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From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

THE LEANDER.—By the Philadelphia papers received yesterday I find that Mr. Lang's Monday article, which Mr. Ogden contradicted on Tuesday, has found its way into every one of them without distinction, and that in those which are federal it is accompanied with remarks intended to inculpate the government in the expedition of the Leander. I think that judicial notice ought to be taken of this false and malignant paragraph, not however with a view to injure poor little Mr. Lang, who like an instrument of music seems to be played on by any one, but to vindicate the government from the weakness and wickedness which are imputed to it in the article.

The expedition of the Leander, singular enough indeed, is yet not so curious as the use which it seems intended to be made of it. Having done with the mammoth cheese and its interesting history; with the story of black Sally, and other neat and excellent themes for elegant declamation, the opposition, as if doomed to littleness, or something worse, have embraced the expedition as rich matter against the government.

There is in this proceeding much of wickedness, and more of folly.

It is wicked, because the very men who have themselves transgressed the laws, labour to buckle upon the back of the government their own enormous offences.

It is foolish, because the grossness of the effort must defeat itself.

I maintain, and what I have written on this subject has not at all been contradicted, that there is no testimony before the court implicating, and that none can be brought into it to implicate the government, touching the expedition of the Leander. So far then the government stands acquitted of all implications of improper conduct in relation to the expedition.

The Leander has however been fitted out in a hostile form, and it is now reduced to a certainty the Miranda, her chief, meditates a blow at the Spanish dominions in the south; she is destined, it appears, for the Caracas. We are now ready to ask, who is concerned in the expedition? In answering this question I shall closely adhere to the testimony before the court, and to the reports of the opponents of the administration.

The testimony before the court implicates Miranda, and captain Armstrong and Lewis, who are on board the Leander, and Mr. Ogden, Col. Smith, and Mr. Fink, who are now in this city.

In respect to the reports of the opponents of the administration, which should be listened to with great caution, they deeply and seriously implicate Mr. King.

Who is Miranda? A man undoubtedly of distinguished talents, but "a bird of passage," perhaps of prey; one who, having no local habitation, has no local attachments.

It is not to be supposed that such a man, having no means; certainly not adequate means, could without individual aid, have defrayed the expenses of the expedition. From whom then did he receive aid?

The Leander, commanded in her expedition to St. Domingo by the gallant Captain Lewis, was owned, it is said, by Mr. Ogden. Of the truth of this allegation, I know nothing; I am but reciting, in this respect, a report that seems to be well authenticated.

Does the Leander still belong to Mr. Ogden? I cannot say. Captain Lewis, who was her chief in the St. Domingo expedition, when she was confessedly owned by Mr. Ogden, is still her commander.

Having then belonged to Mr. Ogden, I think it follows that she does so still, unless he has disposed of her. Even so, however, will not question the soundness of this position. Has he disposed of her to Miranda? The probability is that he has not. He must then be, and I am of opinion he is, greatly interested in the expedition.

In corroboration of this opinion, I will cite a fact which occurred in this examination before the court.

Mr. Ogden was asked what number of arms the Leander had on board? Pausing, for a moment, he refused to answer the question, alleging that the answer might criminate himself. On obvious grounds the objection was overruled. Still he refused to answer, and persevering in the refusal, the district attorney prayed that he might be compelled. Before, however, the commitment was made out, he was taken to the jail.

Caracas, a district in Terra Firma in South America, belonging to the Spaniards, lat. 10.30 N. The coast is rocky and mountainous. The capital stands at a considerable distance from the sea; is large, wealthy, populous, extremely difficult of access and contains 24,000 inhabitants. Madrid Gazette.

consented to answer. His answer is not material to the point in hand. From this and other circumstances it may fairly be inferred that Mr. Ogden, who I understand to be opposed to the present administration, is greatly interested in the expedition.

We have then engaged in the expedition, whose guilt was to blow up the administration, Miranda and Mr. Ogden. Who else? We shall see to-morrow.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

