From the American Citizen.

To AARON BURR, Esquire,
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Letter II.

(INTRODUCTORY.)

"The eminence of your ſtation gave "you a commanding proſpect of your "duty. The road, which led to honor, "was open to your view. You could "not loſe it by miſtake, and you had no "temptation to depart from it by deſign."

JUNIUS.

SIR,

The immortal Junius had a character like yours in his "mind's eye" when he penned the above lines. They are deſcriptive of your conduct and ſtation.—The "road which led" to fame was indeed before you; but it ſuited not the wayward diſpoſition of your mind to march with fidelity to it. The firſt function of the republic tempted your ambition, and, purſuing the jeſuitical maxim that the end will juſtify the means, you graſped at the prize before it was awarded to you by your country. You roſe like a meteor; the object was indeed ſeen but the cauſe was inſcrutable. Your adventitious fame ſtood not on ſolid ground. It was ſplendid only when viewed at a diſtance, but it ſhrank from the touch of inveſtigation. There is no point in your character on which a reflecting mind can reſt with ſatisfaction. Strip you of the falſe glare with which you are ſurrounded and we pronounce that, ſince the revolutionary war, there is not an action of your life that has been eminently uſeful to the ſtates. Like the appendages of a kite you roſe with the well-earned fame of others. He who will examine your character will be aſtoniſhed at your elevation. What is there in it that entitles you to the confidence of the people? What are your claims? In what have you diſtinguiſhed yourſelf as a ſtateſman? As a politician you have been wavering and inconſtant. You have veered with every gale that promiſed you a harbor to gratify your boundleſs ambition. Fickle in diſpoſition you have ſhifted with every adverſe blaſt. Emphatically, you have been "all things to all men." The federaliſts have viewed you as an enemy in the republican camp. We ſhall ſhew that they were not miſtaken. They well underſtood your character. To the republicans, until lately, it has been enveloped in profound myſtery. Sir, you never diſtinguiſhed yourſelf as a writer. Your clumſy and inelegant letter to governor Bloomfield abundantly proves that you are ignorant even of the art of compoſition. The public have no hold of you—you have given them no pledge—you appear intangible. Yet with all your arts to conceal your defects, with all your cunning to undermine public opinion and ſet at nought the very *ſuffrage* of the *commonwealth*, we have grappled you! We hold you faſt, nor ſhall you eſcape. We will "drag you to the altar of public opinion;" and when we have done this our duty, we will call on our fellow-citizens in language too impreſſive to be reſiſted, to perform their's.

Permit us now, ſir, to ſketch your political likeneſs, and be patient while we perform the irkſome taſk. Every feature ſhall be noticed, that the LEADING one, which you renounce, may be recogniſed as your own.

You filled in the revolutionary army a ſubordinate poſt, from which you retired long before the cloſe of the war. From the reſtoration of peace to the year 1789, you were ſo little heard of in the world that it may be ſaid you died a political death. Nor was the trump of the federal conſtitution ſufficient to raiſe you up from your torpid ſtate. To the importance of the time, you were liſtleſs; to the eloquence of our wiſe men, immovable. The chords of your heart refuſed to vibrate in uniſon with the ſhouts of the moſt important and joyful period the world ever beheld. This is a trait in your character difficult to delineate. If you were *then* AMBITIOUS, there was room enough to gratify it. If PATRIOTIC, your country called and the goddeſs of freedom demanded your exertions. But if you were neither ambitious nor patriotic, you acted conſiſtently in folding your arms and reſiſting every kind emotion in favor of your country.

In 1789 you made your firſt appearance on our political theatre. Here we ſhould imagine you would fix your political character by aſſuming a definite poſition. Hence it is important to contemplate the commencement of your career. You firſt attached yourſelf to the *federal* party and acted with them with zeal and energy. You arrayed yourſelf in oppoſition to that ſound patriot and eminent ſtateſman Milancton Smith, and thoſe with whom he had uniformly acted. You were a coadjutor of General Hamilton, and acted with him in federal committees to oppoſe the election of a republican governor. This was your firſt ſtand. But from the federal party you had no hopes of gratifying your ambition. Like Cæſar, but without his talents, you would rather be the "firſt in a village than the ſecond in Rome." The ſuperior luſtre of Hamilton, an orb of inferior magnitude, threw a ſhade on your character. You were jealous of the high eſtimation in which he was held by the federaliſts.—And no ſooner was it aſcertained, after an election uncommonly conteſted, that the republicans were predominant in the ſtate, then you abandoned the *federal* and attached yourſelf to the *republican* party. This tranſition has always been viewed by the enlightened men of both parties, as the effect of jealouſy on the one hand, and unwarrantable ambition on the other. You were in hopes that the republican party would fondly embrace you, and flatter your vanity by conferring on you an *office*.

