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WENDESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1805.

Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY, The 13th inst. at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Clarks' warehouse, Water-street, will be sold, on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed negociable notes, the cargo of the ship Canton, consisting of

522 hhds Muscovado Sugar 11 do. claved

7 bales Cotton 13 do. Gums 12 do. Coffee

Also, on same-day, on 9 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed negociable notes,

The fine Ship CANTON, With all her materials as she arrived from sea. Burthen about 518 tons, lying at Mr. Hollin's wharf, Fell's-Point, where she may be viewed and her inventory seen previously to the day of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, The 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Cole's-wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, on 6 and 9 menths credit, for approved endorsed notes-The Ship

STRAFFORD, With all her materials, as she barrels, or 500 hogsheads of Tobacco-Her inventory may be seen at our counting room. LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs.

September 6 Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, The 14th inst. at 111 o'cluck in the forenoon will be sold by auction at Stiles'-wharf, on Fell's Point, en 6 & 9 months credit,

The Ship ROBERT, * Belonging to the estate of John M'Clure, deceased, burthen 2500 barrels, or 350 hhds. with all her tackle, apparel and furniture as she arrived from sea, agreeable to an inventory, which may be seen at the vendue office at the corner of Second and Frederick-strrets.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r.

September 6.

Sale by Auction.

On the 18th day of September next will be soil on of the ship Warren, Lewis Brantz, commander, from Calcutta. The goods are now landing into the wareninge of Mr. Hezekiah Waters, at Feil's-Point, where they will be exposed for the inspection of purchasers three days before the sale.

1805 bags fine bright Benares SUGAR Baggah 1st quality Manila Brown 251 boxes fine white double boild do. 208 bags dryed Ginger

40 bales Gunney peices for Cotton bales Gunney Bags Goats Skins 28 chests picked Gum Gopal

6 bales superfine Ecerbhooni Gurrahs Luckepore Baftas Blue Gurrahs Bine Succatoons

Checks Fine blue Gilla Handkerchiefs Souty Romals Karruah Cloths Chintz

Manapoon Bedside Carpets Hearth Carpets Also, on the same day on 3, 6 & 9 months credit, The fine fast sailing ship_

WARREN, As she arrived from sea, lay-ing at Mr. H. Waters's where; six years old, 396 tons per Register; copper fastened and coppered to her load water line on the bends, in good order, and well found in every respect to proceed on any voyage; mounts 16 guns, 12 six pounders and 4 twelve pound carronades. An inventory may be seen previous to the sale, and further particulars known by applying to captain Brantz, or the subscribers.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctus. August 29 ect188*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership. THE co-partnership heretofore existing onder the firm of Clayett and Warfield between the subscribers, is this day dissolved | de la Fayette aid not exceed 5000; and by mutual consent. All those having claims against the said concern, are desired to present them to Wm. K. CLAGETT for settlement, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to him, he being duly authorised to settle the same.

WM. K. CLAGETT DENNIS WARFIELD. The business heretofore carried on by Clagent & Warfield will be continued by the subscriber, at No. 63, Smith's-wharf.

WM. K. CLAGETT. September 6

L. Tiernan, & Co. I.I AVE received by the Independence & Geres, . I I from Liverpool, an extensive and general assortment of

FALL GOODS.

And by the next arrivals expect an additional supply.

A NUXO the above are several packages suitable for the West India market; a considerable quantity of Manchester Goods, of the best quality and patterns; Swansdown, Dimities, Muslins, Clotha assorted, Blankets, Bear Skins, &c. &c. that will be sold on very moderate terms by the package; a few bales best quality superfine Cloths, Hats in cases, Crowly Steel, with a great variety of other goods. September 4

W&S15t*

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

VINDICATION or MR.JEFFERSON.

NO. II. Incursions of the enemy into the uffer

country. It was shortly after this period that Mr. Jesserson repaired to Monticello, 2 or 3 miles from Charlottesville, where the legislature had determined to meet in the early part of June: His office was on the point of expiring; his country was invaded by a powerful and persevering enemy: No skill could be too disciplined to combat their activity; no length of time seemed likely to exhaust the venom' of their persecution. Mr. Jesserson distinctly perceived the danger which was hovering over his country; and he determined to sacrifice the little remnant of his authority for the more effectual preservation of the commonwealth.

