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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1806. | PAID IN ADVANCE.

Calvert County Court, May term, 1806

WHEREAS upon the application of William Spencer and wife two of the representatives of a certain John McDowell deceased, certain commissioners were appointed to ascertain whether the estate of the said John McDowell would admit of division agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled, "An act to direct descents," which said commissioners have made a return to Calvert county court; and whereas it has been stated that some of the representatives of the said John McDowell deceased to wit; Ann Blackburn, Jenas Ions, and Dally his wife, and Alice Blackburn live out of the state of Maryland: it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that notice be given by publication of this order in the Maryland Gazette and National Intelligencer at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next to the said absent representatives to appear in Calvert county court on the second Monday of October next, to shew cause if any they have why the return of the said commissioners should not be ratified

Signed by order of the court,

WM. S MORSELL, Ck.

August 13——w3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Pettworth, the farm of John Tayloe, esq near Washington city on Thursday the 13th ult. a negro boy by the name of BILL about 19 years of age, of a yellow cast of middling stature and well made; his cloathing an old fur hat, and old brown broadcloth coat and coarse brown linnen shirt and trowsers, his countenance naturally good, but will shew guilt immediately on being questioned—whoever will take the said boy and deliver him to C. Bailey at the place he went from or to the subscriber at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries Virginia shall receive the above reward beside what the law allows

THOMAS T. PAGE, agent for John Tayloe, esq. at Neabsco.

July 9 – 4t&wtf

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland, the 7th day of May last, as a runaway, a negro man named PHILIP; he is about 22 years of age, about 5 feet high is very black, and his clothing so ragged that it is impossible to give a description of it. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. Wm. Boyd, of Frederick county, Virginia, and after his death was sold to a man by the name of John Henderson, of one of the Carolinas. The owner is desired to release the said negro, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, Sheriff Frederick county.

August 27 –w8t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, LEVI RILEY, a mulatto, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has long wool. His clothing consists of coarse linen shirt and trowsers He says he is a freeman and previously to his being taken into custody he was engaged in the business of sweeping chimnies. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law.

GEORGE CREAGER, *Sheriff of Frederick county.*

August 27—w8t

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, as a runaway, GEORGE MORGAN, about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; of a yellow complexion. His clothes are a coarse linen shirt, and a striped cotton jacket and trowsers. He says he belongs to a certain Isaac Brewill, of Mecklenburgh county state of Ohio. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for his jail fees agreeably to law

GEORGE CREAGER, *Sheriff of Frederick county.*

August 27 w8t

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT now occupied by Mr. George Southerland, on North G street near the War Office: it is now rented for 495 dollars per annum. The terms of sale will be moderate and accommodating. Apply to

T. H. GILLISS.

Washington city, Aug. 15——w4t

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward will be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber living at Rose's Ferry, King George county Virginia, a runaway lad named JACK, he is between 18 and 20 years of age, low well made & very black his back is much marked with the whip, and since becoming my property was put to the carpenter's trade, when he gave himself a wound with an adze on one of his heels, I think his right, which occasions him to use that leg a little stiff—he was seen in Vestiban, Charles county Maryland, and I suppose will get as far as possible in that state. Should he be committed to jail, the jailer will please inform me immediately by post, directing his letter to the post office at King George Court House, or to Henry Suttle at George Town. All masters of vessels and others, are forewarned harboring or taking him off at their peril.

ABRAM B. HOOE.

Barnsfield, August 19—eptw&w4t

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

(CONTINUED.)

After general Washington was acquainted by colonel Marshal with the several particulars of the proposal made by Gardoque and colonel Conolly, and the names of their partizans in Kentucky, he caused Dr. Stewart of Alexandria, the son in law of Mrs. Washington, to address a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the subject. A committee of enquiry was in consequence appointed; but the artful manner in which this enquiry was suppressed by the agents of the association in Congress we decline mentioning, until we have procured the correspondence between general Washington and colonel Marshall, with Dr. Stewart's letter, and the Speaker's answer, which we are in hopes of having before our history of the conspiracy be concluded.

On Conolly's arrival in Canada, the celebrated gen. Bowles, then at Montreal, was fixed upon by lord Dorchester as the most proper person to carry his scheme into execution in Kentucky and the Western Territory. Under the fictitious name of Drummond, he came into Kentucky in the fall of 1789; staid several weeks at Lexington and Louisville, and afterwards proceeded down the Mississippi to the Cherokee and Creek nations, in order to withdraw their attachment from the Spanish government, and transfer their interest to the support of G. Britain, thinking that these savage tribes would be a powerful instrument to subdue the party in Kentucky, inimical to the British interest. With this view he carried nine or eleven of the principal chiefs to London in 1790, where they remained about six months. Here Bowles and Miranda were introduced to each other. Miranda had been alternately between Paris and London for several years previous to this period, courting both the revolutionists of France and the minister of Great Britain for employment. Had the affair of Nootka sound not been settled, he probably would have been landed in California or New Mexico with a British army; but this commercial dispute having been adjusted, all expectations of a rupture with Spain were terminated.

