[XIVth YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE

[No. 1269.]

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[Four Dollars Per Annum...paid in advance.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Against

William Walker, John Richardson, B. H. and Creed Taylor, defts,

THE defendant Walker not having enteredhis the satisfaction of the court that he is not an in-Jiabitunt of this state: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that he appear here on the first day of July court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Ga. in my own observation, and that I have tutions. The persons appointed, to exe- when prevented by sickness; and in that zettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthoase of the said

A Copy-Teste, Thomas Read, Clk. NOTICE.

his country customers, for the libera! encouragement he has received since his commencement of business. He resides nearly opposite to Jacob Jalmson's Book Store, and from his strift attention and punctuality, hopes to merit farther favors. He will have constantly on hand superfine Cloths, Casimeres, and every other article suita. ble for the summer and winter season.

> John Andrew, Merchant Tailor.

N. B. Two or three journeymen wanted, to Whom liberat wages will be given. Richmond, June 2d, 1805

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will SELL all bis interest in that extensive BREWERY, which he now occupies, siguate on the river Potomac, in the town 11 years of an unexpired lease from September, is to come:

This Brewery is on a very extensive plan, having two copper boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, with every working menul completewith malt house, kiln, mill, &c.

To the capitalist, the concern offers many inducements, 1300 barrels beer having been brewed by the subscriber for some seasons back, and is capable of being considerably extended; a barsel of Beer can be sent to the city of Wash- sacred fire of virtue. I am also enthusiington and George Town at a few cents ex-

Proposals will be received to the 1st July, and every necessary information may be had by letter, post paid, by applying to

THOMAS CRUSE. wt]30 Alexandria, 5th May, 1806. MATTRASSES.

CAN be had on very short notice, MAT TRASSSES of all sizes & kinds, agreeably to order, in the corner house, samt square, below lar. Jos. Darmousit's rear the marker, and next door to Mr. Jacob Johnson's book store.—Also, BEUS furnished, and 'old mattrasses worked over.

Ino. S. Pleasants. June 5, 1806.

The following Funeral Oration, in honor of the late venerable Chancellor, George Wythe, delivered on Monday, the 9th inst. by William Munford, Esq. to a numerous audience assem. | minently due to his memory. bled at the Capitol, in the hall of the House of !. Delegates, was furnished by him for publication at the request of the editor of this pa. per. As it was a composition for which very little time was allowed, as previous to its being pronounced, nothing more than its cutlines were prepared, all the rest being conceived and uttered extempore; it is hoped by the au-thor that the candid reader will make all reasonable allowances for its inaccuracies,

ORATION, PRONOUNCED AT THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE WYTHE,

FELLOW CITIZENS,

express. The truly mournful duty which held most deer by the mind of man dewe are assembled to perform, the irrepa- pended on the doubtful issue of war; rable loss we have all sustained, and par- when death and confiscation would have ticularly myself, who am now called upon, been the fate, if they had proved unsucwith an heart torn with grief, to speak of cessful, of those who opposed the tyrant him, who was not only the friend of hu- king of Great-Ritain; our venerable paman nature, but my own dearest and best triot, Mr. Wythe, was firm & undaunted, Hard indeed is the task to do justice to citizens look up as one of her deliverers? the many virtues of the great and good To George Wythe, to him whom we now superior eloquence had consented to com- May, 1775, and did not separate until memorate, by a igneral Eulogy, the de- they declared the Independence of Ameparted Patriot and Sage, who was truly rica. He was one of those who signed Broot of the Heroes and Patriots of the Revolution are gone to their graves with glory, and George Wythe, one of the oldest and best of those venerable fathers of their country, has now followed Washington, Franklin, Samuel Adams, and mapy others, who are indeed removed from the ardious and important duties which he there exercised, he was called by his native state to perform others not less interesting and necessary. Our countrymen were then attempting a new and bitherio untried experiment, of vast this troublesome world and at rest from importance and of doubtful success; no

Charlotte Court, 7th April, 1806. their labors, but w'.ose fame shall live for- less than the political re-generation of a & disinterestedness were here most com- flowed equity still more. It ought to be kindness which induced him to take me when an unfortunate orphan into his thanks to the citizens of Richmond and ling and knowing the god-like spirit which animated the bosom of him who now lies his preceptor and his friend. Between cold and insensible before us. The eacred ties of gratitude therefore bind me not friendship has ever existed, and the preto permit the funeral of my dear, my noble benefactor to be unattended with been proud to acknowledge himself the rity, however imperfest it may be in other | resolution of the Virginia Assembly, datrespects. Indeed I am most encouraged is needful in an attempt to celebrate a to propose such alterations of in their character noted for his plainness and republicup simplicity. True it is that nothing that can be said can benefit him. The "dull, cold ear of death" cannot be roused by the voice of nonor, nor aof Alexandria, district of Columbia, of which wakened by the lamentatious of those who sufvive. Perhaps he hears not our praise. or is so engaged by the bliss he now enjoys as not to regard it. , It might appear therefore that funeral solemnities are useless and unavailing. But such is not the case. They serve at least as an example to the living, and may be the means of communicating and keeping alive the astic enough to believe that the souls of the good and worthy, even after death may be gratified by knowing the manner in which their memories are regarded in this world; that they look down & observe the sorrows of their friends, and rejnice in the sound of their praise. Very probably this is one of the rewards of a wellspent life; else wherefore has heaven implanted in the breasts of men the desire of fame in future ages as an incentive to virtuous actions? I shall therefore proceed to describe as faithfully as I can, the career of glory through which this exalted patriot, firm republican and honest man has passed, trusting that the affertion of you all for the dead will induce you favorably to accept a well-meant though ceble endeavor to pay the respect so

