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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1805.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.  
NO. 1.

Mibi Otho, Vitellius Galba beneficio; nec imperis cogniti.—TACITUS.

It is one of the consequences attendant upon greatness, that it multiplies the number of critics and of enemies. Was it to have been expected therefore that Mr. Jefferson would have escaped the rage and rancor of opposition?

When these attacks were levelled against him, what was the sacred duty imposed upon himself and his supporters? Was it to have imitated the policy of his opponents, when they formerly held the administration in their hands? To have awed them into silence by the same legal terrors which they had vainly brandished over the heads of the republicans? Or was it not to have shielded his feelings behind the *Aegis* of truth; and to have sacrificed any little resentment which he might have experienced, to the inviolable duty of respecting the rights of the press?

By adopting this plan of defence, Mr. Jefferson has entitled himself to the gratitude of his country. He has exhibited an example of moderation by which his successors may profit. He has shown to the kings and emperors of Europe, how much better it is to trust an honest officer's vindication to the zeal of his friends than to the terrors of the law.

Among the various charges which have been urged against Mr. Jefferson, the most important are those which relate to his conduct during our revolution. From these insinuations it has been inferred that Mr. J. has neither the spirit or the talents to conduct the administration of our government. The man, who was unable to discharge the duties of a governor of Virginia, is declared unfit to be the president of the union.

These charges against Mr. J. were commenced in 1796 by Charles Symmes, of Alexandria; an act, which though it merited the honest indignation of his country, was enough to make him an object of presidential bounty. It was on this sycophantic statesman that Mr. Adams in the plenitude of his folly, bestowed the most lucrative office in the state of Virginia, which he even now holds through the magnanimity of the man, whom he had so ignominiously traduced. Like the celebrated monarch of France, Mr. J. disdains to avenge the injuries "of the Prince of Orleans."

From Mr. Symmes, who was rewarded with the collectorship of Alexandria, the ignominious tale was handed down to William Smith, of South Carolina, by whom it was reported with additional coloring in his pamphlet of Phœcion. It was in this celebrated production, designed to influence the election in South Carolina, and addressing itself to the peculiar feelings of the people that Mr. Smith pretends to quote a passage in the letter of Mr. Jefferson, to Bannaker, the Black Astronomer. Were signals services, like those, to be treated with ingratitude? Surely not. This furbisher of refuted falsehoods; this shameless fabricator of extracts of letters; was soon tricked out in the artificial honors of minister to the Sublime Porte.

Meantime did the friends of Mr. Jefferson remain inactive? No. They ransacked the records of state: They appealed to the memory of cotemporary witnesses. They collected a body of argument, which not only refuted, but turned into ridicule the unfounded accusations of his opponents. Above all; the able editor of the *Examiner*; to whom the warmest gratitude of every republican is due, distinguished himself by his acuteness and zeal. These misrepresentations appeared to have been completely refuted, and every friend of truth began to hope that the tomb of oblivion had closed upon them for ever.

Vain, however, was that hope! The federal party unable to make any thing out in the public administration of Mr. J. which they could turn to his disadvantage, have once more descended to these obvious tales. But no! let me not be unjust to the federal party. Let me not involve them all in pœne indiscriminate censure. We know that there are many of them who have disapproved of the repetition of these tales. We know that there are some, who have really believed them, because they have not yet "heard both sides of the question." In the northern states, particularly, we believe that this latter class is not inconsiderable. Was it then to be supposed that it would be a man from the south from Virginia, that should "once more" renew these attacks? Yet such is the fact. Thomas Turner,

of Virginia, has become the champion of Christendom.

Extract from Mr. Turner's letter to his correspondent in Boston.