He knew how necessary it is to the success of military affairs that a commander should be known by his troops. But in the short remnant, which remained of his constitutional term of service, whe sould scarcely expect to form an acquaintance with and to conciliate the love of his army. Could he even have succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. to what mighty use would his exertions have been applied at the very moment when they should be attended with success? When he had obtained the love and the confidence of his army; when he was about to draw upon the discipline and valour of his troops; the constitution would have stript him of his functions; an unknown successor would have stept into the command, and the precious moment of activity might have been lost in going through the same ceremonial of cultivating the acquaintance and obtaining the confidence of the soldiers. But at the head of the Militia there was aiready to be seen a commander whose person was known to the army, and whose orders had long received their obedience. Was it not then the duty of Mr. Jefferson to have resigned the small remaining portion of his authority during which he could have done so little, for the purpese of increasing the powers of a successor. who was already capable of accomplishing so much? To the Military attainments of that successor too. Mr. Jefferson was modest enough to yield the palm of uncontested honour. Educated amidst the civil professions of society. he had the magnanimity to thirk Limsed interior to a commander, to whom experience had familiarly

--- explained the use

Of the deep column and the lengthened line. The square, the crescent, & the phalanx firm. Animated by these convictions, Mr. Jefferson resigned the heim of government

His friends in the legislature, whilst they admired the modesty and the magnanimity of his temper, extended their confidence to the commander, while he had preferred for his successor. They thought with him that the union of the civil and military powers in the same hands would greatly add to the success of the operations of the war; and with him they thought that the military genius of Gen. Nelson was sufficient to entitle him ! to this distinguished honour. Gen. Nelson was therefore selected as the successor of Mr. Jefferson. This appointment took place on the 12th of June, as will appear from the following extract from

" Tuesday June 12th, 1731: Resoived that Thomas Nelson, jun. esq. be appoint- cause they well knew how to evade detect adventure of Carter's Mountain!! ed governor or chief magistrate of this commonwealth for one year; he having been so elected by joint ballot of both

houses of assembly." Test,

J. STEWART, C. H. D. About the middle of May, Lord Cornwallis at the head of the main southern army, had formed a junction with Arnold, who had become sole commander of his detachment since the death of Phillips at Petersburgh. Before this superior force, the Marquis de la Fayette was obliged to retire from his position at Richmond. The English then crossed the James river, and marched up into the country about fifty miles from the capital and within thirty of Charlottesville, where the legislature was holding their session. appears from the letter of Governor Jeiferson, dated Charlottesville, May 28th; that the combined army amounted to 7000 regular troop, while that of the Marquis that there was no possibility of increasing that number from the want of arms, which had been sent from Rhode Island, but had not yet arrived. In the same letter Mr. J. urges the necessity of dispatching Gen. Washington with the northern army to the relief of Virginia, and mentions that though his " office would expire in a few days by the constitution, still as a private man (he) should derive great confidence from his pre-

Things were at this crisis; his office having actually expired, but his successor not yet installed in the administration of affairs, when Col. Tarlton was dispatched by Lord Cornwallis, with his regiment of horse, to surprise Mr. Jefferson, whom he still believed to be in office, and the legislature then sitting in Charlottesville. At this moment the speakers of the two houses and some other members of the assembly were the guests of Mr. Jefferson at Monticello. Tarkon having advanced within 40 miles of this, early in the morning of the 23d of June, sent off

his friends, whilst he himseif proceeded. Art. I. in his retreat before Tarlton. pointed in both these expectations. No- of Mr. Turner himself: tice had been given by sun-rise, both at | "His retreat or rather his flight from mer place, from whence they had scarce- "was effected with such hurried abrufitly sufficient time to escape, with the other a news, as to produce a fall from his members of the Legislature. Mr. J. had a horse, and a dislocation of the shoulder." already sent his family to a place of safe- And then, adds our author, " he proty, but was still at Monticello making ar- | ceeded to Bedford" and then " he forrangements for his departure, when Lieut. | warded his resignation to the assembly." Hudson arrived at half speed with the in- But it has already been observed that formation that the enemy were already this resignation was even frior to Tarl-