In calling to your recollection his virtues, my own inclination would induce me to begin with those of his private life, in which I confess my own heart is more particularly interested; but as his public virtues were of the greatest importance, not to a few persons only, but to all Ametica, the superior dignity of the subject requires me to mention them in the first place, Of these, let me turn your attentidn to the uncommon patriotism, which was bers of religious worship and sabbath conspicuous during the whole course of his long and useful life. The first remarkable example, evincing the degree in which he possessed that divine virtue, was his conduct at the commencement of the A-I ADDRESS you on this occasi- merican Revolution. In those perilous on with feelings which agitate and op- days, when life, liberty and property press me more forcibly than I am able to were placed at hazard; when all that is friend; the sorrow which I am certain is and zealously attached to the cause of his felt by every individual in this numerous country. At that important time when nudience, and which I see strongly depice the greatest men America ever produced ted on the faces of many; all combine to were chosen by her voice to save her overnower me with diffidence and regret. from destruction, to whom did his fellowmen for whom we mourn. I dread that with so much cause lament, for alas! he my abilities will be found loadequate to can serve no longer those he so tenderly this important undertaking; and I wish loved. He was one of that famous Conmost sincerely that some gentleman of gress, who assembled on the 18th of the boast of Virginia. Particularly, I that ever memorable declaration by which should have been happy if some older ci-, they pledged "their lives, their fortunes, sipen, who knew him in his younger days and their accred honor" to maintain and and joined his glorious labors at the com- defend the violated rights of their country. mencement of our Revolution, had now He was an active, useful, and respected endeavored to describe his great and me- member of that body, the most enlightenritorious public services in those days of ed, patriotic and heroje that perhaps ever difficulty and danger. But it cannot be existed in the world, in esteeming and

measure indebted for it to George Wythe, those two extraordinary men the warmest sident of the United States has always an eulogy expressed with truth and since- | pupil of the wise & modest Wythe. By a ed the 5th of November 1776, the three on this occasion by the reflection that gentlemen, I have mentioned, were aptruth, plain, artiess & unadorned is all that pointed revisors of the laws, with power judgment should be deemed necessary : A trust of prodigious importance, on which the future destiny of Virginia depended! And in what manner was it dismodern. On the 18th of June 1779, the committee of revisors made their report, a memorable monument of indefatigable industry and attention, as well as of wisthey were the authors of the act directing the course of descents, by which the odi ous and unequal doctrine of the right of their children, or other nearest relations an act which, by introducing and support ing equality of property to a certain degree among the citizens of this common wealth, has produced, and will continue to produce a more important and perma nent effect in favor of freedom and republicanism, than any other cause whatsoe ver. The same comittee proposeed the act for regulating conveyances, by which simple, and one of the most detestable peace, they at the same time proposed a. find such another Chancellor? nother, entitled an act to punish distur-

> publican and patriotic committee. militia system as first organized, the original arrangement and mode of proceeding in our courts of common law and chancery, were all the work of that come the bright constellation of his virtues: mittig, were all illustrious examples of this was his firm and inflexible republitheir industry and legislative skill; in which if some defects have in the course to several striking testimoniels. Ever atof experience been discovered, they are only proofs that no human performance can be perfect. Yet the committee of revisors are not only entitled to praise for the laws, of which they were instrumen- to be moved by the gusta of popular influtal in obtaining the establishment, but for several which they proposed without sucgeneral assembly had been equal to that of its authors, would have enabled the children of the poorest citizen in the commuscience, honor, and promotion, with those birth to our present penitentiary system, by a bill for proportioning crimes and punishments in cases heretofore capital, and a bill for the employment, government friend in private life, to the lastand support, of malefactors condemned to labor for the commonwealth.

fruits of the appointment of that truly re-

We next find this excellent citizen in the important office of one of the three his other extraordinary qualities. It ought I will now conclude with exhorting everinges of the high court of chancery, and ever to be remembered that not with stand. The person present, and particularly the afterwards, sole chancellot of the state of the loved his country so passionately, younger part of my audience to imitate yirginia. His extraordinary particular and way so attenue to its interest, he yet the example of the virtues of that in the property of the virtues of the virtues of the property of the virtues of the virt judges of the high court of chancery, and

