with the honor of Britain, and good faith to her allies; and he entertained no doubt, that when the papers on this important question were examined, the house would be persuaded, that no pacification could have been effected which would not have surrendered either the one or the other. He would conclude with expressing his satisfaction to the general unanimity which seemed to prevail throughout the nation. Resistance was our only security: the resources of the country were abundant, and a beneficial termination of the war might be expected, by a vigorous employment of the means we had in our power; yet, if we should be disappointed in our endeavors, we should, at least, have the satisfaction of having honorably done our duty, in defence of the rights and liberties of mankind.

Valuable Seats for Iron Works.

THE subscriber offers for sale between Five and Six Thousand acres of Land bounded on one side by James River including Big and little Owen's Creek, and situate in Amherst county in the state of Virginia. This land is in the midst of a well settled fertile country, about 100 miles above the city of Richmond. There are not more than 30 acres of it cleared. The remainder is heavily timbered—consisting of large pines, white oaks, poplar, black walnut and chesnut. On Big Owens creek, and within 600 yards of James river, which is navigable for boats at all seasons of the year—there is an excellent site for any kind of water works. The stream is rapid and constant, and about three miles from the seat are, as it is believed inexhaustible banks of Iron ore, which the subscriber has secured and which will be sold with the land. This ore has been tried and proved to be of a very superior kind. The land adjoining the creek is of excellent quality. Two hundred acres of timothy meadow might be made on the creek. The upland although hilly in places is well adapted to small grain, and a great proportion of it suitable to the raising of tobacco. Immediately around the site for water works are inexhaustible LIMESTONE Quarries, together with great quantities of the best building stone. In short there are many advantages combined to render this a most eligible spot for the erection of iron works, or any other kind of water works. It is deemed unnecessary to say more concerning this property than to request those who incline to purchase to view it. It will be shewn by captain Henry Halloway in the neighborhood. The price will be moderate, terms of sale, which will be made very easy, will be made known on application to the proprietor residing in Georgetown district of Columbia.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

Georgetown, February 10—wtf

This is to give notice, That the

subscriber of Prince George's county and state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Cramphin late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1807.

THOMAS BOWIE, Admr. of Richard Cramphin.

Feb. 18—w6t

State of Maryland, Montgomery county wit, November term 1806. among other things is the following to, wit:

ORDERED by the court that all suits transmitted from the General Court to this court, under the act of assembly entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice," and continued under the rule to employ new counsel, shall not continue longer than to the end of the next court, under the said rule and the suitors interested therein are hereby required to appear to the same in person or by counsel on or before the second day of next term, or the same will be tried, or discontinued as the case may be during the said term.

Copy test,

UPTON BEALL, Ck Montgomery county court.

January 5—1lo0w4m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail a young Mulatto man slave named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas who keeps the [illegible] ferry to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curly hair and is frequently subject to have several large pimples on his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him any jail shall receive from me the above reward, or as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Dr. N. P. Causin at Port Tobacco.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Maryland Charles County,
January 29—wtf

NEGROES.

FOR SALE, for a term of years several Likely young Women, among them is a very good cook. To hire by the year, two good Labourers and a boy—they all have good characters. Also to rent on north G street, square 142, a Two Story FRAME HOUSE with two rooms on a floor and a passage.

Enquire of the Printer,

October 15—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

In consequence of the most unexpected disappointment in obtaining paper, although we had entered into regular contract for it, we are obliged to print our paper of to-day on paper of a reduced size. It will be remarked, however, that there is no diminution of the ordinary contents of the columns; but that it is the margin and appearance only of the paper that are affected.

The conspiracy of Burr against the peace and integrity of the union unquestionably presents one of the most interesting topics for reflection, which either have occurred, or which can occur to a free people. Having for its object the immediate, or eventual overthrow of our representative system, to which we are indebted for the rare felicity we enjoy, and the raising on its ruins a system of military despotism; it is by no means surprising that the national feeling has been excited to the highest pitch, and that this subject has commanded an almost exclusive attention. Compared to such effects, how insignificant are the common contests of party, and even the hostile displays of foreign injustice!