the mystic lamp of Aladdin; had he been | Turner is not a more faithful chronologist endowed with the magnitude and the with respect to the dislocated shoulder. strength of those imaginary giants, who | For we shall first prove that this arcident have lived only in the tales of the nurse- | did not befal Mr. J. befare he arrived at ry; he might then have singly resisted | Bedford; and secondly, that it did belai the triumphant troops of Tarkon: And | him whilst he was there. perhaps might have escaped the epithets of "coward" and "traitor." Or had Mr. | prove the first: J. reversed the error of the valiant knight | "In the year 1781, I lived within two of La Mancha, and mistaken a troop of miles of the Poplar Forest, an estate at horse for a flock of sheep, his insanity | that time belonging to Thomas Jefferson, might have at least procured him some of | esq. now president of the United States. the honors of chivalry. But even then Sometime in the summer of that year his federal opponents, while they admired I went to the Poplar Forest on some the valeur of the hero would have been | business with Mr. Jefferson's overseer. ungenerous enough to have ridiculed the where I found Mr. Jefferson. I had not temerity of the madman. Or perhaps | before heard of his arrival, of course 1 their pliant understandings, which have believe he had been up only a day or two, already found treason in his escaping, or some short time. I was in company might have proclaimed him a traitor for with Mr. Jefferson, in his tent, perhaps remaining without a chance of resitance. an hour or two; he appeared to me to be But as Mr. Jefferson was neither a Poly- perfectly well, and I heard no complaint. phemus nor a Don Quixote, he acted perhaps—as most of his opponents would have dene on a similar occasion:

" Like a brave general, after being beat, "They exuit and rejoice in a prudent retreat." position:

knowing that he should be pursued if he county, Virginia; this estate did then took the high road, struck out into the belong to Thomas Jefferson, esq. Somewoods of the neighbouring mountain, time in the summer of that year I he rd when he proceeded in safety to overtake that Mr. Jefferson was at the Poplar his family.

stood and so frequently misrepresented. much hurt. Having been acquainted Lieut. Hedsen has given us the following | with Mr. Jesserson when he lived in account:

" information of the approach of the En- to "JAMES STEPTCE, sen. " glish to that place under Tarkon. Upon " enquiring from Long whether Mr. Jet-· ferson had received intelligence, he was |

" SHECES OF. SUCEI then, sellow-citizens, is the celebratec adventure of CARTER'S MOUN- in those malignant effusions of party TAIN, which has so frequently resound- spirit which betray all the previshoess of ed in the Slanderous Chronicles of Fedethe Journals of the House of Delegates: ralism. Tis true, they have ever cauti- understanding, ously avoided entering into its details, betion. Their talisman would then have been broken; their ignorance or their misrepresentation would have been exposed; and this favorite in singulion against? the character of Mr. Jefferson would have been trittered down to the simple fact : that Mr. J. did not choose to remain in his house, singly to encounter a whole troop ol hoise, or suffer miniself to be taken

prisoner by an inveterate enemy. This then is the funous adventure of Catter's Mountain! The burthen of every favourite balled; the but of every federal humourist. Value now shall the Poet seek a theme for the composition of his satire? Where shall the wit find a point for Lis curious epigram? Ye Editors, Scribblers, Paragraphists and Punsters, array yourselves now in sackcloth and ashes. - All your genius is reduced to vapour. Alas! the Hero of Carter's Mountain has disappeared, and the wit of Federalism is extingushed for ever.

one day's journey, this hero of Carter's Monticello. Tailton meanwhile had retired, after 18 hours residence in Charlottesville. Finding the enemy had flown, Mr. J. once more joined his family, and repaired with them to an estate, which he had in Bedford, about 80 miles S. W. It was here that another adventure befal him, to which the ingenuity of Mr. Turner has given a dramatic effect. Riding on his farm (as most farmers would do) some time after, he was thrown (as some riders would have been) by an unruly horse, and (as a natural consequence of such an event) be was disabled from riding for a considerable time afterwards. But observe the magic genius of Mr. Turner how it "annihilates both time and space;" how it shifts the scene of action by a rates whole days to give consistency to his tale. This unfortunate fall which he received in Bedford county, Mr. Turner a detachment of horse to secure him and finds it much more convenient to give

rapidly to Charlottesville in order to sur- | Does the reager wish to know the reason? prise the legislature. But he was disap- | He shall have it in the precise language

Chariottesville and Monticello, of the de- " Monticello, on the information that signs of the enemy. The speakers and "Tariton had penetrated the country, their colleagues had returned to the for- " and was advancing to Charlottesville, ascending the winding hill of Monticello. ton's approach to Charlottesville. We Had Mr. Jesierson been possessed of shall now attempt to shew, that Mr.