You were gratified. In the year 1791 the ſeat of General Schuyler in the federal ſenate became vacant. General Schuyler is the father-in-law of General Hamilton, and is known to have aided, if he did not firſt recommend, the Engliſh funding ſyſtem, which General Hamilton, with ſo much zeal, propoſed to congreſs when ſecretary of the treaſury.—Your jealouſy of General Hamilton afterwards ripened into implacable hatred.—You aſpired to fill the vacant ſeat in the ſenate, and found means to intimate your wiſhes to the ſtate legiſlature which was then *republican*. General Schuyler's predilection for the funding ſyſtem, rendered him deſervedly unpopular with our ſtate legiſlature, and this diſlike of the father-in-law naturally extended to the ſon, who was of the two the more miſchievous agent. Your hatred of Hamilton and the cauſe of it were not unknown to the legiſlature; you were therefore deemed a proper perſon to oppoſe his funding and other ruinous meaſures.—Still were your principles ſuſpected; for although you had attached yourſelf to the republican party, your fidelity to the cauſe was juſtly doubted. After, however, aſſurances had been received from yourſelf that you would ſupport in the federal ſenate republican meaſures, you were appointed to fill the vacant ſeat.

Here, ſir, you "roſe like a rocket" without any merit of your own. In 1788 you were unknown in the political world. In 1789 you appeared in oppoſition to the republican party; and in 1791 you found yourſelf in the ſenate of the United States and owed your appointment to a *republican* legiſlature. You were the mere child of fortune. You had done nothing to merit the diſtinguiſhed honor. You had neither manifeſted talents nor conſiſtency. You had given no pledge ſuperior to a promiſe, and that promiſe was "as a broken reed."

DENNISTON & CHEETHAM.

Letter III.

"The more he proteſted, the more his "countrymen thought he diſſembled, ac-"counting his *ſeeming* integrity to be but "a *cunning* face of falſehood." SIDNEY.

We never witneſſed ſo much anxiety in the public mind as is now manifeſt reſpecting the controverſy between the friends of the adminiſtration and the vice preſident. There are but few perſons even in this city, who think Mr. Burr innocent of the charges exhibited againſt him in the "View of his Political Conduct." All, however, are ſolicitous to be furniſhed with *proof* of his *guilt*. In DUE TIME *full and complete proof* SHALL *be laid before the public*. Patience is recommended to our friends, and we promiſe them that it ſhall not be abuſed.—Our mode of handling the ſubject has been adopted on mature reflection, and in the ſequel it will be found ſatisfactory. We wiſh to lay before our country ſubſcribers a faithful ſketch of Mr. Burr's political character. Concerning this little has been ſaid in our paper, and of near ſeven hundred country ſubſcribers for the Watch Tower, it is believed not more than fifty have read the "View." It is proper that ſo large and reſpectable a body of *republicans*, ſhould be made acquainted with the character of the vice preſident previous to laying proof of his unequalled offences before them. On all hands the ſubject is allowed to be of immenſe intereſts to the country, and a knowledge of it ſhould be equal to its importance. Our *cits* ought to remember that if *they* are acquainted with the intrigues of Mr. Burr, the union at large is not; that if *they* are ripe for *proof* of his *guilt* our fellow-citizens in the country have not had the ſame opportunities to acquire the requiſite information. It is our intention, and we will not permit ourſelves to be driven from it, to unfold all the prominent intrigues of the vice preſident. When this is done it will be apparent that thoſe diſhonorable machinations with which he is charged, which he has denied, and of which we ſhall offer ſatisfactory teſtimony, are conſiſtent with his general character. Seeing, therefore, as our fellow-citizens no doubt do, the importance of the ſubject, we aſk for nothing more than permiſſion to manage it in ſuch a way as to produce, in our opinion, the greateſt poſſible good. In this ſtage of the buſineſs we do not think it proper to go farther than to ſay that, *in direct opposition to Mr. Burr's denial*, WE WILL PROVE THE NEGOCIATION AS STATED IN THE "VIEW." Let this be remembered, and for the preſent ſuffice.