Thomas and Charles Morton, plaintiffs. 2 cver in the hearts of their Fellow-Citizens. great nation, the total destruction of a mo- pletely displayed. He served in that remembered that he was the first judge 2 Under these circumstances, the task de- narchical system, and the establishment most troublesome and laborious office of who decided (against the public opinion.) volves on me far inferior to those immor- of a republic in its stead; every thing all in the gift of the commonwealth of that the British debts should be recovertal worthies, to pay the last sad tribute of then depended on infusing into our laws Virginia, and perhaps of the U. States, ed, and that on several very important ocapplause to their departed coadjutor and that republican spirit which animated the for many years with the small salary of casions he entered decrees for large sums appearance according to the act of assembly friend. I am emboldened, however, to people, and by the preservation of which 3004 and, at last, with a salary somewhat of money against his native state. Yet. and the rules of this court, and it appearing to engage in this difficult enterprize by con- alone, their liberty could be preserved and larger but still very inadequate. With to the immortal honor of the people of sidering that although many of the public perpetuated. It became therefore neces- that scanty supply from his country, he Virginia, best said, those decisions of his virtues of the deceased were not person- sary to new-model our laws, and lay the lived in this expensive city, secluded from did not diminish his popularity, but made ally known to me, yet some of them, and foundations of the temple of freedom firm- all other business but that of the public, them admire and respect him still more not the least important, have come with- ly in the wisdom and justice of our insti- to which he devoted all his time, unless than ever. long been most intimately acquinted with cute this great work, and by whom it was office he continued till the day of his this great man. His private circues were those which adorned his private life -- accomplished were Thomas Jefferson, Ed- death, because he believed himself better not less exemplary. Among the most His extraordinary goodness to me, that mund Pendleton and George Wythe; who, qualified to serve his country in that sta- conspicuous of these were his integrity the' mentioned last, might with propriety tion than in any other; when, if he had and disinterestedness. Undoubtedly he be considered as the chief; for, great and been disposed to seek for offices, he might man, not even the best of the worthes of house, and to treat me as a second father, exalted as is the merit of Mr. Jefferson, have easily obt ined others far more ea. ancient Greece and Rome, ever curried THE Subscriber, returns his afforded me peculiar opportunities of feel- it must be confessed that he is in a great sy and lucrative. Notwithstanding, how- those virtues to a greater height than he ever, the toilsome duties of that effice, his did. Plain in his manners, strictly tempatriotism, ever active and ardent, brought, perate in his life, and regardless of all him forward whenever he conceived his profits except such as were made with hocountry's interest to require his assistance. nor and a good conscience, he furnished We behold him a member of the conven an example in the vistor of his vould fas tion which met in this city in the year I have been told by some, whom I am hape 1788, to take under its consideration the py to see here present) of a truly honest proposed constitution of the U. States, and upright lawyer, a character supposed Being convinced that the confederation by many (though I hope erroneously) to was defective in the energy necessary to be very uncommon. No consideration preserve the union, liberty and general could ever induce him to swerve from the welfare of America, he was a zealous ad | sirait line of integrity, to violate justice, vocate for the new constitution. In that or the laws of his country. With the august convention, this venerable patriot, spirit of a philosopher he lived a lawyer. even then beginning to how under the and was indeed the brightest ornament of weight of years, was seen to rise to advo- the bar. With these virtues of a stern charged? In a manner more glorious and cate that constitution, and exerted his and rigid cast, it should moreover be more useful to the human race than the voice almost too feeble to be heard, in known, that this laborious student, this works of any other legislators, ancient or contending for a system, pathe accep man of undeviating integrity, this firm tance of which he conceived the happi. and inflexible republican possessed a heart ness of his dear-lov'd country to depend overflowing with the milk of homan kinds -But the most remarkable instance of ness. A kinder never throb'd in the boy his genuine patriotism, to which I conless som of a human being. His soul was that dom, virtue and patriotism. In reviewing I am rendered most partial, perhaps by seat of benevolence and sensibility. Prom the labors of that committee, we find that my own experience of its effects, was his this most amiable turn of mind proceedzeal for the education of youth. Harras ed his ever active charity and liberality. sed as he was with business; enveloped the gentleness and mildness of his temwith perplexing papers, and intricate per, which was seldom irritated but by primo geniture was abolished, and an e- suits in chancery, he yet found time for zeal for his country's good, his modest qual distribution of the landed property of many years, to keep a private school for and unassuming deportment, and unwilpersons dying intestate is made among the instruction of a few young men at a linguess to give pain to any mortal. His time, always with very little, and often charity extended to every human being, demanding no compensation .- What a hower low and humble his station; for proof was this of condescension, of pure he, emphatically, was always striving to do patriotism and philanthropy! With all good. Let the officers of his court, the this, his industry and attention to business | gentlemen who had the pleasure of pleadwas not diminished, but continued as in- ing, and those who had causes depending cessant as ever. Of his indelatigable as | before him, let all who were educated by siduly I was myself a witness even in him, and indee all who knew him bear his last sickness.- When on his death weness to the sweetness of his tempere bed, racked with agenizing pains, I saw his benevolence and hind deportment. all estates in tail were converted into fees him with a large bundle of papers, reis. His unwillingness to give trouble and tive to an injunction in chancery, lying pain was apparent almost in his last agocontrivances of aristocracy to keep up in by his bed side .- He told me he had been nies -" Oh gentlemen !" said he, scarce equality, and support proud and overbear- studying them, and hoped to be better by audibly, " you are very good-I am sor ing distinctions of particular families, was the next day, that he might be enabled to 17 you take so much trouble-but all will completely defeated. They also produc hold the court again, and pronounce his be in vain!" It may be said indeed that in ed the deservedly celebrated aft for the decree in that cause; lamenting with ex. one deplorable instance, (which it strikes establishment of religious freedom, which treme concern the inconvenience, of me with horior even to mention,) his be-I trust has released the people of Virgi- which the delay of business, occasioned nevolence was placed on an unworthy obnia from the danger of being ever subject by his sickness, would be productive to ject, and repaid with black ingratifude. ed to eccleainstical tyranny, perhaps the persons who had causes depending beworst of all. As a proof, however, that fore him. At that moment when death the proposal of that act did not arise from was visible in his face and in every limb, a desire to subvert religion, but, on the he thought not of himself; he thought contrary, to maintain it in purity and only of the public. Oh! where shall we

