

November Court, 1811.
Smith Slaughter, Plaintiff,

vs.

William Slaughter and John Briscoe
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant William Slaughte I not having entered his appearance and given security according to the ac of assembly, and the rules of this cour and it appearing to the satisfaction the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is order ed that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in Marit next, and answer the bill of the Plan tiff, and that a'copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Re pository for two months successively and posted at the door of the cour house of said county : And it is further ordered that the Defendant Briscoe be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by hid owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant William Slaughter, un til the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.

January Court, 1812.

William Bond, Plaintiff.

Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe,

Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Hezekiah Brisco not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant o this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is order ed that the said Defendant do appearance on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the Plain tiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Re pository for two months successively and posted at the door of the coun ordered that the Defendant John Bris coe be restrained from paying away of secreting any money, goods or effect in his hands belonging to the Defend ant Hezekiah Briscoe, or which may come into his hands as administrator of John M'Millian, dec'd, until the fur ther order of this court.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jan. 31.

JANE WOODS,

Besides a very complete assortment in genuine MEDICINES, has the following articles for sale:

Shell bark hickory nuts,

English walnuts,
Soft shell'd almonds,
Crackers, and tamarinds,
Fresh muscatell and bloom raisins,
Havanah segars,
First quality rappee snuff,
Anis seed, Noyo and other cordial
Ink powder,
Durable Ink,
Best English gilt letter paper,
Elegant rose soap, and wash balls,
Cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon,
Glue of the best quality,
And a general assortment of confe

Charles Town, Feb. 14, 1812.