Returning from this digression to gen. Wilkinson, we shall next consider his agency in the conspiracy until the death of gen. Wayne, in 1796. Gen. Washington being convinced from the information of colonel Marshall, of the existence of a Spanish association in Kentucky, and of the strength of the party, adopted a policy which may be censured by a few, but which, owing to the circumstances of the times, was certainly the most prudent which he could pursue, after the committee of enquiry in Congress had quashed the investigation.—He appointed Wilkinson, in 1791, to a colonel's commission at Fort Washington, under gen. Wayne; having instructed gen. Wayne of his character, and requested of him to use every possible endeavor to procure all documents which would tend to develope the plans of the conspirators. The correspondence between Washington and Wayne on the subject, with all the documents which Wayne procured, and which sufficiently explain the views of the association, we are informed are now in the possession of the son of gen. Wayne, viz. Isaac Wayne, Esq. attorney at law, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

The enmity which Wilkinson and his friends bore to the citizens of Kentucky who opposed their views, cannot be better illustrated than by citing the death of the unfortunate colonel Hardin. This brave officer and patriotic citizen had uniformly opposed the views of general Wilkinson, and was most active in detecting the schemes of the conspirators. To get rid of such a formidable opponent was, therefore, the earnest wish of the party. Charges of cowardice were purposely whispered about and preferred against him, particularly by gen. Wilkinson, who publicly arraigned his conduct under gen. Harmer. An occasion afterwards occurred which gave Wilkinson, as he said, an opportunity of putting Hardin's bravery to the test. A treaty was required to be effected with the Indian tribes, and Wilkinson fixed upon Hardin for this purpose, to carry a flag of truce from Cincinnati to the Sanduski villages, without adopting any previous means of apprising the savages of the peaceable intentions of Kentucky. The event was as might have been expected; poor Hardin was massacred by the first party he met; and thus was a powerful obstacle to the views of the Kentucky association treacherously and basely removed.

A circumstance happened in the fall of 1792, which afforded the people the first proofs of the importation of Spanish gold among the party. This was the murder of a man of the name of Owens, an intimate of Wilkinson, who was carrying from the Spanish governor at New-Orleans, the sum of six thousand dollars in specie to Wilkinson. The crew, who were four Spanish soldiers, after killing Owens, made their escape; but two of them were taken and brought before judge Innes, who remanded them to gen. Wilkinson then at fort Washington. The latter, although the murder was committed within the American territories, attempted to return the prisoners to Giozo, at Natches. But major Doyle, who commanded at fort Massac, knowing his duty, took them into custody, and ordered them for Lexington, where they underwent a trial, but were acquitted from the want of sufficient evidence. The particulars of the six thousand dollars were, however, fully substantiated on the trial; which would never have been heard of, if the murderers had not been carried to Lexington; and the concealment most probably was Wilkinson's motive for ordering them to New Orleans. General Washington having been informed of the circumstance, demanded an explanation from Wilkinson, who, in vindication, alleged, that the 6000 dollars were sent as a compensation from the Spanish government to him, for the trouble he had taken, and the expence he had incurred in establishing a tobacco trade between Kentucky and New-Orleans. That he had presented to the Spanish court a memorial for that purpose, setting forth that his losses were equivalent to 20,000 dollars, and the 6000 of which he had been robbed, were the only remuneration yet granted.

The importation of another considerable sum to the party in 1796, was ascertained by the officer sent by gen. Wayne to take possession of the Spanish forts of Walnut Hills, Natchez, and Chickasaw Bluffs, in consequence of an agreement to that effect, entered into between gen. Wayne and the baron de Corondolite, Gov. General of Louisiana. The latter had agreed, that they should be delivered up in October 1796, in consequence of which, capt. —— was ordered to take possession. In descending the Ohio, he fell in with Alfred Sebastian, a son of judge Sebastian—and at present an officer under Wilkinson. This young associate had been sent express, with private dispatches from Wilkinson to Giozo, but his skiff having been stove near the mouth of the Ohio, capt. —— took him on board his boat, and landed him at New Madrid. Alfred expressed great uneasiness at first, lest capt —— should seize his dispatches, and was commencing an earnest supplication for their preservation, when capt. —— assured him he had no such intentions, but if his orders had been such, his entreaties should be of no avail. At New-Madrid, young Alfred was met by a doctor Powers, who had in charge a sum of money for Wilkinson. This Powers was a native of Great Britain, and had been employed for several years, as the mutual agent of Giozo and Wilkinson. Alfred set off immediately with his dispatches, upon the receipt of which by Giozo, intelligence was forwarded to New-Madrid, from the gov. general of Louisiana, that the forts could not be given up as had been agreed upon. The excuse offered, was, that the river was too low, and the artillery could not be floated off. To this circumstance, President Adams alludes in his speech to Congress, 23d of Nov. 1797. "I have entertained an expectation, that it would have been in my power, at the opening of the session, to have communicated to you the agreeable information of the due execution of our treaty with his Catholic majesty, respecting the withdrawing of his troops from our territory, and the demarcation of the line of limits. But by the latest authentic intelligence, Spanish garrisons were still continued within our country, and the running of the boundary line had not been commenced. These circumstances are the more to be regretted, as they cannot fail to affect the Indians, in a manner injurious to the U.S. Still, however, indulging the hope, that the answers which have been given, will remove the objection offered by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty, I judged it proper, that we should continue in a state of readiness to receive the posts, and to run the line of limits."