The necessary consequence of his great assiduity and attention to study, was But if he had any foot, it was that of exbreakers. Such were the most precious his extensive, various and profound learning: his sound and excellent judgment, alone. Injured did I say ! No ; whateOthers may indeed have excelled him ver may have been the cause of his death. Other important acts might also be in genius, but he certainly never was surmentioned, for in fact, the whole of our passed in patriotism, learning and judg-

ment. Another quality, too, demands cur atention, the most illustrious perhaps in canism, of which I have already adverted tached to the constitution of the United States, and to the principles of freedom, he was in every change of affairs always steady and unsheken. His mind was not, ence, nor by the stormy threats of tyren dition laws, and standing armies. Always the friend-of liberty and his country, twice have I seen him, hoary with age nity to stand an equal chance of acquiring and touching all with veneration, in that to whom he nevertheless temained a

Such then, were the public virtues of

But let not the selfish man deduce from ilis dreadful event an argument against the indulgence of charny, nor let the good man be discouraged. As no human being can be perfect, it is true, perhaps, that the mildness and goodness of Mr. Wythe was sometimes carried too fare cessive goodness, which injured himself and I tremble to think of its prebable cause. he is not really injured. He is only relieved from the informaties of mortality a little sooner; and although he may be a proof of the truth of the saying,

How of alas I does goodness wound itself... And sweet affection prove the source of woe yet the multitude of friends who sinceres ly mourn his death, and the affection of all his other pupils for his memory prove that he did not good in vain, but has indeed his reward.

This then fellow-citizens, is the true character of the man, whose death we isment, of him who now sleeps in that colny. As, in 1776, he was the enemy of lin, a lifeless lump of clay. But no-he cess. Among those may be found a bill the King of Great Britain, so in 1798 and is not there! The good, the kind, the gefor the more general diffusion of know. 1799, he was an opponent of the administration of the noble-minded George Wythe ledge, which, if the public spirit of the tration of John Adams, of alien, and se- is not there. His mortal body, I admit, is before us. But the real man, the His vine and immortal soul is far away, perhaps above the stars themselves, enjoy and touching all with veneration, in that ing everlasting bliss in the presence of very chair (pointing at the Speaker's that God, on whom he called as his hope of the most wealthy. Animated by motives of the same enlightened nature, they
proposed a bill for establishing a public
library; another for amending the constit
tution of William and Mary College, and
providing more adequate revenues for its
support; and furnished a hint, which gave
birth to our present penitentiary system.

Tery chair (pointing at the opeasor's
that God, on whom he called as his hope
and refuge, in the last agenies of expiring
nature. Here permit me to correct a
mistaken opinion, which has gone abroad
concerning this excellent man. I think
it particularly important to state that ha
nor permitted the difference of opinion to
interfere with his private friendships, the
birth to our present penitentiary system, truth of which observation will be acknow. truth of which observation will be acknow- his full conviction of the truth of the chrisledged by many of his political opponents, tian religion, and, on his death-bed, often to whom he nevertheless ternained a prayed to Jesus Chaist his Savior for relief. But death he did not dread, expres-His impartiality as a judge, and rigid sing only a wish to by down his life with attachment to what appeared to lam to ease, observing, that, also it was a pity be equitable, was not less remarkable than it should be so lived for a man to die !

whom I have er deavored to pourtray True it is, that all who now hear me, canat expect to attain the honors and dignified stations which he enjoyed and adorned. But it is in the power of all to resem-ble him in his industry and application to study, in his integrity, plainness and puri-ty of manners, and in his patriotism and republican principles. Let me entreat of money, by foppery and parade, by pomp and luxury that the liberties of the people. are to be preserved. If you wish the Temple of Freedom, that glorious struc ture grected in America, to remain unim paired a thousand years hence, it is incombant upon you to live as republicaus ought, free from vice and profusion, ever firm and infi-xible, and never deviating from the course of rectifule. If you admire the character of the illustrious George Wythe, strive to make that character your own.

Your reward will be, in the first place, the approbation of your own consciences, the best and most valuable reward of virtue in this world, far more precious than the appleuse of a croud, which often is bestowed on the undeserving. This was the approbation which the honest republican Wythe valued above every other, and this we may all ob:ain, if we sincerely desire it. Your reward in the next place will be the applause of all good men, that applause which the patriot George Wythe obtained. Such are the charms of true virtue that bad men admire it against their own inclinations; and good men neyer fail to love it, even in those who differ from them in opinion. Thus you'see that federalists and republicans, friends and foes in politics, all unite in sincerely mourning the loss of the firm, the sincere, the virtuous republican George Wythe, all being convinced that his intentions were upright, although in some things he disagreed with themselves.

Your last and best reward will be happiness af er death. In this world, our portion of happiness is but small. The best men are often afflicted like the worst. They have to weep with agonized hearts for the loss of those they love most dearly, as we do now; and sometimes, as was the case of our unfortunate friend, they feel the stroke of death embittered by the sharp and venomous sting of ingratitude. But they have their consolation. They repose their hopes in the bosom of their God, and look to the place he has prepar- ! ed as their permanent abode. Such was the comfort, which smoothed the bed of death to our departed friend.

He always believed in a future and a trust is himself at this moment in that happier world, where " the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." If his blessed spirit, exalted above the cares and pains of mortality, could now render us any service, I would invoke it, and call upon him to infuse into our hearts, at least a portion of his virtues. But to him it would not be proper for us to make our application. To the Almighty Creator only, to that God who made him all the great example which is now set before us, is my most sincere and fervent prayer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 21.