The certificate of Mr. Bradfate will

"ROBERT BRADEUTE."

A gust 6, 1805. The certificate of Mr. James Stephes. senr. of Bedford, will establish the last

" In the year 1781, I resided within Mr. J. immediately left Monticello, and two miles of the Poplar Forest, Redford i Forest, and when riding over his farm Of this far-famed event, so little under- | had been thrown from his horse and Wil iamshang. I immediately went to see " In the morth of June, 1781, on my blim, and found him very much disabled " way to join the Marquis La Fayette's i indeed-tee much so, I think, to have army, I met near Milton, with a Mr. I travelied on Ferseback-The account " Long, who informed me, that Dewist | which I received at that time respecting for which service the legislature gave | Mr. Jeffer en's fall from his horse, after " him a sword) had arrived the preceed- Lin arrived on the farm, I did certainly be "ing evening at Charlottesville, and bro't | lieve to be correct, and I do now believe I

August 6, 1895.

Other persons could be produced to authenticate this circumstance. " ignorant. I directly proceeded to Mon- | man who lived with Mr. J. at the time "ticelle, where I found Mr. Jefferson | and who probably saw the fall is still tranquil and undisturbed. At nay earnest alive. His testimony we should have " request, he lest his house, which was I obtained, but that the distance at which " surrounded in ten minutes at farthest, | he resides was too great, to permit us with a troop of light horse. I was con- | acquiring such information as might go " vinced his situation was truly critical, along with these remarks. Mr. Steptoe's " . i.ce there, were but two men (Mr. | character is however a sufficient surety for " Short and his gardener) and Mr. Carr. I the testimony of "numberless wirms ses." " at that time a boy, upon the spot. I To a cultivated understanding, he unites " well remember he was not Governor at | an incorruptible integrity et heart and a that period; his term of service racing the most graceful urbanicy of disposition. " cafurd, and Gen. Nelson appointed his | Differing though he does from the present ! administration on many political questions, he has never suffered himself to wanton passion without the strength of the

Such then we repeat is the celebrated

Though Mr. Jeiferson has ever been the reputed author of the Deciaration of Independence, and though that paper breatnes a spirit of liberty which could scarcely be counterfeited, yet have the federalists thought proper to neny his attaciment to American Independence. They pretended last year to quote a petition to the King of Great Britain, which according to them was draughted and signed by Mr. J. praying to be restored once more to the favor of the throne. Useless would be the task of repeating the refutation of this ridiculous charge. It would be like slaying those who have been "thrice slain." All who heard the circumstances of the case were not only satisfied that Mr. Jefferson was not the author of the petition, but they were satisfied with the reasons which induced him to sign it. Not a doubt however remained, when they perused " the summary Having accompanied his family during rights f Butish America," which was also re-published in our papers, and when they were told that this paper was not only the undoubted production of Mr. Jesserson's pen, but that at the time when it was composed, he had cutstript the opimons of his most enlightened cotemporaries. There was not a man who could have read that paper without believing that its author was the devoted friend of American Independence?

In the following resolutions we have a new and incontestible proof of the fact. These resolutions were moved by Mr. J. in the assembly of Virg. during the spring of 1778. If the " summary rights of British America," demonstrate that its author was among the earliest friends of our Independence, the following resolutions will prove his spirit in the support of liberty undaunted and unabated. They single volition, and stops "the feathered will prove him as anxious to embrace foot of time;" How Albemarle is con- every energetic expedition to accomplish verted into Bedford, and how he oblite- the revolution, as the first paper showed him anxious to undertake it.

