independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed, by order and in behalf of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attested. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The weather for the past week has been unusually warm. On Monday last the mercury in Farenheit rose to 95 degrees, & rose to nearly the same height on the three succeeding days. On Friday it rose to ninety-eight and a half degrees.

We are proud to acknowledge that Ohio will support JAMES MADISON: and, fortunately for our country, there is little doubt of his election. His pre-eminent virtues—his modest merit—his unrivalled talents entitle him to the highest statation in the gift of a free people. *Fredonian.*

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

WINCHESTER.

The citizens of Halifax county have had a meeting lately for the purpose of originating and promoting domestic manufactures. The meeting we are informed was numerous and the resolutions spirited. There are but few counties in the interior of Virginia that can boast of more independence, intelligence and patriotism than the county of Halifax.

In the Lexington Telegraph of the 14th a meeting of the citizens of Rockbridge is recommended for the purpose of adopting measures for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. *Stanton Eagle.*

FARMERS,

We propose to you a meeting on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock, at the Messrs. Baldwin's wool factory, near Parkins's Mill, in this county, for the purpose of forming some plan for the improvement of our breed of sheep. The golden opportunity of taking *this* first step towards the encouragement of domestic manufactures, ought certainly to be embraced by all those Americans who value the independence of their country. It is believed that by forming a society, under certain regulations to be agreed on, and with a small fund to be raised, better terms than those propose in the newspapers, by owners of the improved breed, may be obtained—with a reference to the motives only of this invitation for their authority, the subscribers, are, with high consideration & respect.

Your most obedient servants,

Hugh Holmes,
Charles Magill,
Robert Macky,
Isaac Perkins,
Lau. A. Washington,
John Smith,
Edward Smith,
C. Baldwin,
Peter Lauck.

Frederick County, June 28.

FROM THE MONITOR.

GEN. WILKINSON.

The General concluded his vindication on Saturday about one o'clock. We have not been enabled to obtain a complete copy; but offer the following as a correct statement as far as it goes. The court of enquiry will, it is expected, decide on the case in a day or two.

" *Gentlemen,*

" Had I consulted my personal feelings, in the circumstances which occasion my appearance before you, I should have preserved an inviolable silence with regard to the contrivances of a combination of men, who would inevitably sink into contempt, were they deprived of particular notice. *They* had something to gain in a contest with the commander in chief of the American army; but to defeat *their* machinations, and gain a victory over *them*, would add nothing to the reputation of Gen. Wilkinson.

" The office which I have the honor to hold under the government, extorts from me a vindication of my motives and actions, which all the artifices of my most malignant enemies could never have impelled me to offer to the world: I owe it to my countrymen in general, and to my family, my friends, and my profession in particular, to demonstrate that the commission I wear is not tarnished by my character; and in doing so, I conform to that sacred principle of the constitution which inculcates a respect for the good opinion of our fellow men.

" The crime with which I am charged, is the darkest in the gloomy catalougue of human villainies; and, to a soldier of sentiment and of honor, is more frightful than plague or pestilence; more afflicting than the loss of life or liberty. To substantiate an offence of such magnitude, it was certainly to be expected that my accusers would have pointed to some overt act, exhibited some respectable living witness, or produced some memorial in my own hand writing: but they have appealed only to the evidence of unauthenticated documents, to the vile suggestions of black-hearted calumny, and to the mouldering tenants of the grave: to suspicion I have been called on to oppose legal testimony—to simple assertions, the solemnity of oaths; and it has been imperiously proclaimed that I am guilty and undone, unless I can prove a negative, before the affirmative has been even plausibly verified. From the malicious absurdity of such logic, I might securely shelter my fame under the maxims of law and the common sense of mankind; but a military man, when he enters on the protection of his honor, scorns to avail himself of any rules, however wise; of any sentiment however just, which might furnish the wicked a specious pretext to arraign his motives. In battle for his country, he employs the arts and the implements of war; but in defence of his reputation, he presents no weapon but pure reason; he uses no art but guileless truth.