Alfred Sebastian did not return for two years, but it is said during his absence, to have acted as an officer in the Spanish horse, at New-Orleans. Among the various documents which were collected by gen. Wayne, relative to the conspiracy, is a letter from Major Green, of Natchez, proving in the most satisfactory manner, that Wilkinson, during his command at Fort Washington, also held a general's commission in the Spanish service. Mr. Ellicot who was employed to run the line, procured documents of the like import, which were delivered to the executive. The death of Gen. Wayne, which happened in the end of 1796, and the expiration of the presidency of gen. Washington, alone prevented the trial of Wilkinson on the charges of treason. No sooner was Mr. Adams elected, than gen. Wilkinson hurried to Philadelphia, to obtain the favor of the new president. The pomp, parade, and artful address of Wilkinson soon gained upon John Adams. He caused the President to believe, that many of the machinations of himself and his party, were the attempts of foreign agents, to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to excite them to actual hostilities against the U.S.

It will be recollected, that the Indians at this period, were worked upon and tampered with, by many different parties. There were agents among them from the Kentucky Association, procuring the interest of those in favor of Spain. Gen. Bowles was active among the Creeks and Cherokees, as likewise were the partizans of governor Blount, for the purpose of exciting them to commence hostilities against the subjects of Spain in the Floridas, and Louisiana. The emissaries of Genet were equally busy, but with contrary views.

It may be proper, in the investigation of this conspiracy, to give some information to those who are not versant in the history of the first settlement of Kentucky, of the nature and cause of the conventions which were called, previous to the separation of this state from that of Virginia. Although this be a subject into which we have not made much research, yet we have obtained sufficient knowledge of it for the present purpose.

The daily depredations committed by the Indians upon the settlers, induced them to make arrangements, as to the most effectual mode of repelling their incursions. For this purpose, each militia company elected a representative; and the first convention of the kind which was called, convened at the instance of Gen. Logan, and Col. Shelby, in 1784. Soon after the return of the former, after a pursuit of a party of Chikemorga Indians, which had carried off several horses and other property from the inhabitants, a second convention of the same nature was held in 1786. But the convention in 1788, in which gen. Wilkinson offered the treasonable motion, was assembled for the express purpose of addressing the legislature of Virginia, for a separation of Kentucky from the mother state, and of being incorporated in the union. At this period, there were three parties in the convention. 1st. That which advocated a separation from Virginia, with the concurrence of the Virginia legislature, and the Congress of the U.S. 2d. The party which insisted upon a separation with consent of Congress alone. 3d. Gen. Wilkinson and the members of the Kentucky Association, who were negociating a league with the court of Madrid. There were also a few, who were opposed to a separation from the state of Virginia. Among the latter, were Dr. Brooks, a schoolmaster, and Mr. Samuel Taylor, at present the keeper of the penitentiary. Mr. Taylor had either one or two years before the convention of 1788, procured a petition, to be signed by 75 or 76 persons, addressed to the Virginia legislature, praying them to oppose a separation of the state; which petition was delivered by Mr. Taylor to Col. Thompson, of Mercer, then a member of the Virginia legislature, with intructions, that it should be presented to the House.

The proceedings of the two first conventions, were never printed, there being no printing press at this period in Kentucky. Mr. Bradford of Lexington, was the first printer who settled in the state, about 1786; & the papers published for several years after, were of such a small size, as to preclude the insertion almost of all political intelligence. Thus were the citizens of Kentucky debarred of all information respecting the proceedings of the early conventions. Caucusses and secret meetings were not even necessary. Treason and sedition dared openly to avow themselves, aware that the sentiments delivered, would never reach the ears of the people.