But we are met on the threshold by the jaundiced eye of party, which refuses to see any thing treasonable in the schemes or conduct of Aaron Burr. We are told that he is an honorable man, and that fired by that patriotism which could not brook the degradation of his country, he was only preparing to draw his sword against the aggressions and insolence of its enemy. It is not marvellous that men, who after furiously opposing the rise of this man, suddenly changed their course, and used their boldest efforts to raise him to the highest office in the government; and who, after having failed in this attempt, enlisted under his banners to make him the governor of an important state; it is not marvellous that men, so pliant in exchanging principle for policy, should now become the apologists of him they before so strenuously supported. But the intelligence of the people cannot be imposed upon by so flimsy an artifice.

That Aaron Burr has formed a treasonable plan levelled at the destruction of every ingredient of our felicity cannot be disputed.

That his views were neither lawful or honorable is evident from the uniform tenor of his actions for a considerable time past. If they were, why involve himself in clouds and darkness? Why not avow his purpose? Why set in motion a body of enterprising young men, under the idle pretext of an agricultural settlement? Why embark in his employ men almost entirely of bankrupt fortunes? These, it is true, form only presumptive proofs; but they strongly corroborate clear, decisive, irrefragable evidence.

Is it not a fact that he has extensively propagated falsehoods? Has he not duped every friend that he could not seduce? Did he not impose on several militia officers, of the highest standing, in the Western country, the belief that he was the agent of the government; that he was empowered to prepare and lead a military force against the Spaniards? Did he not intimate that he himself was commissioned, or soon would be, and did he not offer commissions to them? Did he not command the talents of Mr. Henry Clay, a Senator of the U. S. in his defence, by a declaration teeming with untruths? Did he not endeavor to get commissions into his hands for the base purpose of seducing the officers of the U. S. from their duty, and leading them into measures in direct hostility to the views of the government, under the expectation that these forgeries would have produced the impression that his schemes were authorised by the President?

Did he not, in fine, attempt to corrupt the commander in chief of our armies, during a period of imminent danger, independently of that which flowed from his own machinations? Can there be a blacker offence than this? Lawyers may say it is not *treason*, but the strong sense of an unsophisticated mind will pronounce it *treasonable*.

The evidence of all the facts we have stated, excepting one, is already before the public; we mean the letter of Burr to Mr. Clay, the flagitiousness of which must startle the least conscientious mind. This letter we subjoin. We invite the attention of the nation to it, and we demand what confidence ought afterwards to be placed in the man, who could write such a letter with the view of engaging in his defence the powerful talents of one whose whole life attested his devotion to liberty, to republican principle, to union, and who had recently been constituted one of its highest constitutional guardians. Let it be recollected that it was on the strength of the assurances contained in this letter that Mr. Clay's services actually were commanded, that without them they would not have been rendered and that it was probably in a great measure owing to this circumstance, that Burr was acquitted by the Grand Jury of Kentucky.

Frankfort, 1 Dec. 1806.

SIR,

I have no design, nor have I taken any measure, to promote a dissolution of the union or a separation of any one or more states from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency or with my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the government or to disturb the tranquility of the U. S. or of its territories or any part of them. I have neither issued nor signed nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose. I do not own a musket nor a bayonet nor any single article of military stores nor does any person for me by my authority or with my knowledge.

My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of government, and, I believe, are well understood by the administration and seen by it with complacency—they are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve.

Considering the high station you now fill in our national councils I have thought these explanations proper as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated as to satisfy you that you have not espoused the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the government, or the interests of his country.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

A. BURR.

The Hon.
Henry Clay.

Let us concisely notice the contents of this extraordinary letter, and compare them with the statements substantiated before the public.

"I have no design, nor have I taken any measure, to promote a dissolution of the union or a separation of any one or more states from the residue."—

Contrast with this bold declaration the whole of Eaton's deposition—and specially the following statement:

"He, Burr, now laid open his project of revolutionising the western country, separating it from the union, establishing a monarch there, of which he was to be the sovereign, New Orleans to be his capital; organising a force on the waters of the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico."