DEBATE

On offering the memorials of William S. Smith, and Samuel G. Ogden, relative to their concern with general Miranda in fitting out the Leander.

(Concluded.)

Mr QUINCY said, in the remarks he had offered he had only meant to say there had been an extraordinary equipment and arming in the harbor of New York. He did not mean to pledge himself as to the knowledge of the destination, or to the other fad, whether there was time for the administration to have prevented it.

[Mr JACKSON. The gentleman did

837 SO.] Mr QUINCY. Such is my impression at present, but I am not certain of it .-Since I rose, I have understood that after this information was received, an attempt was made by the executive to stop the ves. sel. In making the remarks I have offered, I did not mean to criminate the administration. If my words bore such a meaning I withdraw them. Such was not my corom judie. intention.

Mr BIDWELL, said, the memorials referred to two subjects. On the first, the memorialists state that they have been indicled for an Hence, and represent certain facts, which they say are in their fa-For-they say the indichment is depending-this is begging the case. That while these facts remain to be tried before a tribunal of justice, while the whole benedi of evidence may be made use of either in justification or destruction of the charge Es, that the memorialists abould resort to a petition of this nature on the last day of

mately decid d, the memorialists shall think themselves argrieved, it will be time enough to come forward with their complaint.

Mr EARLY. The memorials have been presented at a time and under circumstances so extraordinary, as in my o pinion, to call for at the hands of this house, something more than is contained in the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky. These peculiarities of time and circumstance have been already noticed by different gentlemen, and are of a nature so striking that they cannot escape the attention of any. I shall not, therefore, detain the house with any arguments, or with a detail of them. I rise for the purpose of offering a resolution which I think the occasion cails for, and in favor of which I hope the gentleman from Kentucky will withdraw his motion.

Mr EARLY then offered the following

resolution a Resalved, That the charges contained in the memorials of S. G. Ogden and Wil liam Smith are, in the opinion of this house, unsupported by any evidence which in the least degree criminates the executive government of this country-that the said memorials appear to have been presented at a time and under circumstances. insidiously calculated to excite unjust suspicions in the minds of the good people of this nation against the existing administration of the general government-and that it would be highly improper in this house to take any step which might influ ence or prejudice a cause now depending in a legal tribunal of the U. S .- Therefore, resolved, that the said memorials be by the clerk of this house returned to those

from whom they came. Mr LYON withdrew his motion.

Mr CLARK said this resolution was susceptible of division. He had no ob jection to the latter part of it, but he did not wish to give a hasty decision on the former, as he was not acquainted with all the circumstances referred to. He would therefore move to strike out the first part of the resolution.

Mr SMILIE. We are now to give a

vote whether these charges are true or not. Believing them to be untrue I shall vote against the motion to strike out.

Mr CLARK. I do not believe they are true. But it is not proper to condemn a cause unbeard. These men think them-Ives aggrieved-they'set forth certain charges, and we at once give our opinion that they ar false. I can never agree to this course.

Mr DANA. These memorials conbetter state, which alone can afford to tain a statement of certain facts in the nagood men their just retribution; and I ture of allegations against certain officers in this government. Whenever allegatitions of this kind are made, such language ought to be used as is best adapted to convey the ideas of the petitioners. These memorials contain two things. In the first place they charge the executive of the United States with a participation in Miranda's expedition. As to this charge, I am fully sensible of the impropriety of the house interfering. Under a law of the United States the equipment of a vessel that he was, our requests should be di- against a power with which we are at Lewis, Mosely, J Nelson, Pitken, Quincey, J. rected. And that he may, in his mercy, peace, is considered as a misdemeanor Randolph, P. R. Thompson, Trigg and Van draw the most useful instruction from and if general Mirarda misled these men. The House were under a belief that the president and secretary of state did countenance, though in fact they did not, this enterprise, they may, if found guilty by a jury, avail them selves of this circumstance, in mitigation of their fine and imprisonment. It does not become this house by any declaration, to give an opinion on this point either one way or another. On the other point relative to the conduct of the judge, I am not so satisfied relative to the course to be pursued. Is not every man accused entaled to a fair trial? And if the charges are true, and the man guilty, and yet the judge has erred-he has abused his authority. I will not say perversely, but he has not pursued the usual course of administering criminal justice. As to this part of the memorial, therefore, I am willing it should lie on the table; while I am perfeelly ready as to that part which respects the executive to reject it.

Mr ALEXANDER. I wish to be informed of the correctness of my impression, that the mover of the memorial prayed it should be printed. Before the house give their consent to publish such a voluminous piece of calumny, I should be glad to hear some reason assigned for it. At first blush, as has been represented by the gentleman from New York, this appears to be an unjust and uncandid attempt to obtain the interference of this house. I should be glad gentlemen would show us any case in which it would be right for this house to interfere while it is

Mr Alexander concluded with suggesting a modification of the motion of Mr Early, which he afterwards withdrew.

Mr CLARK likewise withdrew his a-

Mr MASTERS. It is the first time I ment for a public offence, petitioning the war in the Mediterranean and the Baltic representatives of the people to interfere and arrest him from public justice. It is

a kind of imputation on this house. The petitioner is accused of a breach of Larope and the interior navigation of the conof the law, and is called on to answer that accusation before the proper forum; it does not belong to this house to interfere

nation and trial, sets corruptly, there is a proper time and manner of bringing him constitutionally before this house. We ought not to countenance the defendants' encleavors to cast an odium of the court before whom the trial is depending, and the petition ought to be dismissed, in stronger language than is expressed in the resolution.