In all political intrigues and conspiracies, a number of under agents are employed to sound the minds of the people, to trump forth the fame of their employers, and to decry the characters of their opponents. This was the case with the Kentucky Association. Among their various tools a person by the name of Newman, merits particular notice. This Newman, we are informed, was a native of Albemarle, in the state of Virginia. In 1790, he settled in the capacity of a schoolmaster, at Tanner's Fork, in the county of Woodford near the plantation of captain Jouit. Here he contracted an acquaintance with Wilkinson, Brown and Sebastian. He taught school in Woodford about two years; but went occasionally to Philadelphia and New York, and once is said to have rode in company with Brown, both to and from Philadelphia. The circumstance of two persons travelling together, certainly of itself, can argue no guilt to either; but when connected with other incidents of a previous and consequent nature, as will be shown in the present case, it may be used as a powerful corroborative proof. We have said, that this Newman was the acquaintance of general Wilkinson, as well as Brown. General Wilkinson we have stated as the first projector of the Kentucky Association, and Mr. Brown as an approving partizan in the scheme. Let the reader, therefore, attend to the following narration of general Wells, of Middletown, respecting this Newman, and he may draw then, what inferences he pleases, respecting the connection which existed between him, Wilkinson and Brown. Newman in the beginning of 1794, entered into an engagement with gen. Wells, and several gentlemen in his vicinity, to teach his children for that year; gen. Wells paid him thirty-three pounds in advance. Newman was in the habit of frequently conversing with gen. Wells, respecting the then situation of Kentucky. In one of these conversations, he mentioned, that he was authorised to suggest to him, (gen. Wells,) that Kentucky might probably be soon separated from the union, and in that event, he was desirous of knowing whether gen. Wells would accept of a command. Gen. Wells in reply, enquired how the state would be protected, if not connected with the other states. Newman answered, that it would become a Spanish province, and be under the protection of Spain. Wells then asked, what set of men could be able to carry such a scheme into execution. Newman informed him, several of the leading characters then in Kentucky. Gen. Wells closed the conversation, by observing, "I have but little to lose; I have a wife and a child, who who are dear to me; them I will ever preserve and protect; as to the small fortune which I have accumulated by industry and attention, I am indifferent about it; but before I consent to a separation from the union, and join any foreign power, I will again return to the piny woods of Virginia, and end my days in obscurity."

Soon after this conversation, Newman broke the engagement as a schoolmaster, and set off in an abrupt manner to gen. Wayne's army. By the interest of Wilkinson, he obtained the appointment of an agent or contractor to the army; but he did not remain in this capacity more than a few weeks, when he deserted to the Indians. He was taken at Pittsburg, in the fall of the same year, and carried in irons to the head quarters of the army. After undergoing a long trial, he was acquitted in the beginning of 1795, from the want of proofs as to the charge of desertion, his defence having been, that he was taken prisoner by the Indians.

During his custody under Wayne, Gen. Wells was informed by a brother he had in the army, that Newman would probably be released, and that he intended to return to the vicinity of Middletown. After his release he accordingly returned, and had an interview with Gen. Wells. In this interview, he stated, that he was not taken as a prisoner by the Indians, but was employed to go among them, for secret purposes, by certain characters in Kentucky, whom he was proceeding to name when Wells interrupted him, by observing, he did not wish to become acquainted with any secret plots, or the agents of them nor was he inclined to have any farther connection with him (Newman,) he only requested the payment of the thirty-three pounds, which was advanced for tuition never performed. Newman did not pay the money immediately, but gave the security of another, who paid Wells the required sum a few months afterwards. At the close of this interview, he also stated he was employed by the same characters, to go into the middle States, and after his return into Kentucky, he should proceed down to New Orleans, and was extremely urgent, that Gen. Wells would give him the opportunity of a private meeting, during the sitting of the legislature, of which Gen. Wells was a member, by which time, he expected to be on his return through Kentucky for New-Orleans. This General Wells refused in the most explicit manner, adding, that he was not solicitous of his farther acquaintance or the acquaintance of any persons connected with him.

Newman, we are informed, went at this period to Philadelphia and New York, and afterwards returned through Kentucky for the Spanish Territories, where he now resides. He and Doctor Powers, whom we have named as another agent conspirator, were on the closest terms of intimacy, and lived for some time together at Natchez. From the most accurate information we have collected, it was in the month of December 1795, or January 1796, that Newman descended the Mississippi. In the spring of the latter year, two letters from Doctor Powers, directed to two members of the Kentucky convention, whose names we are not told were intercepted by Col. **** who has stated "*their contents were such as would have hang'd those to whom they were addressed.*" Col. **** judged it was most prudent to burn the letters; and the names of characters to whom they where written, he has never revealed.

We now request our readers to combine those facts which we have stated:—1st, the residence of Newman for