"I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge."

Is it to be believed that the long pieces ascribed to Blannerhasset, and published in the Ohio papers, were written without the approbation of Burr, when the precipitate flight of the former at dead of night is remembered, and his recent junction with Burr at Natchez.

"I have no design to intermeddle with the government or to disturb the tranquility of the U. S. or of its territories or any part of them."

The affidavits of Wilkinson prove that his object was to revolutionize the territory of Orleans, to seize the bank, and plunder the town, and that he expected to gain over the army and navy.

"I have neither issued nor signed nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose."

What does Eaton say on this head?

"He now proposed to give me the second command in his army. I asked him who should have the chief command? He said, *General Wilkinson*."

What does Truxton say? And

What does General Jackson of Tennessee say?

"My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of government, and, I believe, are well understood by the administration and seen by it with complacency—they are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve."

Here was the grand lure! This was the cover, under which it was presumptuously believed the expedition would proceed without a check. Spain had wronged us. The feelings of the western people, ever alive on this head, were ready, under the banners of their rulers, at the voice of the nation, to take a dreadful vengeance. This was the pulse, which an adroit physician knew how to manage, and on whose excitement depended the fruition of his hopes. Here, therefore, it was necessary to speak decisively; and the artful juggler well knew that however detection might ensue, it would come too late. Acquitted with eclat in Kentucky, with this stamp to his innocence, he no doubt expected, as he progressed, to increase his friends and adherents. But he was disappointed—miserably disappointed—the general government, contrary to his calculations, got the start of him, their vigilance even surpassed his cunning, and the affection and confidence of the western people turned out to be unshaken.

Who the principal officers of the government to whom he fully explained himself are, do not appear, nor, is it probable that they ever will;—that his views *were well understood* by the administration, may be true, but in a very different way from that intended by him;—that they were seen with complacency by them is totally destitute of foundation.

But, independently of all these presumptions and facts, we are reinforced by the damning deposition of Eaton. Believe that deposition, and never was there a more ferocious plot engendered since the creation of the world. The President was to be assassinated—the legislature to be turned neck and heels out of doors. How? by the bayonet. It could have been done by no other means. Would they not have resisted? Who that knows the individuals of which the two Houses of Congress consist that is not convinced that resistance would have been certain. Their blood too then would have flowed. Would the sanguinary scene have terminated here? No. The heads of departments, and the leading republicans in the different states would have shared a common fate. Gracious God! is it possible that an American can have formed such a plot; an American too cradled in liberty and one of the favorite children of the revolution! If this is astonishing, is it not still more so that any one, not embarked in such a plot, can be its apologist? Party, thou art indeed a serpent, that converts every thing into poison that passes through thy venomous tooth.

(To be CONTINUED.)

The New-York papers announce the arrival at that place of Mr. Purviance, bearer of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in the ship Enterprise, in forty days from London.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at D. RAPINE's Book-Store on Capitol Hill.

The Trial of Thomas O. Selfridge, attorney at law, before the Hon. Isaac Parker, Esq. for killing Charles Austin on the public Exchange, in Boston, August 4th 1806—Taken in short hand by Thos. Lloyd and George Caines—price one dollar

Also—A correct statement of the whole preliminary controversy between Selfridge and Austin; with a brief account of the catastrophe in State street, Boston, on the 4th August 1806, by T. O. Selfridge—price 37 1 2 cents.

March 13—3t

This is to give Notice

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Montgomery county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert B. Crafford, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this eighteenth day day of February 1807.

EDWARD OWEN, Adm'r. of Robert B. Crafford

March 13—3t

TO LET,

And possession immediately

given——That large and commodious brick Dwelling HOUSE & STORE, lately occupied by Mr. ADAM LINDSAY near the Navy Yard; the house is well calculated to accommodate a small family at present, having four rooms nearly finished, a good kitchen, and spring of water in the cellar adjoining—Also, a stable and wood cellar. The store is large and well adapted to the Dry Good and Grocery business having a large and dry cellar, with a plank floor underneath the whole of the store, where goods of any kind may be safely deposited. The situation of the above described premises for business is not excelled by any in this city. For terms enquire of Mr. Matthew Wright, near the premises or to the subscriber on East Capitol street near the Capitol.