" If magnanimous men had spoken of me with disdain, I should indeed have felt myself mortified and humbled; but surely it can excite little surprize that I should remain calm amidst ungenerous practices, although intended to destroy me, when their authors are known, and when you reflect that there always exist in the political world, men who feed and fatten upon calumnies, as the stork does upon serpents.

" My accusers affect to wonder that I should adopt a mode of vindication, which involves the integrity of their own characters; but you will perceive, gentlemen, they have placed me in a situation which admits no other course of defence. In ordinary cases, it is held that every man shall be considered innocent until he is convicted of guilt; but with respect to me the rule has been reversed, and I am declared to be guilty, until I can prove my innocence. I will ask you, gentlemen, is it possible to substantiate by positive testimony, that a man has not committed this or that act? The more spotless the accused, the more difficult is it for him to bring witnesses to exculpate himself from a particular crime alledged against him; for the non-existence of the fact baffles the application of testimony.

" I repel the infamous charge, of having received base bribes from the Spanish government for corrupt purposes. By the holiest affections of the soul, and the most noble feelings of the heart, I protest it is the fabrication of ferocious revenge! and being false, my only avenue to justice is to shew, that those who prefer it are governed by impure motives, and are unworthy of credit. If *they* are deserving of faith, I must be culpable; but if I prove that they are not, I demonstrate my own innocence. At once prosecutor and witness, they urge the trial, and furnish the testimony; but if you attempt to cross-examine them, and expose their manœuvres, they question your authority, and shrink from fair enquiry.

" It is imposed on me, in defence of my aspersed honor, to unveil the actions of my enemies, that I may expose the foul interests by which they are moved: the office is a painful one, and the anticipation wounds my sensibility.

" Hallowed forever be the feelings of honorable minds! respected the obligations of social correspondence! If, in the course of this vindication, I draw your attention to the contents of private letters in corroboration of my reasoning, I trust the necessity of the case, and the proceedings of my adversaries, may speak my apology."

The General then proceeded to investigate the charges adduced against him, the substance of which we shall from time to time give to the public, as correctly as notes, founded upon recollection, will enable us; unless we should succeed in our endeavors to procure a complete copy of the proceedings.

The deposition of Mr. Clark was the main subject of the General's consideration: And here he went into a minute scrutiny of all its parts, adducing several depositions which go to invalidate its most material allegations, and produced a great number of letters from Col. Clark, the uncle and patron of the present Daniel Clark, together with many from the latter, (all of a date subsequent to the period of the General's alleged connection with the Spaniards,) which vindicate the General from the charge of a Spanish connection, speak of him in terms of ardent affection, respect, veneration and gratitude, as a man firmly attached to the interests of the United States, and always prepared to assert their rights. In some of the letters of Mr. Clark, the writer represents himself in a curious character; as a person who can play any part to attain his object; capable of canting, whining, &c. to dive into the views of men: And in other letters, there is an equivocal squinting at Burr's project, a glance at what he calls the "*Land of Promise*," which, combined with the particulars of various depositions submitted to the court by General Wilkinson, conclusively go to establish Mr. C's connivance with Col. Burr. It would be impossible to do justice to this part of the vindication in a sketch like the present; suffice it to say that the General placed Mr. Clark's politics and morals in the most odious point of view imaginable, and fixed upon him the seal of infamy, by alleging his perjury, and supporting his allegation by what appeared to be the most irrefragable testimony, in the case of the ship Grand Sachem.

From the many vouchers produced by the General to substantiate Mr. Clark's hostility to the government of the United States and concurrence in Burr's plans, the following is selected on account of its force and clearness. The reader will remember that at the very time Mr. C. was a delegate in Congress. It is from lieutenant Murray's deposition I quote; and the reader may rely upon its correctness:

" Lieut. Taylor (lieut. Murray declares) arrived at Fort Adams where he was stationed in March, 1805, and informed him he was calculated on as one to bear part in an expedition against Mexico; that he had come for the express purpose of proposing the plan to him and of carrying him back to New Orleans; that he (Murray) must reconnoitre Baton Rouge as he went down the river, as it would be assigned to him to take that place, and observed " as your particular friend Mr. Clark is concerned, of course you cannot hesitate." Murray proceeded to N. O. with with Taylor, and was invited to dine with Judge Workman; where they laid open their plan to him of seizing upon the bank at New Orleans, impressing the shipping, taking Baton Rouge, and joining Miranda by way of Mexico; after which he (Murray) declared he would not disgrace his commission and the country that gave him birth, by having any thing to do with it—*but afterwards related to his friend Mr. Clark all that had passed at Judge Workman's, and told him he (Murray) was calculated on to attack Baton Rouge, which he (Mr. Clark) advised him by all means to do, and urged as an inducement, that he, Mr. Clark, was coming on to Congress, and would do all he could in his (Murray's) favor; that he would represent to the government, that it would require a large force to retake it. And he further observed that at any rate if the government should be disposed to trouble him (Murray) before they could send off a sufficient force, he (Murray) would be in a situation to take care of himself.*" Or (added General Wilkinson) in other words, that Burr would be in possession of the country.

Among the great variety of documents, submitted by the general, was a letter from Thomas Power; which, from its peculiar cast, made so great an impression, that we venture to give the following as a correct copy:

" Having been laid up these four days with a catarrh, sore throat and fever, I had not an opportunity of seeing Bradford's scurrilous, lying, contemptable attack on me until this morning. I wish to know if any thing that may come from the venal pen of such a trifling fellow, *will be any obstacle to my seeing you*; and if not, *at what hour convenient to yourself I may call on you to-morrow?*"

The readers is requested, to observe that this letter preceded the certificate of Mr. Power given on the 16th of May, 1807, which went to exculpate the general from the very charges to which Power alludes as having been published in Bradford's paper and which have been since repeated by Mr. Clark.

The conclusion of the General's review of the testimony was manly and affecting: He constrasted in glowing colors his own conduct with that of his enemies, and emphatically appealed to the justice and patriotism of his country.

Neither the judges nor the spectators could, without strong emotions, behold the tear of sensibility bedew the cheek of the patriot soldier and saviour of his country from the machinations of treason. We shall endeavor to give a sketch of the concluding part in the course of the week.

The Manchester Petition for peace was sent up by the country members yesterday week, and presented by Col. Stanley on Friday to the House of Commons. It was signed by FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED persons!

The Bingley petition for peace was sent up yesterday week. From the returns it appears, that out of a population of 2580 competent petitioners, 2542 of them signed the petition, being a proportion of upwards of sixty to one! *Liverpool Paper.*

TRANSLATION.

In the name of the Emperor and King, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

ARRET OF MAY 19, 1808,

Which shall exempt until further orders, flour, corn, salted beef and pork, fish, butter and salt, from all duties of entry, and *Droit d'excedant.*

The Captain General, and Colonial Prefect of Martinique and its dependencies, taking into consideration the extraordinary difficulties which the actual state of the war causes to commercial undertakings for the introduction of articles of the first necessity into this colony; and considering further, that its situation demands that no encouragement should be withheld, which may lead to attempts to surmount these difficulties—DECREE:

ART. 1. All duties of entry upon flour, corn, salted beef and pork, fish, butter and salt, which are introduced into the colony, shall be suspended until further orders; and that by this decree, no cargo shall be subjected to the *Droit d'excedant.*

ART. 2. Nevertheless, the declaration of the importation shall be made at the custom-house, under pain of forfeiture of one fourth of the value.

ART. 3. The present Arret shall be recorded at the office of Inspection. And the director general of the treasury department, is charged with its execution.

Given at Martinique, the 19th May, 1808.

VILLARET,

By the Captain General.

Secretary of the Government,

CHARLES SORIN.

LAUSSAT,

By the Colonial Prefect.

JUBILEA, Sec.

FROM THE PARIS ARGUS.

An Imperial Decree of Feb. 7, contains the following provisions:

ART. I. All the Algerine vessels which may be found in any of the ports of our empire or kingdom of Italy shall be sequestrated.

II. All Algerine subjects shall be arrested and confined in fortresses.

III. All goods and property belonging to the Dey of Algiers, or to any Algerine subject which may be found in our empire or kingdom of Italy shall be sequestered.