Resolved unaninicusty, That a proposition from the enemy to all or any of these United States for peace or truce separate 1 from their alifes, is insidious and inadmis-

Resolved unanimously, That a proposition from the enemy for treaty with any assembly or body of men in America, other than the congress withese U. States, is insidious and inadmissible.

Perolved unanimously, That this assembly will not listen to any proposition nor suffer any negociation inconsistent with their national faith and federal union.

Residered unanimensly. That this assembly will exert the utmost powers of the state to carry on the war with vigourand effect until peace shall be obtained in a manner consistent with our national faith and federal union.

American.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1805

OFFICIAL.

Preliminaries of peace with Tripoli were signed on the second day of June last, and on the same day captain Bainbridge, the officers and crew of the late frigate Philadelphia, were liberated.

The following is an Extract of a letter from * Commodore Rodgers, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTIONS

June 8, 18 ... "The Bashaw, conscious that by a

continuance of his obstinacy, his town would tall a sacrifice to our forces, in the course of this summer, proposed to us terms of peace, which left us no interest or motive in no; receding to them, as he acknowledged that he felt sensible our efforts would be sufficient to reduce his town, and oblige him to retire to the Mountains. This acknowledgment at once precinded the possibility of acquiring any henor by our arms; but indeed the rerethe, as it would have been persecuting the enemy, who in enticipation of our vengearer, by his own achrowick, ment, felt bimeself more than buil vanquished, and who perhaps in his savage perturbation, might have carried his regulament to the sacrifice of 350 of our unfortunate countrymen, whom e ance had placed in his

state of his constitution was constrained to resign the communicat the squadron to Captain Rodgers, on the Ed of May. The following is a copy of a letter from

* Commodore Barron owing to the debilitated

Capt. Hull of the Argus to Commodore Barron, dated

" ARGUS, (DERNE) April 28. " I have the honor to inform your that at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 27th, being about ten miles to the eastward of the town of Derne, with the Hornet in company, we discovered the Nautilus at anchor, very close to the shere, which led us to suppose that Capt. Dent had fallen in with Mr. Eaton's army, as he had been sent on shore for that purpose the day before.-We made all sail for the Nautilus, and at half past 10, spoke her, and was informed by Captain Dent, that he had had communication with Mr. Laton the night before, and that he wished the field pieces landed as soon as possible, that Mr. Eaton intended to make an attack as soon as he could get possession of them, being then only about two and a half miles from the town of Derne, and the enemy having sent him a challenge.—I hoisted out our boat and sent the field pieces on shore, with such supplies as Mr. Eaton wanted; but on approaching the shore we found it was impossible to land the guns, without hauling them up an almost perpendicular rock 20 feet above the boat; but with the perseverance of the officers and men sent on this service, they effected the landing of one of them, by hauling it up the steep rock, Mr. Eaton finding that we should

lose time in landing the other, he sent it off again informing me that he should march for the town, as soon as he could possibly mount the field piece, that he had on shore-I gave Lieut. Evans orders to stand close in shore to cover the army whilst they were preparing to march, in case the enemy should come out against them, as they had already made their appearance in large numbers outside of the town. I gave orders for the necessary preparations to be made for the attack by sea upon the town and batteries, and stood down very close to the town. At 2 P. M. Mr. Eaton began the attack by land, at the same time the Hornet, Licat. Evans anchored with springs on her cables within 100 yards of the battery of 8 guns, and commenced a heavy fire upon it, the Nautilus took her station to the -castward of the Hornet, about half a mile distant from shore, and opened upon the town and batteries; the Argus anchored a little without, and to the castwart' of the Nautilus, and began firing on the town and batteries.—The fort kept up a heavy fire for about an hour, after which the shot flying so thick about them, they abandoned it, and ran into the town and gurdens back; the guns of the vessels were then turned on the beach, and kept up a harts fire upon the enemy, to clear the maintain the sew brave Christians Mr. Eaton d with him, to enter the fort, as they were gaining ground very fast, though a heavy fire of musquetry was constantly kept up upon them, from behind the houses and

old walls near the shore. At about half past 2 we had the satisfaction to see Lieut. O'Baimen of the marine corps, and Mr. Mann, michi pulan