"At the time Petersburg was occupied by the British Troops, under the command of Generals Philips and Arnold, Mr. Jefferson, who was then Governor of the state, did participate in the partial consternation excited by the situation of the British Army, and did abandon the seat of Government, at a period, and with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity, unwarranted by any immediate movement of the enemy, and forbidden by a regard to those duties, which belong to the station he held. This fact is well recollected, and can be proved by many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the city of Richmond, and I believe would not be denied by the candid supporters of Mr. Jefferson himself.

"The sequel of his conduct, after the Assembly returned to Charlottesville, and on the approach of Colonel Tarlton to that place, stands attested by thousands of witnesses, and can never be forgotten by those of his countrymen, who respect the character of a firm and virtuous public officer, and who abhor that of a dastardly traitor to the trust reposed in him. His retreat or rather his flight from Monticello, on the information that Tarlton had penetrated the country, and was advancing to Charlottesville, was effected with such hurried abruptness, as to produce a fall from his horse, and a dislocation of the shoulder. In this situation he proceeded about sixty miles south, to the county of Bedford, whence he forwarded his resignation to the Assembly, (who had in the mean time, removed to Stanton and) who thereupon elected General Nelson, Governor. These circumstances are substantially, and literally true; nay, the abdication of the Government, must be a matter of record."

Yes; fortunately they are matter of record, and shall be duly exhibited. And if we do not prove that there is not an iota of truth in these accusations, we consent to abide by the severity of the Egyptian law, which inflicts the same punishment upon the unjust accuser, which would have been served upon the accused, had he been found guilty. Will Mr. Turner submit to the same Alternative?

That we may preserve some degree of order in the discussion which we are about to undertake, we shall trace the conduct of Mr. Jefferson at three distinct periods.

1. During the first invasion of the English.
2. During the second.
3. During their incursions into the upper country.

"Though Mr. Turner has not touched upon the first period at all, we cannot but think it worthy of some enquiry: 1st. because we shall be able to refute many misrepresentations which have been already circulated about it, and 2d. because we may be able to contribute a few valuable materials towards writing the history of that period.

FIRST INVASION.  
On the 31st of Dec. 1780, the Governor received the first intelligence that 27 sail of ships had entered the Chesapeake Bay; and were in the morning of the 29th, just below Willoughby's Point (the southern Cape of James River;) their destination being unknown.

On the 2d of January 1781, information was received that they had entered James River, their advance being at Watuasqueak Bay. Orders were then issued for calling in the militia; one-fourth from some counties, and one-half from others; which orders were conveyed to their respective counties by the Legislature which rose on that day. The Governor at the same time directed that the records of state should be removed into the country, and the military stores should be transported from Richmond to Westham, 7 miles above on the river, from whence they were to be conveyed across the river.

On the 3d, the enemy were reported to be a short distance below Williamsburg in a situation convenient for landing, should Williamsburg have been their object.

On the 4th, information was received that they had passed Cannon's and Wood's the evening before with a strong easterly wind, which clearly pointed out that either Petersburg or Richmond was their point of destination. The whole militia was then called in from the adjacent counties.

On the 5th, it was stated that the enemy had landed and were drawn up at Westover, on the north side of the river and 25 miles below Richmond.—Richmond of course being their place of destination, orders were given to waggon no more of the military stores to Westham, but to throw them directly across the river. Having attended to this operation until an hour and an half in the night, the Governor rode up to the foundery, one mile below Westham; ordered Captains Bush and Irish and Mr. D. Hylton to continue waggoning to Westham, the arms and stores which were still at the foundery, with the view of conveying them across the river; proceeded from thence to Westham, for the purpose of accelerating the transportation of such stores as had already arrived; and from thence repaired to Tuckaloe, 8 miles above and on the same side of the river, where he arrived after midnight.