We reſume the ſubject of Mr. Burr's character.

We ſtated, ſir, at the cloſe of our ſecond letter, that you were elected a federal ſenator for this ſtate at a period when you had not performed a ſingle act which diſtinguiſhed you either as a man of talents, or political probity. "In 1788, you were unknown in the political world. In 1789, you made your firſt appearance in *oppoſition* to the *republican* party; and in 1791, two years only after your firſt entrance into political life, you found yourſelf in the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, and owed your election to a *republican* legiſlature."

You felt no gratitude to the republicans for this ſignal act of unmerited munificence. Although raiſed to ſo elevated an office by a magnanimous party, the ſupreme object of your adoration was *yourſelf*. Every ſtep of your political life has been marked more by *cunning* than *wisdom*. Inſtead of attaching yourſelf with zeal and ſincerity to that party from whoſe bounteous hand you had received in advance the diſtinguiſhed honor you enjoyed, you were wrapped up in *ſelfiſhneſs*, and looked forward only to the accompliſhment of unwarrantable deſigns. But your views were too boundleſs for your talents, and in graſping at the whole you overlooked the means neceſſary to ſecure a part. If the ultimate point of your ambition was the preſidency, your wavering deportment was illy calculated to attain it. The federal party could have had no confidence in ſo verſatile a genius, and thoſe of the republican who watched your motions could not but ſuſpect your views.

In 1792, one year after your ſenatorial appointment, the election for governor of this ſtate recurred. Here, with that art and profound diſſimulation which has accompanied you through life, and which you played off ſo admirably at the late preſidential election, you ſlily offered yourſelf a candidate to the federal party. You thus early aſpired to the ſeat of the ſtate government. You firſt tried ſtratagems, in the invention of which you are ſo fruitful, to get yourſelf nominated, by the party to whom you had attached yourſelf, in oppoſition to the republican candidate agreed upon, but finding that the republicans were not quite as fond of you as you were of yourſelf, your friends, few in number and with your conſent, very *modeſtly* tendered your ſervices to the *federal* party. From them, alſo, you met with a repulſe. They had no confidence in the man who, to gain an office, attached himſelf to the *republican* party and who in one year after his ambitious deſire was gratified, made overtures to leave that party and join the *federal* one for an *higher office!* The federaliſts nominated Mr. Jay, and *then* with your characteriſtic diffidence, you formally declined being conſidered a candidate! See Greenleaf's paper, Feb. 29th, 1792.

The identity of your character, ſir, is viſible in all your walks. Your convenient temper in the year 1792, comports with your accommodating diſpoſition at the preſidential election of 1800. In 1792 you manifeſted a willingneſs to abandon your party for the office of governor of the ſtate. In 1800, as we ſhall prove, you negociated to SELL your party to attain the preſidency of the United States! You have always been the ſame intriguer—the ſame ſelfiſh mortal—the ſame aſpiring genius. Stability is not nor was it ever an attribute of your character.

In 1792, as in 1800, you worked with "ropes and pullies." You continued behind the curtain, and was ſeen to peep through it only by thoſe who kept their eyes fixed ſtedfaſtly upon you. Your agents were then as viſible as the "little band" are now. The farce of your *declining* to be conſidered a candidate, when you had found that neither the republicans nor federaliſts would take you up, was acted at a ſecret meeting held with you at Princeton, New Jerſey, by a few of your friends, and accordingly with great pomp and formality announced to the public.

Mr. Jay was unſucceſsful. The republican candidate prevailed.

You were not diſheartened by your defeat. You ſtill kept your eye on the government of the ſtate. The rejection by the federaliſts of the proffer of your ſervices in 1792, convinced you that you had nothing to expect from them. Your hopes of gratifying your ambition were now centred in the republican party; and you were ſenſible that unleſs the then governor could be perſuaded to reſign, and to make an early annunciation of his intention to do ſo, you had no chance of ſucceſs. To this point you bent your attention. Intrigues were ſet on foot but to no purpoſe. Your agents and yourſelf were every where buſy. Miſrepreſentations were induſtriouſly circulated. Three of your friends in this city preſumptuouſly undertook to write a circular letter to various influential republican characters in this ſtate, repreſenting the neceſſity of the governor's declining. The ſelfiſh deſign was, however, generally perceived. In every movement you were viſible, and meaſures were accordingly taken to defeat your machinations. The governor's ill health rendered his reſignation neceſſary for his own comfort, but he very prudently took care not to announce his intention to reſign until a late period. After his reſignation was proclaimed, your then *little band*, compoſed of federaliſts and republicans, were as buſy as bees; their buz was heard throughout the city. A meeting of forty repreſentatives and other influential gentlemen was held to nominate a candidate for the office of governor. This was the ſeat of action of your *friends*. They cut, however, but a ſorry figure. Of the forty votes, you had only ſix! Judge Yates was the republican candidate agreed upon.