Ma, J RANDOLPH asked for a division of the resolution down to the word " country' preceding the first dash.

Mn CLARK said he really felt for the dignity of the House-he had no hesitation to tay that the petition was unsupported by evidence. But the journals would show that this was not the first instance that rimitar petitions had been afted upon. The peritioners thought themseives injured; and had a right to call for redress. In order to get rid of this difficulty he moved the

which were taken on the previous question, " shall the main gurs ion be now put," as follows -Yeas 74-Nays 15.

YEAS-Merars. Alexander. Aleton, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bedinger, Bidwell, Blake, Brown, Catey, Chandler, Claiboine, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Covington, Crownin shield, Cutts, Darby, Earle, Early, Elliot, Elmer, Finalcy, Fisk, Fowler, Garnett, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Lambert, Lyon, Magruder, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer Morrow, John Morrow, Mumi ad, Newton, Olin, Pugh, J Randolph, T M Randolph, Rea of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Russell, Sailly, Sandford, Schoneman, Sloan, Smithe, J. Smith S. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, P. R. Thompson, Tracy, Trigg, Varnon, J. Whitehill, R. White-hill, D. R. Williams, N. Williams, and Win-

NATS-Mesers. Betton, Clarke, Dana, Ellis, Ely, Lewis, Mosely, J. Nelson, Poken, Quin-cy, Talimadge, Tenney, T. W. Thompson, Van Renstelaer and Wadsworth - 15

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first member of the resolution-Year 75-Nays 8-as follow:

TKIS-Mesers. Alexande., Alston, Ander son, Bard, Barker, Bedinger, Bidwett, Beke Brown, Casey, Chandler, Claiborne, Clark, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Covington, Crownin-shield, Curts, Darby, Earle, Early, Edliot, Elmer, Findley Fisk, Fowler, Garnett, Gregg. Green, Haiser, Hami'ton, Holmen, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Lambert. Lyon. Magruder. Marion. M'Creery, N. R. Moore, T Moore, Jer Mor. row, Join Morrow, Muniford, Newton, Olin. Pugh, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph. Rea, of Penn. Rhea. of Ten. Russell, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, Schuneman, Sloan, Smille, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stantou, Thomas, P. R. Thompson, Tracy, Trigg, Varium, J White bill, R. Whitebill, D. R. Williams, M. Williams. Winn and Winston-75

NAYS-Messis, Bassett, Dana Ely, Lewis, Mossly, J Nelson, Quincy and Van Renisela-

The year and nays on the second member of the resolution were-Yeas 70-Nays 13-25

YEAS-Messrs Alexander, Alston, Ander son, Bard, Barker, Basse t, Bedinger, Bidwe ! Blake, Brown, Carey, Chardler, Chiborne, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Coving on, Crownin-shield, Cures, Darby, Earle, Early, Elliot, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Fowler, Gregg Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Lambert, Lyon, Magnider, Marion, Masters, M'Cree ry, N. R Moore, T. Moore, John Morrow, Mumford, Nowinn, Olin, Pugh. T. M. Ran dolph, Rea, of Penn Rhea, of Ten. Russell, Sailly, Sammons. Sandford, Schuneman, Sloan, Smille, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanton Thomas, Tcacy, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, D. R. Williams, N. Williams, Winn and Winston-70

N425-Mesers Clark, Dana, Ely, Garnett,

The House were unanimous in their vote on

the third member of the resolution. The year and navs on the last member of the resolution were-Yeas 71-Nays 14-as follow: TH.IS-Messrs Alexander, Alston, jun. Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Didwell, Blake, jun. Brown, Casey, Chandler, Claiborne, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Covington, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dawson, Barle, Early, Elli or, Elmer, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Fowler, Garnett, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Lambert, Lyon, Magruder, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, T Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rea, of Pen. Rhea. of Ten. Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, Schuneman, Sk. n. Smilie, J. Smith, S Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, P. R Thompson, Tracy. Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill. D. R. Williams, N. Williams,

Winn, and Winsten N.113-Messrs. Bedinger, Clark, Danz, Ely. Lewis, jr. J. Nelson, Pitlien, jr. Quincy, J. Randolph, Russel, Tenney, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, and Van Hensselaer.

When the whole resolution was agreed to Ayes 65.

FROM THE AURORA,

POLITICAL VIEWS.

In former papers we have sketched without a studied attention to style or manner, such political considerations as appeared to arise naturally out of the contemplation of the present state of Euro. pean nations, and the thanges which must incvitably arise out of events so extensive and extraordinary as have arisen in Europe, since the wars of the convention at Pilniz.

We have endeavoied to fathom futurity, and to anticipate political revolutions of a mor tous kind in the north and in the east of Europe. We propose taking the same subject up, events which we have surmised, we drem consentaneous and inseperable from the new point of view in which we propose to examine the subjed.

Our former speculations embraced, only the military and the governmental transitions and their consequences. The discussions which we now propose, embrace the commercial consequen ces, and the commercial incitements which have ever heard of a defendant under an indict. given direction to the combined operations of

> The principal commercial consequences that must arise from the revolutions which have taken place, and that are to follow, would embrace the internal communications between the nations tineptal states. There are no doubt the most important to the people of the populous and com-mercial nations of that section of the globe, and

that is a strong one, which leads us to prefer an examination of the influence of the existing state of things on the external commerce of Europe, ra-ther than the internal, and that is the direct and the indirect effects which may be produced on the commerce of the United States.