On the 6th, after sending his family to a place of safety, the Governor repaired to Britton's on the south side of the river

opposite to Westham, where finding the arms and stores thrown together in a heap near the shore, and exposed to the cannon of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, he had them removed under cover of an adjacent point of land. From thence he proceeded to Manchester, opposite to Richmond, where he found the enemy had already arrived at 1 P. M. Seeing that the arms were secured, he repaired to Cheetwood's to have an interview with Baron Steuben, who had appointed that place as a rendezvous and head quarters. Not finding him there, and understanding that the Baron had intended to be at Col. Fleming's; 6 miles above Britton's, he proceeded to that place. In the mean time a detachment of the enemy had arrived at Westham, from which place they sent a deputation to the Governor at Col. F's with terms of ransom for Richmond. These were rejected with the indignation which they deserved. The late Mr. Buchanan of Richmond was one of the deputation.

On the 7th, the governor returned to Britton's, with the view of more effectually securing the books, papers, &c. The enemy having burnt some stores and houses deserted Richmond after a residence of 24 hours, and encamped at Four-Mile-Creek, 8 or 10 miles below it.

On the 8th, the governor having reviewed the state of the arms of Britton's, repaired to Manchester, where he lodged that night.

Early in the morning of the 9th: he crossed over to Richmond and once more fixed his residence in the capital. In the mean time the enemy were detained at Westover by an easterly wind.

On the 13th: they effected their retreat down the river.

During all these transactions, the American forces were scattered in different detachments, and amounted to no more than 2500 men: 300 Militia under Col: John Nicholas at the forest, 6 miles off from Westover; 200 under general Nelson at Charles City Court House, 8 miles below: 1000 under Col: Gibson, and 800 under Baron Steuben on the South side of the river.

Through the whole of this interesting period, we have minutely specified time, and place. For we wish any man, who can discover the slightest remissness in these movements, to lay his finger upon the point and say when and where it was:

We shall not in proving the truth of the foregoing details, imitate the covert policy of Mr. Turner. We shall not content ourselves as he has done with appealing to the authority of a thousand nameless witnesses: But we shall bring them directly before the public: we shall put it into the power of any man to decide, whether the names and characters of such men are not sufficient to protect them from the suspicion of interested motives.

If these statements do not convince even Mr. Turner himself, that he has miserably misunderstood the conduct of Mr. J. during the revolution; and if they do not compel him to come forward, and by ingeniously confessing his mistakes, to offer the only reparation which it is yet in his power to bestow: the discernment and the candour of Mr. Turner will become not less praiseworthy with us than the sagacity of a Pickering or the virtues of a Hamilton.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

A further Statement of Plain Truth.

When I thought duty called me forth to public view, I closed my relation by observing that "I aimed at nothing but plain truth, which must support itself." Influenced by the same motives, though reluctantly, I come forward again to correct an error which I perceive in the Federal Gazette for Saturday, the 24th inst.—From the statements of Messrs. Chalmers and Parrot, it appears, that the first trial of American hemp was made only about two years since, when the cables of the Essex were composed of it: So that whatever favorable sentiments the secretary of the navy might have entertained or expressed, soon after he came into office, towards this domestic article, they appear to have evaporated in mere chit-chat with his rope-maker, till the absolute scarcity of Russian hemp forced him to resort to that of our own growth.—But the writer is modest enough "not to say positively that this was the sole cause why the latter was used."

Take notice—this conversation and positive order, for the encouragement of American hemp, was given in May, 1805; and from that period till September following; I bought the most of that hemp I ever bought in the same time, and paid, as already stated, from 10 or 12 dollars per cwt. while I refused other American hemp for 5 dollars, and could have bought Russia for 12 dollars, of which a spinner could spin much more in the same time; also the year following Russia hemp was plenty and low-priced, when I was still encouraging our own growth. Gentlemen merchants, look to your old file of prices-current from May to October, 1803, from Boston, to Baltimore, and you will find the prices quoted for Russia hemp from 240 to 275 dollars per ton. I am not at home, or else I would not hesitate to publish the bill of parcels of the American hemp I purchased, with the persons' names of whom purchased; but if any wish the satisfaction, by calling on me, when at Washington, I can give it, that I at that time paid from 10 to 12 dollars, as above stated, for American hemp,

when there was no scarcity of the other—and did it in "obedience to orders." I pass over the other remarks, wishing only to state truth within my own knowledge.