PROTEST, ENTERED BY MESSRS. DUPONT DE NEMOURS AND LA GRANGE, AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Peter Samuel Dupont de Nemours and Joseph M. de La Grange, acting on behalf of, and attorneys in fact to, the owners and insurers of the American ship, the New Jersey, Clay, master; being severally sworn upon our solemn oath, do depose and say, that the liquidation and settlement of the claim, relative to said ship New Jersey and cargo, has according to our judgment, been made in so unjust and so arbitrary a manner, that we think it a duty we owe our constituents, legally to state the circumstances thereof, so as to secure them a remedy, wherever the same may be obtained; and we do therefore depose and say, that the said ship New Jersey having, on her homeward voyage from China, been unlawfully captured, and carried into Porto Rico, by the French privateer, the le Labourdin, both vessel and cargo, after much unfair and inhuman treatment, to the officers and crew, were on the 17th Prairial, 6th year of the era, condemned as a good prize, by the French agent at Santo Domingo, upon the only pretence of the Role d'Equipage not being conformable to a certain decree which was, by the French directory, issued, while the said vessel was in China: That the supercargoes and other persons, acting for those concerned, forthwith entered an appeal to the then competent tribunal at Cape Francois, the effect of which appeal was prevented by general Hedouville, the then agent of the French directory at Hispaniola, who compelled the claimants to bring their appeal aforesaid to such tribunal in France, as had cognizance of prize matters; and we further depose and say, that such an appeal making it necessary for the captors not to dispose of the condemned property, but upon condition of entering security for the amount, and general Hedouville being, on the other hand, in want of money for the exigencies of the island, there was, on or about the 13th of July 1798, a solemn agreement entered into by the above named general on behalf of the French government, and the persons representing the New Jersey's owner as aforesaid, the substance of which was, that the ship New Jersey and cargo be sold to the latter, for the sum of 203,050 dollars; that said sum be deposited with the national treasury at St. Domingo, for the same to be returned upon whom the said prize tribunal in France should award and decree; and we do further depose and say, that by virtue of said agreement, the above mentioned sum of 203,050 dollars was, on the 2d of October 1793, actually deposited with the said treasury at St. Domingo, for the refunding of which, in manner aforesaid, the French general solemnly pledged the honor and loyalty of the French government; and we further depose and say, that the then prevailing misunderstanding between the two countries on the one hand, and the circumstance of there being no prize tribunal in France for the trying of appeals from the West India courts, prevented the said owners from prosecuting the appeal aforesaid, but that we have since been informed that the captors to whom the sum of 30,000 dollars had been paid in St. Domingo, upon their giving security for the same, having sometime in the year 1801, applied to the French government for the remainder of the money deposited as aforesaid, their demand was denied them: as appears by two letters from the marine minister dated the 3d Floreal, and 19th Thermidor in the 8th year; and by a decision of the council of state of the 17th Germinal in the 9th year; and we further depose and say, that the conventions of the 30th September 1800, and 30th April 1802, and the establishing of a council of prizes in France, having removed all the impediments that stood in the way of the prosecuting the appeal aforesaid, those concerned in said claim forwarded the necessary powers and documents, by virtue of which the claim was immediately lodged with the said council of prizes, which by their decree of the 19th Fructidor, in the 12th year, in as much as the New Jersey was not definitively condemned at the time of signing the convention of 1800, and as this was of course a case within the provision of said convention, awarded, that the deposited sum of 203,050 dollars, be returned and paid unto the claimants without any damages, and we further depose and say, that the case, by virtue of said decree, being precisely provided for by the latter convention of 1803, the same was forthwith laid before the director general of the liquidation, and by him as usual, referred to the American board of commissioners for them to determine whether or not this was a case embraced by said convention; and we further depose and say, that the said American board of commissioners did by three of the powers vested in them execute and deliver a certificate, stating the New Jersey's claim to be fully embraced

by said convention of April 30th, 1803, the consequence of which certificate was, that said claim to its full amount, must be discharged out of the 20 millions of livres provided for by said convention; and, we further depose and say, that the claim being thus acknowledged by the authorities of both countries, and supported by the decree of the council of prizes on the one hand, and by the American certificate on the other, it seemed the only thing the French liquidation had to do, was to calculate how many francs the sum of 203,050 dollars would be equal to, and and to allow the same accordingly. But then it was, that dark intrigue and manoeuvres were employed to prevent it, so as to have the claim rejected altogether; and we further depose and say, that being at a loss to find out what motives the French council of liquidation had been actuated by, for thus rejecting the claim alhuded to, we, after long and minute inquiry, were informed of the following circumstances, viz.