The commerce of the United St . 1 may derive ecoulary advantage from charges in the Baltic, by the enhancement of the prices of commodities of which the like are produced here—our iron, timber, tumber, bemp, pitch, tar, Ge may find a more ready and advantageous market in Europe, if the Baffic should be closed by either power, against the rival power.

But the most important consideration, and it omprehends reasonings and consequences both Asia, and Egypt, and Africa.

It is well known, that young as we are among nations, the commerce of the Mediterranean, has been dee ned of the utmost consequence. by successive legislatures. To the commercial nations of Europe generally is has been deemed of the highest importance It is to sust an and to secure this commerce, that G braltar. & Minorca & Maite, have been as often taken, and made the osiensible cauter of war. It is the commercial iches derived from this great reservoir that has stimulated the ambition of Russia, of Austria, of England and of France, at different periods

From thise obvious truths, it is reatoning in a direct line, to infer that France while the aims at the reduction of Brisish power, by shutting her commerce our from the ports of Europe, will not if practicable leave her unmolested in the enjoyment of the Levant and the Mediterranean trade

" France wan's ships, colonies and commerce," so said Bonaparte. On the shores and islands of Archipelago, in the semi barbarised soil of the once classic Greece, on the antient theatre of the sciences of the arts, philosophy, elequence, arms, are to be found scites for colonies, prepared with a hardy but scattered race of men to receive the impressions which French vivacity and compre hensive ambition may be desirous of making; where the surplus of its forty millions of population will find new dwellings and new fields for adven ure, that novelty which it is the national characteristic to seek, and without those delays or discouragements with which long voyages are so apt to blast the enterprizes of an ardent and versatile people
"France wants ships," and in the forests

which shade the shores of the Propontis and the Euxine from Moldavia and Waltachia, is to be and the Lairy supped out and the cluster out. Quercus Orientalis, latifolia, &c. and the Querus Orientalis, glande cylindriformis, of Tournefort) and which are o be found in their forests, together with the (Quercus cerris) Turkey cak, in the forests from the Trebisond throughout A. sia Minor and Syria; where the Pinus pinea (or Stone pine) and the laries (or Corsican pine) are likewise abundant, and every species of word and timber known in the naval arsenals of Europe

Long before the revolution, the French government, had procused masts, spare, yards, and heavy timber for ships equal to those brought from the Baltic in the Levant, and from the ports of the Euxine and Moldavia-from Galas and Sinope-from Cartars and the Gulph of Ladrina, from Durazzo, Janina, and the Ce pha onian Straits, from Patros & Lavidia, from the Gulphs of Salonica and Contessa the alliance or he power of France may draw materials for ships, for war or for commerce, and cargoes to load them. In Pelopennessus, now called the Morea which once contained the celebrated Spar tans, and from whom will proceed incentives to rouse those passions which never fail to influence war-from that Sparta, colonies of which were the progenitors of the modern Corsicans, an alliance by new colonies will serve to destroy prejudices which want but some such assimilation to render them scarcely objects of conversation; seeing the glory which Corsican genius has shed upon France, genius educated and assimilated at once by habit and by glory, to her fame and des-

In the Morea there will be founded those colonies which France wants-there are ports, harbors, materials for naval eqipment and the most ample resources that now exist, for universal commerce. At every step classic example and emulation, furhish incentives to enterprize and to fame: Achaia, Lycionis. Corinth. Argos, Tigala and Lucedemon, Messenia, and an hundred other piaces memorable in classic history give interest and importance to the ancient Reoponnessus, the modern Morea; and on the ad acent shares formed by the Saronic and Oorinhian guiphs, Achaia and Attica-Atheus and their fame-Megara and Thespia, Thehes and Beotia, and their thousand associate nations, Thessaly, Macedon and Epirus fush upon the mind-here the spirit of a nation proverbially vivacious and clevated by glory and triumph unexampled, find a theatre to satiste their ambiti on-and resources aiready prepared to gratify the most covetous cravings of commerce.

In a word, there exist at once the means of tempration and gratification superadded to a political necessity, arising out of the meditated destruction of Prance by the conspirators at Piluitz -which compely France to rule and to counteraft all those who would have destroyed, and would still destroy her.

Notwithstanding that the Mediterranean was once the centre of universal commerce, and although even since the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it has been the chief mart of Europe, the knowledge of its immense resources and riches - has been by the spirit of mercantile monopoly, and selfishuess confined to a few com nanies and a few adventurous merchants in different countries, who have ever considered it their best policy to keen within themselves that knowledge, which if diffused might excite competition, and overtrade the market

Knowledge on this as well as all other subects, always yields to enterprize ; the American merchants have penetrated the remotest bays and inlets-the Islands and gulphs of the Levant-Syria and Egipt. Cyrene and the African thores have lent their winds to fill the Amerian canvas and to display the colors of the new world

Through the industry and Liberality of an A. merican, well acquainted by a long residence and a studious attention to the commerce of the Levant, the Italian and Barbary coasts-and the channels of the Propoutis, and Euxine, we are possessed of abundance of facts from which the ispassionare and discerning reader will be able o determine with what degree of reasonable probability, we have formed many of our anticipatione and conclusions on those political relations of the powers of Europe which we have constant. by discussed. These data shall be the basis of folure essays

The discussion will enable men who think cor-redly to discover the mistakes of those who declaim from passion, rather than consult common sense t a petition of this nature on the last day of the session, is most extraordinary a and does not belong to this house to interfere with that tribunal; the constitution has afford ample scope for interesting enquiries.