I am pleased to discover that spirit of enterprise and industry to encourage American hemp; and I do sincerely hope the farmers of Maryland will do their part in the culture, and that some of the enterprising merchants of Baltimore will give it a fair trial. If they wish to have it in their power, I can point out the method. I have at present on hand a quantity of seasoned yarn, from both kinds of hemp: If any merchant has spirit enough to give the order for two cables, from 10 to twelve inches to be made of either of the said yarns, he can have it fully in his power to make the experiment, for his own, and after the trial, can come forward for the public satisfaction—and in so doing will oblige also

Your humble servant,  
JOHN CHALMERS, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

Arrived at New Castle, ship Clothier, Dandelot, from Lagaira—was boarded in the Mono passage, by the British frigate Jason, Wm. Champaign, commander, and treated very politely. The frigate having got aground in the night, captain Dandelot, with Mr. Nairac, the supercargo, and Mr. Francis Breuil, jun. went on board to offer their assistance. The frigate was supplied with a cable and anchor, for which captain Champaign gave a Bill of Exchange upon the Admiralty in London. The above gentlemen remained on board of the frigate two days, and left her only after she was out of danger.

NORFOLK, August 21.

The following is a translation of the sentence pronounced in the case of the schooner Iris, mentioned in our last. We publish this sentence with pleasure, as honorable to the Judges, who pronounced it, and as affording a hope, that the suffering commerce of our country will experience some amelioration. The justice and impartiality of the Tribunal, deserves more consideration, as the vessel that captured the Iris, was a national vessel.

"The Committee of Administration has declared, and declares, that, without having respect to the pretext alleged in the verbal process of capture, the prize made of the American schooner Iris, of Norfolk, Captain Samuel Pearson, by the State Despatch Le Musquito, Captain Brouard, is void and of none effect; and, in consequence, it ordains that the product of the provisory sale which may have been made of the said schooner, her rigging, apparel, utensils, and cargo, at the instance of the said Sieur Brouard, in virtue of a decree of the Committee of Justice, in date the 5th Floreal last, shall be delivered to the said Captain Samuel Pearson, or to his agent duly authorized—and considering the debarkation of the said Captain, and the impossibility of conveying it to him, that a copy of the present decision be, by the Colonial Inspector, addressed in triplicate, to Monseigneur the Minister Plenipotentiary of France at the United States, to be transmitted to the Commissary of Commercial Relations of France at Norfolk, with a request to make the same known either to the said Captain, or to Messieurs James Dykes and Co. the freighters of the said schooner.

"Ordains further, That, in consequence of the natural and legal recourse which the Captain, freighters, or assurers of the said schooner have against the government for damage resulting from the capture, illegally made of the said schooner by a national vessel; the amount of the liquidations and repartions to be made in favor of the Captain, officers, and crew, of the said Despatch Le Musquito, from the prizes condemned in their favor, up to this day, shall be placed, under the title of deposits, in the chest of the Invalids of the Marine, until after the definitive judgment of the Council of Prizes, on the merit of the reclamations and on the indemnities to be accorded to the said Captain and freighters of the schooner Iris.

Reserving to Monsieur the Colonial Inspector, the ample authority and exercise of his prerogatives, in law and fact, to make complaint, and prosecute on the information relative to the violation of forms, and of the rights of men and usages of war, by the ill-treatment of the mate and sailors of the schooner Iris. For the said information availing himself of the result of the examinations of the captured sailors, closed and addressed to his excellency, Monseigneur the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, to be by the Council of Prizes determined, according to the 97th article of the law of the 2d Praireal, year eleven.

Done and Judged, at St. Domingo, the day, month and year above written. Signed, Wives, Minuty, Heut, Lafaille, and Le Roy.