WILLIAM EMACK,
Attorney for Adam Lindsay.

Washington City, March 13—tf

REMOVAL.

P. MAURO *takes the liberty of informing* his friends customers and the inhabitants of Washington in general, that he has removed his Grocery Store, from opposite the Seven Buildings to the store adjoining south to the Seven Buildings, formerly occupied by Mr. Plummer.

FRESH TEAS,

Green coffee of superior quality, old Madeira wine, sweet oranges, Lisbon lemmons, and a compleat assortment of groceries, wines, liquors, fruits, and spices, for sale on very moderate terms, by wholesale and retail at

P. MAURO'S

Grocery store, adjoining south to the seven buildings.

March 13—w3t.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH

RUNNING HORSE

CLIFDEN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my Farm in Prince Georges county, about 5 miles from Queen Ann, 9 from Bladensburg, the same distance from Upper Marlborough, and about 15 from the city of Washington, at 25 DOLLARS the season; but 20 DOLLARS will be received in FULL if paid within the season; which will commence in March and end on the 1st of august. Good pasture will be furnished gratis, as soon as the grass is good, and in the mean time hay and corn furnished at the common price, for the Mares, according to orders. The utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above 15 and 1-2 hands high, of a beautiful deep blood bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

Notes of hand must be sent with the Mares.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

March 6—1807.

PEDIGREE.

I certify, that Clifden was gotten by Alfred out of an own sister to the duke of Queensbury's bay horse Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of sir James Pennyman's famous Matchem mare. Clifden was bred by the earl of Derby and sold unaried for 500 guineas.

Isaac Pickering.

Foxlease, Hampshire, Aug. 18th, 1799.

A similar pedigree is given to Dr Thornton by sir John Lade, who states that his royal highness the Prince of Wales presented Clifden to him: that he was a good sound horse, and won him some thousands on the turf.

ALLIANCE.

Alfred was gotten by Matchem.	Rockingham's dam, Purity, by Matchem; Pomona, Maiden, Conundrum, Pantheo, Kiddle, &c. by Matchem,
Alfred's dam by Snap.	Old Medley's dam by Snap; Snapdragon (dam of old Spilma's) dam by Snap; Old Shark's dam by Snap, &c.
Clifden's dam by Florizel.	Old Diomed (imported from England and now standing at, 100 DOLLS. a mare in Virginia) by Florizel.
Florizel by Old King Herod.	High Flyer by Old King Herod; Woodpecker (sire of Cormorant and Dragon) Maniel (dam of Dare Devil), the famous running mare Muse, by King Herod.

Clifden's grandam by Matchem; so that he possesses double close crosses of old Matchem, which covered at 50 guineas a mare, for the nine last years of his life, 25 mares by subscription and died at 23 years of age—he was by Old Cade the best son of the Godolphin Arabian. Thus Clifden descends immediately from the very best stock on earth, and his pedigree cannot be exceeded, indeed scarcely equalled.

PERFORMANCES.

In the year 1792, at 5 years old he won ten times out of his 12 first races, as may be seen by the racing calender, which was unequalled for eight years except by Buzzard

1. In 1792, Thursday, Aug 2d. a sweepstakes made for Lewes, outrun at Brighthelmston—wt. 12st. 3 h. 4 miles.

Mr. O'Kelly's b. m. Miss Windmill, by High Flyer, rode by himself.	- - 1
Mr Chichester's g. m. by King Fergus, rode by Lord Barrymore.	- - 2
Sir John Lade's b. h. Clifden, by Alfred rode by himself	- - 3

2. Lewes, aug. 9th, a match, for 100 gs. 12st each.

Sir John Lade's b. h. Clifden rode by Lord Barrymore	1 2 1
Mr. Chichester's g. m by King Fergus rode by Mr O'Kelly	2 1 2

3. Newmarket, first October meeting same year, sir John Lade's b. h, Clifden by Alfred, years old, walked over the Beacon course, on Friday the 5th, and received the 70 gs. purse,

4. Second October meeting same year. Monday 15th. Clifden carrying 9st 12lb. beat sir Charles Bunbury's Playfellow 4 years old, carrying 7st. 8lb. D. I. 50 gs. 2 to 1 on Clifden.