This gentleman you ſupported for that office, in the year 1789, when you were on the federal ſide, with great zeal and activity. It was expected you could do no leſs in the year 1795, when you profeſſed yourſelf to be a republican. But no, you were a diſappointed man; you wiſhed to have been nominated yourſelf in the room of Judge Yates, and as *you* could gain nothing by the election, you reſolved to take no active part in favor of your ſucceſsful rival. "If you could do nothing for yourſelf, you would do nothing for the party to whom you were *profeſſedly* attached." You were neutral: you retired ſullen to your cloſet, and viewed the conteſt with perfect indifference.

In this ſtate of liſtleſſneſs you continued until the end of your ſenatorſhip, March 3d, 1797.

DENNISTON & CHEETHAM.

List of Letters

Remaining in the poſt-office at Centreville, Maryland, Oct. 1, 1802

B.
James Blake, Jas. Butcher, Peregrine Blake, Dr. Thomas Burgeſs, Charles P. Blake, Mrs. Alphonſa Blake, John Burgeſs, jun..

C.
Mrs. Anna M Chew, William Carmichael, Samuel Cooper, P. Callen, Chriſtopher Cox, Edwd. O. Clark.

E.
Henry Elbert, Chas. Elliott, Thos. Earle, John Emory.

F.
John Folkner.

G.
Peregrine Garnett, Mr. Gambral.

H.
James Hammond, Meſſrs. Harper & Son, Freeman Hawley, John Higgins, Henry Hewitt, Jno. Holding, Oſborn S Harwood, Jas. Holliday, Wm. Hindman, Miſs Kitty E. Hutchings, Debbe Hollingſworth, Benjamin Harris, Jas. Howard, Richard Hall.

K.
William Kenney.

L.
Mrs. Mary Loud, Thomas Lee, Phil. Lloyd, Charles Letherberry, Jos. Latimore, Step. Lowrey.

M.
Thos. Maſon, Meſſ. Morris & Mitchell, John Moore, Meſſ. Jackſon & M'Cutcheon, Jno. Moree, Miſs Hannah M'Conikin, Paul Michan.

N.
Richard Newman.

O.
Joſeph Oliver.

P.
Mrs. Fanny Palmer, Geo. Primroſe, Jas. Porter, David Parſnip, Abſalom Penny, Lemuel Purnell, Will Price.

R.
Zach. Roberts, (2) Margaret Roſetter, Benj. Rogers, John Ruth, Rev. Eliſha Rigg, Jeſſe Reid, Ralph Rice, Thos. Reynolds.

S.
James Smith, Millinton Sparks, Zebulon Skiner, Chas. Sewell, Saml. Sutton, (2) Jno. Stant, Mrs. Mary Sewell, Emory Sudler, Mrs. Skiner, Wm. E. Sewell.

T.
Thos Turner, Wm Thompſon.

W.
Iſaac Warum, Jas. Williams, Mrs Ann Wright, Edward Wright.

October 19, 1802. 3

Letters

Remaining in the Poſt Office, Georgetown Cross Roads, October 11, 1802.

A. A. Albe, Unit Angier.

B. William Blockſom, Perry Boyer, William Bordley, Eſq. Auguſtin Boyer.

C. Francis Cain, Capt. John Campbell, Saml. Criſfield, (2) Eliza. Comegys, Lucy Comegys, Philip Chriſfield, Wm. Cooper.

D. Samuel Davis, Fanny Demby.

F. John Fitzpatrick, Mary Field, Abraham Falconer.

H. Dr. Benjamin Hall, Iſaac Holt, Jeſſe Hughes, James Howard, Cornelius Hurtt.

L. Auguſtus Leſtleſs.

M. John M'Donald, George Murdaugh.

P. James Pryar, (2) Thomas Price, Joſhua Pennington, Elizabeth Pancoaſt.

R. Iſaac Redgrave.

S. Thos. Seegar, Richard Simmons, John Simmons, Jonas Simmons, Lambert M. Sewell.

T. William Taylor, Nathaniel Tolſon.

W. Etty Wiſe, Burton Weſt, John Wallis, Suſan Wilſon, John Williams.

For Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale two valuable MARES, their pedigree is indiſputable; as theſe mares are only an encumberance to him in his preſent ſituation, he will part with them on the moſt liberal terms for caſh, apple brandy, pork, or on a ſhort credit, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity if required. Thoſe wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the property at the Trappe, Talbot county, apply to

WILLIAM LOWREY.