IV. These measures shall subsist as long as the Dey of Algiers shall persist in retaining his gallies against our Genoese subjects, or those of our kingdom of Italy.

PHILADELPHIA
PORTER AND ALE.

HERFORD & SON have at present for sale a quantity of the best Philadelphia Porter and Ale in bottles, which they are willing to dispose of at the same price they sold at last year, 1 DOLLAR and 25 CENTS per dozen. They have also, of their own Brewing, *Bottled Porter, at 1 Dollar per Dozen,* and draught BEER in barrels and half barrels, at their usual price.

☞ All orders left at their Brewery, Pennsylvania avenue, will be immediately attended to.

July 4—3t

COLUMBIAN DRAGOONS.

YOU are hereby notified to attend parade on the usual ground, in full uniform on MONDAY next the FOURTH inst. precisely at NINE o'clock in the morning.

Punctual attendance is required.

By order of the captain,

R C. WEIGHTMAN.

July 1——2t

IN CHANCERY, June 24, 1808.

James Egerton,
versus
James Eden, and William Mills.

ORDERED that the sale made by William Mills the Trustee in this case be confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 30th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the National Intelligencer once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of July next.

The report states that the land in the bill mentioned whereon John Eden the grandfather of the defendant, James Eden, formerly lived, consisting of several tracts of land, and containing two hundred and seventy-seven acres more or less by the trustee sold to William Thomas of St. Mary's county for the sum of thirty-one hundred and eleven dollars.

True copy,

Test NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

July 4——w3t

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, JULY 4.

After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances as have come to the knowledge of the court in the course of its proceedings, a correct statement of which is hereunto annexed, and after mature deliberation upon the same, the following opinion on the amount of the testimony is respectfully submitted.

It has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that Brigadier General James Wilkinson had been engaged in a tobacco trade with Governor Miro of New-Orleans, before he entered the American army in 1791; that he received large sums of money for tobacco delivered in New-Orleans, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and that a large quantity of tobacco, belonging to him, was condemned and stored in New-Orleans in that year; but it has not been proved, and after the fullest investigation and comparison of testimony in possession of the court it does not appear, that he has received any money from the Spanish government or any of its officers, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose but in payment for tobacco, and other produce, sold and delivered by him or his agents.

It has been stated by the General that after his damaged tobacco had laid some years in store at New-Orleans, his agent there received for it and remitted to him, the several sums, credited in the copy of an account current presented by him and marked No. ———, and under the impression that the letters accompanying the said account were written by his said agent Philip Nolan, the court think it highly probable that the statement is correct. They however do not consider the verity of it of the least importance in the case, since if he did receive the money as stated, the transaction was fully justifiable, and if he did not so receive it, there is no proof of his having received it at all.

It is therefore the opinion of this court, that there is no evidence of Brigadier General James Wilkinson's having at any time received a pension from the Spanish government, or of his having received money from the government of Spain or any of its officers or agents for corrupt purposes: and the court has no hesitation in saying, that as far as his conduct has been developed by this enquiry, he appears to have discharged the duties of his station with honor to himself and fidelity to his country.

City of Washington, June 28, 1808.

(Signed) H. BURBECK, *President.*

T. H. CUSHING,

JONA WILLIAMS, *Members.*

July 2, 1808.

APPROVED,

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1808.

Merchants and others wishing to send letters to Europe are informed that a vessel, under the orders of the government, will sail from this city on the 16th of this month, which will deliver in France and England all such letters as may be respectively consigned to these countries, or to others through the same.

The postage on the letters must be paid to this place.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Leonard Waring, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber on the first Tuesday in September next, at which time a dividend of the funds in hand will be made. Those neglecting this notice may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, Adm'r.
of L. Waring, deceased.

July 4——3t

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to *public sale*, in the town of Port Tobacco, Charles county, at the court house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court (which commences on the fourth Monday of August next) a parcel of land late the property of John D. Scott deceased, being part of a tract of land called Frenten Manor, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy creek on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco near the "Hill Top" & about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about twenty acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

F. S. KEY, Trustee.

July 4——tds