5. Same day he received 20 gs. from Mr. Chichester's Minister 12st each, D. I. 25 gs.

6. On the 17th Clifden carrying 9st. beat Mr. O'Kelly's Big Ben. (imported by the name of Traveller into Virginia) by Eclipse, carrying 8st. 3lb. both 5 years old, 50 gs.

7. On the 19th Clifden beat the duke of Grafton's Prunella in a sweepstakes of 25 gs. each, 10 gs. ft. and received forfeit from H. R. H. the duke of York's Fire; sir Charles Bunbury's Amelia; lord Clermont's Heroine; Mr. Golding's Nameless

8. On the 20th he beat M. O'Kelly's Slack, across the Flat, 50 gs. 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Clifden.

9. On the 3d October, or Houghton meeting, Monday 29th, he received 40 gs from sir Charles Bunburry's Amelia. 100 gs. h. ft.

10. Same day he received 25 gs. from H. R. H. the duke of York's Pyracmon. 100 gs. h. ft.

11. Next day, 30th October, Mr. Montolieu's Halkin, by Jupiter, beat sir John Lade's Clifden. 100 gs.

12. November 1st. Clifden, 5 years old, carrying 8st. 8lb. beat Mr. O'Kelly's Exciseman, by Sweetbriar, aged, carrying 8st. 4lb.. 50 gs.

The last race Clifden ran in 1792 was against the duke of Bedford's large horse Dragon, by Woodpecker. This was an astonishing race; each horse was rode by his owner, and carried 15 st. or 210lb. over the Beacon Course 4 miles and nearly a quarter, for 300 gs. Clifden was beat; but the duke of Bedford rode 15st. and sir John Lade was obliged to carry about 5st. dead weight, enough to kill even a good horse! Dragon never ran another successful race. Clifden, owned by the hon. Mr. Bowes, ran the next year, and beat Mr. O'Kelly's br. g. carrying above 12st. each, rode by the owners, over the new course, Lewes, for 100 gs. 5 to 4 on Clifden.

The Duke of Queensberry's Mulberry full brother to Clifden's dam, beat the following horses at New-Market; Lord Darby's Sir Peter Teazle, over the Beacon course, for 500 gs. and his Lordship has since refused six thousand guineas for Sir Peter, as stated in a letter to Dr. Thornton in 1800. Mulberry also beat Lord Clermont's Collector, over the six mile course, for 300 gs. likewise the Yellow mare, for 300 gs. B. C. also Lord Clermont's Woodcock, D. I. for 200 gs. In a sweepstakes of 50 gs. each D. I. he beat Lord Clermont's Woodcock 2d, and Mr. Fox's Braganza 3d. In a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each across the flat, he beat Mr. Bullock's grey Pumkin 2d, and Lord Clermont's Osprey 3d. And in a sweepstakes of 100 gs each, he beat the duke of Grafton's Oberon 2d, Lord Clermont's Woodcock 3d, and Mr. Vernon's Multi 4th. Thus Clifden, besides being a capital runner himself, is altogether from the first rate running stock.

In a letter from Mr. Sturt, member of parliament for Dorsetshire to Dr. Thornton, he says, "I know of four or five very promising colts of Clifden's get. One in particular of the hon. Lionel Daners, another of Dr. Parnes's, and I have a yearling in my possession, which I think the finest colt of his age I ever saw. From having seen these (his first colts) I repent having parted with him, and would willingly repurchase the horse."

Mr. Ringgold, at whose farm he stood in Washington county, Maryland, says Clifden's colts are the finest he ever saw, in every respect.

Clifden had only 50 mares in Virginia the season of 1802. The season after, his colts being seen, he had 109. Col. Patterson, with whom he first stood, says no colts have been seen equal to Clifden's since the time of Old Janus.

March 6—wtf.