

GENERAL WILKINSON.

The General concluded his vindication on Saturday about 1 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.

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 General 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 catalogue 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 trusted to some overt act, exhibited some respectable living witness, or produced some memorial in my handwriting: 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 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 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 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 surprise that I should remain calm amidst ungenerous practices, altho' 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 calamities, 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 it is for him to bring witnesses to exculpate himself from a particular crime alleged 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 alledging 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 this very time Mr. C. was a delegate in Congress. It is from Lieut. 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, 1806, 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. Orleans with Taylor, and was invited to dine with Judge Workman; where they laid open to him their plan of seizing on 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

to Congress, and would do all he could in his (Murray's) favor; that he would represent to the government, that he 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 & fever, I had not an opportunity of seeing Bradford's scurrilous, lying, contemptible 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 may I call on you to-morrow?" The reader is requested to observe, that this letter preceded the certificate of Mr. Power given on the 16th May, 1807, which went to exculpate the General from the very charge 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 mainly and affecting: He contrasted 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.

From the National Intelligencer of July 4. After a full investigation of such evidence and circumstances in the case of Genl. Wilkinson as have come to the knowledge of the Court of Enquiry 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 1789, 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, or agents, since the year 1791, or that he has ever received money from that government or its officers for any other purpose than 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 N. 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 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. H. BURBECK, President. T. H. CUSHING, JONN. WILLIAMS, Members. July 2, 1808, Approved. TH: JEFFERSON.

The Subscriber has for sale, A VALUABLE VESSEL, Now on the stocks. Burden one hundred and seventy-six tons, built of the best of White Oak, and the Plank of the best heart of Pitch Pine & in a workmanlike manner. For terms, apply to AMBROSE JONES Kinston, May 23.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Mecklenburg County. APRIL SESSIONS, 1808.

Heirs of Wm. Wilson, sen. dec. } Petition for the Division of the Lands of said William Wilson. The Representatives of Wm. Wilson, jun. dec and Robert Wilson.

IT having been suggested that the Defendants to this Petition live without the Limits of this State—it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk make advertisement for sixty days in the Raleigh Register, that the Defendants to this Petition appear at our next July Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted—Otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte. By order of Court, TH: J. ALEXANDER, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina. Gates County Court, May Term, 1808.

John Pipkin } Original Attachment. James Brittle } Returned 'Levied on a Fishery on Chowan River, and the lands belonging thereto

IN this Case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides without the State, it is ordered, that Notice be given in the Raleigh Register, that unless he come forward at the next term, and replevy said property, final judgment will be entered against him. JETHRO SUMNER, clk.

DR. ROBINSON,

HAS just received, at his Shop on Hay street, Fayetteville, a fresh and general Assortment of GENUINE MEDICINES, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He has Castor Oil by the dozen, a quantity of Gold Leaf, Quick silver, Aquafortis, strongest Spirit of Nitre, and most of the Patent Medicines now in use. Fayetteville, June 20

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1808. IT has recently been made known to this Department, that on the first day of June, 1807, the first moieties of the under-mentioned Notes of the Bank of the United States, were inclosed by William Keais, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Washington, North-Carolina, in a letter addressed to Thomas Tudor Tucker, Esq. Treasurer of the United States, and put into the Post-Office at that place; and on the 8th day of June, 1807, the second moieties of the said Bank Notes were inclosed, addressed and put into the Post-Office as aforesaid; neither of which letters, with the notes inclosed, have been received. On the back of each moiety of every note was written the name of William Keais, and on one part of the back of all or most of the notes, was written the name of Lewis Leroy; from which circumstance, the notes may with certainty be traced and detected. Payment of the notes has been stopped at the Bank of the United States, and its several Offices of Discount & D. posit; and a Reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person who shall give such information to this Department, as shall produce the conviction of the offender by whom the letters containing the said notes were purloined or stolen. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

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Just received, And for sale by the Printer hereof, price 5s A compendious View of the TRIAL OF AARON BURR, Together with Biographical Sketches of several eminent Characters. By W. Thompson, Attorney, Abington, Va.

One Hundred Dollars Reward. THE above Reward of One Hundred Dollars, will be paid for apprehending and securing in any Jail within the United States, ARTHUR HOWE, a Negro Mustapha, commonly called Muss. Arthur Howe is a young man 19 or 20 years old, dark complexion, short yellowish hair and hazle eyes, his face is round, and his countenance ferocious and expressive of angry passions. He is remarkable for having a deformity in his back, which occasions him to walk nearly half bent, so that when he is in his most erect posture, he would scarcely measure 4 1-2 or 5 feet high: His arms have much motion when he walks, are very long, and hang as low down, if not lower than his knees. The above described young man stole, or enticed off, on Monday night the 11th inst, a Negro Fellow called Muss, or Mustapha, about 28 years old, of a darkish complexion, very long head, forehead, nose and chin more prominent than persons of his colour generally have; his eyes are large, projecting and of a reddish colour, his mouth rather large and his teeth yellow. In his general behaviour he is polite and submissive, he is a complete body servant, and a handy fellow with most tools of about horses. He carried off with him no cloaths which are remarkable, except an olive great coat of bearskin. The above felon and slave went off on a single sick chair, a large bay horse, and have been traced in company about 18 miles from Edenton. It is conjectured that Arthur Howe will conduct Muss as far as Virginia, and may sell him several times on his journey; and Muss having made acquaintances in Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, may endeavour, through their assistance, to make his escape to the northward. Arthur Howe has relations near Wilmington, in this State, and near Nashville, in Tennessee; to one of which places he will probably endeavour to travel, after parting with the aforesaid negro. To the above reward will be added travelling expenses and reasonable wages for the delivery of the aforesaid Howe and Negro Muss, to me in this place, or Fifty Dollars for either of them. MATTHIAS E. SAWYER, Edenton, June 21.

One Hundred Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY On Saturday Night last, from the Subscriber TWOMULATTO FELLOWS, named Anthony and Daniel. It is supposed that they took with them, a likely dark brown Gelding, nearly black, about 6 or 7 years old, with a white spot in his forehead, and his near hind foot white; a dark likely iron grey Mare; about 9 years old, and 15 hands high. The tallest of the Mulattoes has a Scar on one of his Wrists, and another on the Cap of his Knee; the other is low and thickest, with a scar rather over his left Eye;—both young, but little more than twenty. Their working Dress is Negro Cotton, but they have with them two good Swansdown Waistcoats, one a deep Orange colour; a Blue Second Cloth Coat; and various mixed Homespun Pantalooms and Coats. The small sthad 2 1-2 yds. Woolen Blue Cloth, delivered just before he went away. They took an old Saddle with large plated Brasses, iron Stirrups and Red Padding, the Leather torn; a country-twilled Meal Bag, an old plated Bit Bridle, some leading Lines, and a Fiddle. It is supposed they are making for Tennessee or the Miami. They have Money, and one has taken a Rifle, the other a Musket. Any person who will bring the said Mulattoes and Horses to the Subscriber, shall receive the above reward and his reasonable expences paid him by Jno WILLIAMS, Chatbam County, N. C. Nov 3 0th, 1807.

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