But they do not so immediately belong to the last day of the house to undertake to decide a with that tribunal; the constitution has afford ample scope for interesting enquiries.

But they do not so immediately belong to the last day of afford ample scope for interesting enquiries.

But they do not so immediately belong to the last day of allow and more splendid incidentals of their particular to common sness or to the superior and more splendid incidentals of their particular to common sness or to the superior and ample scope for interesting enquiries.

But they do not so immediately belong to the last day of their particular that they do not so immediately belong to the last they do not so immediately belong to th

conduct of the judge in this particular are not on trial before this hopse. If the commerce. There is member consideration, and pobes reflection, resort to the imagination to septence. If when this case shall be ulti- district judge in the course of the exami-

NEW-YORK, June 7.

We learn by captuin Fitzgerald, in 20 days from Santa Domingo, that a Spahish schooner had just arrived there from Laguira, on her passage had been boarded by two Spanish government brigs which had been dispatched (after the capture of Miranda's two schooners) in pursuit of the Leander. The above sch'r had two men pressed by one of the brigs of policy and commerce, is what relates to the by which means this information was rerade of the M-interranean-the whole of the crived. There now no longer remains a Levant trade and its incidental commerce with doubt about the capture of the two schooners which Miranda chartered at Jacquemel, to further his designs against the Spanjards. As to the news of the execution of the crews of the schooners, we have only to observe, that it may be true; but it rests on mere report at Curracoa, which report may have no other origin than conjecture.

The expedition of general Miranda has, thus far, proved unfavorable; but after the loss of part of his force, and find. ing it unsafe to remain in the midst of danger, the probability is, that he has shaped his course for Trinidad, to solicit the co operation of the British.

While we are on the subject of gene ral Miranda's expedition, we shall notice another article of intelligence which has just come to our knowledge-it is, that on his arrival off Barcelone, he wrote a letter to his brother on shore, advising him of his intention, and requesting him, his mother and sister, to retire into the interior, and to take with them the most valuable of their property. Miranda's brother was alarmed-and, lest he should be suspected of being concerned in the enterprize or favoring the views of his brother, he hastened to the governor general at Carraccas with the letter. An immediate alarm was excited, and vessels were dispatched in pursuit of Miran. da. The capture of his two schooners was

We also learn, that after the engagement the Leander stopt 2 days off Bonaire, repaired her rigging and put to sea; since which she has not been heard of.

Aggravated insult .- Captain Wheeler of the brig Canton, who arrived this morning from Savannah, sas detained off the Hook, two hours and a half by the Bris tish ship Leander, after having twenty six shot fired at him. Captain Whitby, in the most insolent and provoking manner, defnanded money for the shot he had fired to bring too the Canton. This however, was very properly refused. Where are the 3 frigates, which the mayor and corporation called for, and which to anwer party purposes at the late election their clerk assured his fellow citizens, would immediately be sent by Mr. Jefferson? We sgain ask, where are the three frigates? moored in the Potowinac. where they will stick until the president can bring 666 men from the Mediterranean .- Commercial Adv.

June Q.

MASSACRE AT CAPE FRANCOIS .- We learn from Captain Dodge, of the schooner Mary Ann, who arrived here yesterday, in 16 days from Cape Francois, that on the 14th and 15th of May, a general massacre of all the remaining white inhabitants of Cape François took place, and it was said, generally, throughout that part of this ill fated island under the dominion of Ilessalines. The particulars of this tragical event are briefly these :-

Some time previous to the 14th of May, the greater part of the white French inhabitants of Cape Francois, were ordered under some pretence to a fort about 3 leagues from the town, and there confined .- On the night of the 14th the residue of those unfortunite people amounting to about 150, were strangled in their beds, by order of the Emperor ; the blood thirs. ty villains, not content with this, plunged their bayonets in their bodies-mangling hem in a horrid manner.-They then plundered the houses of those unfortunato people, who had thus fallen victims to the avarice and cruelty of the black emperor .- On the 15th it was reported at the Cape, that those of the inhabitans. who had been sent to the fort, had been put to death in the most cruel manner, and their dead bodies treated with the greatest indignity.

MIRANDA'S EXPEDITION .- In a Kingston paper of the 10th of May, received by the ship Emuline, captain Murdock, from Jamaica, we find the following interesting article.

"KINGSTON, May 10. " Arrived his majesty's ship Echo, captain Muddle, from Aruba. The Echq sailed from Aruba, with the expedition under General Miranda, but parted from the Leander on the same evening in a squall, and fell to leeward of Curracoa ; she therefore returned to Aruba, & took

in a cargo of mules for Kingston. "A vessel arrived at Aruba on the 3d inst. and brought intelligence that General Miranda had effected a landing at Porto Cavello; where the garrison, after discharging a few guns loaded with sand, opened the gates of the city, and received him, also, that Carraccas was ready to yield in the same way, to which province he had proceeded ; and that the Leander, after debarking the general and staff, and 150 soldiers, had re-

turned on the 30th ult. to Bonaire. "The force under the Duke of Kent, mentioned some time since, as being expected in the West Indies is reported to be destined against Curracas and it is