A true Copy,  
(Signed) LE ROY.

NOTICE.

HAVING declined the SLOP business, and sold my stock in trade to JACOB FOWLE, I therefore request those who have any claims to bring them in for settlement, and all those indebted to make immediate payment to Jacob Fowle, who is authorized to receive the same, or to the subscriber, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.  
PETER FOWLE.

WELLS  
We are responsible for the contents of this day's paper. The New York ship...  
We also received...  
Packet, the...  
instants, by which...  
Adams put to sea...  
the only article it contains

In conducting this press, the editor wished to refrain from the insertion, in the most slight degree, calculated to unnecessarily, the feelings of any fellow citizens. Censure, or denunciation, levelled indiscriminately at foreigners, or persons who reside in our country, has never, nor never shall be sanctioned by him. His good wishes towards meritorious foreigners, would rather induce him to extend to them a hand of fellowship, than raise against them an arm of warfare and oppression; and, he is disposed to crush, rather than revive that spirit which produced an alien bill, to the disgrace of a former administration.

With such feelings, and under such impressions, he has to reprobate (what he can truly term) the chance intrusion of the piece in the American of yesterday, on the "Cuckoo" subject. It had been cut out for the inspection of the editor, but without the necessary reading, and, indeed, without orders, it was put into the hands of the compositor. The editor, on the evening before its publication, saw the proof-sheets the second reading, and the exception of the piece in question, which he did not fall under his notice, he can, with truth, declare, that he never knew it was inserted, until after the publication of the American for the day.

It was, perhaps, unnecessary to publish this apology; but the editor is ever anxious to acknowledge an inadvertence, and to pay to countenance sentiments, not consistent with his feelings and disposition. Though a native American, still he is always willing to receive every virtuous "stranger" as a brother, and, he conceives, he possesses sufficient philanthropy, to render him disposed to increase, rather than diminish the blessings which his country affords, as an asylum, to the oppressed of all nations.

The frigates United States and Chesapeake, are ordered to be immediately prepared for service.  
[Alexandria Expositor.]

Extract of a letter from lieut. James Lawrence, commanding officer of gun-boat No. 6, dated

"GIBRALTAR, June 18th, 1805.

"I have the honor to inform you of my arrival in this place on the evening of the 15th. I parted with the John Adams, in a fog the third day after leaving the Hook, and arrived in Gibraltar thirty hours before her. I am happy to inform you that No. 6, is an excellent sea boat, and sails very fast. I should have proceeded aloft immediately on mounting my guns, but captain Shaw judged it most advisable, as there were four of us, for us all to sail together."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant John Henly, commanding officer of gun-boat No. 4, dated

"GIBRALTAR, June 22d, 1805.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival at this port, on the night of the 21st instant. On the 22d of May, in lat. 36, 30, and long. 61, we had a gale of wind from S. W. in which we were so unfortunate, as to part company with Nos. 10 and 5. I lay too that night, but seeing nothing of them in the morning, I thought it most prudent, to make the best of my way to Gibraltar. I passed in sight of the Western Islands, to the N. on the 7th of June.

I received every assistance at this place from Admiral Knight and Captain Otway, and have this day mounted my guns, and expect to sail again in thirty hours from the time I anchored. The Frigate John Adams sailed three days ago for Tripoli, in company with No. 5, No. 10, and No. 6. How those boats got in before me; is what I cannot account for."

It is the duty of every sincere friend to this country, calmly and considerately, to reflect on the declarations of Messrs. Hubbert and Upham, with respect to the publication in the Palladium, which has been pleading at once their private characters, and their legislative influence, solemnly declared, that they believed the infamous aspersions on the character of Mr. Jefferson, which were forged by the abandoned Colleder. The dirty task of detailing these tales we leave to the Printers of the State, and their friends. But, we appeal to every man of decency of whatever party, on the propriety of such declarations. They are unprecedented in any legislative