October 19, 1802. tf

To be Let

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE *House* and *Lot* at preſent occupied by Edward Markland, the houſe conſiſts of two rooms and a paſſage below, one of which occupied and ready furniſhed as a ſchool room; and three rooms and an entry upſtairs—the whole will be put in good tenantable repair. For terms apply to

JAMES NEALL, or
ROBERT MOORE.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following very valuable lands, on which a liberal credit and an indiſputable title will be given, viz.

Part of a tract of land called *Hawkins Pharſalia*, containing 600 acres more or leſs, lying in Tully's Neck, (Queen Anns' county) about ten miles from Centreville, on the main road leading from Choptank Bridge, three miles from Ruthſborough and two from the Nine Bridges.—This land is well adapted to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, &c. is divided into three fields of about 120 acres each, on which are a good dwelling houſe, two barns, and other convenient buildings. The wood land is excellent, abounding in oak and hickory. The tenant, Mr. Iſaac Baggs, will ſhew the farm to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

ALSO,

Part of a tract of land, called *Dawſon's Neck*, containing about 142 acres, lying in Queen Anns' county, within three and an half miles of Tuckahoe Bridge, on the main road leading to the Nine Bridges, and ſeven miles of Centreville. The ſoil is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. The tenant, Mr. Philip Porter, will ſhew the farm to any perſon who may wiſh to view it.

ALSO,

Part of a tract of land, called *Hayworth*, containing about 200 acres, lying within little more than one mile of Eaſton. This farm has a fine rich bottom, twelve or fifteen acres of which might at very little expenſe, be converted into a moſt excellent meadow; and from its vicinity to Eaſton would be very valuable. The tenant, Mr. John Arandale, or the ſubſcriber, will ſhew this farm to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

If the above lands are not diſpoſed of before, at private ſale, the two farms lying in Queen Anns' county, will be offered at public ſale at Mr. Wooter's tavern, (Ruthſborough) on Thurſday the 9th December next; and the farm near Eaſton, at Mr. Prince's tavern, (Eaſton) on Tueſday following the 14th December; the terms of ſale will be one-fourth caſh, and the remaining three-fourths in three equal annual inſtalments, with intereſt from the day of ſale; in the mean time, the ſubſcriber will treat with any perſon deſirous of purchaſing the above lands at private ſale.

JOSEPH HASKINS,
Attorney in fact for the truſtees of the late Charles Crookſhanks.

Eaſton, October 5, 1802. ts

For Sale at Public Vendue,

On Thursday the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock, at the farm of the late Mr. Richard Graſon, *lately occupied by* Henry Hobbs, *deceased.*

A VALUABLE ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and farming utenſils. A credit of twelve months will be given on all ſums exceeding ten dollars, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity previous to the delivery of the articles: Caſh will be required for all articles under the ſtipulated ſum.

AMELIA HOBBS, Adm'trix.
of Henry Hobbs, deceaſed.

Queen Anne's County, October 19, 1702. } 3q

Eaſton Races.

ON Wedneſday the 3d of November next, will be run for over a handſome courſe, near this place, the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club Purſe of *two hundred and fifty dollars*; the ſecond day a Colts Purſe of *one hundred and fifty dollars*; the third day a Town Purſe the ſum not yet aſcertained, free for any horſe, mare or gelding carrying weight and ſubject to the direction of the Club.

Per order of the Preſident,
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Sec'ry

September 28, 1802. tf

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anns' county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *George Boutton*, late of ſaid county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. Given under our hands this 14th of October, 1802.

GEORGE GODWIN, HANNAH BOUTTON. } Adm'rs

October 19, 1802. 3q

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber of Dorcheſter county, has obtained from the orphan's court of the ſaid county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration de bonis non with a copy of the will annexed, on the perſonal eſtate of John Manning, late of the 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 December next—they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1802. 6m

THOMAS MANNING.