That some base informer, with a view to have his own claims admitted, and fearing the New Jersey might, if allowed, require the whole, or the largest part of the still unappropriated funds, had been so daring and so wicked as to tell the director particular of the liquidation, that the New Jersey's was a British claim; that the owners were nothing but British clerks, or agents, whose means could never afford making such a shipment as the New Jersey's; that they first of course have derived said means from British sources; and finally, that had said owners been Americans, the property being insured, they could not, as the informer said, be entitled to any restitution whatsoever: and we were further informed, that said falsehoods, so stated to said director particular, being by the director general transmitted to the French minister of the treasury, and by the latter to the American minister for information, the same informer, who had suggested the false and wicked inquiry, suggested the answer also, and so far imposed upon the American minister as to induce him, on the 5th of December, 1804, to answer the minister of the treasury in a manner to confirm the infamous lies and aspersions against the claim and the owners: and we further depose and say, that upon said information being obtained, and in consequence of our hearing also that the New Jersey was pretended to have been insured in England, we did ourselves the honor of waiting upon the American minister, delivered him the original policies, showing the property to have been insured in America, and used such plain and candid arguments as to diminish the unfavorable impressions the minister had received and obtained it from him, to postpone the decision which he, together with the French minister of the treasury were said to be upon the point of coming to: and, we further depose and say, that with a view completely to do away all the misrepresentations and calumnies used as aforesaid, we addressed to the two ministers two memorials, the former headed that, "Observations sommaires et prelevées sur le navire le New Jersey et ses propriétaires;" and the latter thus, "Dernières observations sur le navire le New Jersey;" and we further depose and say, that such was the good effect wrought upon the American minister's mind by the two memorials aforesaid, that upon our waiting upon his excellency again he did not hesitate in declaring, that he had been imposed upon, and as a convincing proof of his then favorable disposition, not only ordered a copy of his said letter of the 4th of December 1804, to be delivered to us, but, at the same time, delivered also to us the original of a letter, he had on the 21st of January 1805, written us, stating that his former doubts were entirely removed: the minister at the same time kindly assuring us, that he having no authority over the case, he would thenceforth be our supporter and advocate: and, we further depose and say, that the base and dark practices and lies used against the claim being, by said copy of the letter of the 5th December, at last brought to light, we thought it our duty publicly to answer the same and vindicate the character of our constituents; to which end we addressed the two ministers a third memorial headed thus, "Doutes et préventions relativement à la restitution à faire aux propriétaires Américains du navire le New Jersey. Réponses à ces doutes, réfutations de ces préventions;" and we further depose and say, that in consequence of the arguments and proofs contained to said memorial, and of a new letter we were afterwards informed to have been, by the American minister written, to the French minister confirmatory to the above mentioned one of the 21st of January, the claim was referred again to the French liquidation, for them to admit the same, unless new motives prevented it: as those before alleged were so happily done away, as stated in a letter the French minister wrote to the director general of the liquidation upon referring the said case again as aforesaid; and we further depose and say, that we had a right to expect that no new motives or difficulties would be started in the way of at last allowing the claim aforesaid, yet such had been the prejudice raised against the claim with the said director particularly by whom the affair was again to be reported to the council of liquidation, that the said gentleman addressed to us new doubts or questions, to the number of fifteen, for us to answer or resolve the same, the substance of the whole of which was, to take advantage of the American minister's concession about under-

writers, as stated in his said letter of the 5th of December, and also to enquire into the merits of the decree of restitution passed by the council of prizes aforesaid; objections which, let it be said with all proper respect, were both groundless and absurd; and we further depose and say, that we, agreeably to said request, addressed to the above mentioned director particular, a full and peremptory answer to every one of his fifteen questions put as aforesaid, the whole of which was printed, headed thus: "Nouvelles questions proposées, réponses à ces questions;" and we further depose and say, that, as we have been informed and verily believe, the said director particular having, in spite of the satisfactory answer aforesaid, reported against the admitting of the case, the other members of the council were against said report, and for the admitting of said claim, notwithstanding which, and owing to reasons we are ignorant of, the case was, by said liquidation, referred to the two ministers back again: and we further depose and say, that however surprised we must have been, at the liquidations thus, and without coming to any determination, referring the case back again to those by whom it had been sent them for said determination, yet we did not suffer our efforts to be abated, but addressed the two ministers a fifth memorial headed thus "A leurs Excellences les Ministres Plénipotentiaires Français et Américains;" and we further, though very painfully, depose and say, that from what we then experienced, or was reported to us, we had but too much ground to apprehend, that the American minister had again resumed his former unfavorable opinion about the claim, and as it was said that it was the minister's idea, that no insured property should be restored; and that this was actually the case in England; one of us, in support of what had been stated in the above memorials, against a doctrine so very subversive of the American commerce, and industry, did himself the honor of laying before said minister, an authentick copy, which had been obtained by chance of a late award made by the commission established in London by virtue of the convention of January 1802, between the United States and England, in which case (the Hannah, Parrott, master) full restitution of the property was awarded, though the same, by the very award, was stated to have been insured: and we further depose and say, that after anxiously waiting for a decision, we were at length sent for by the French minister of the treasury, and informed that he, together with the American minister, had agreed to allow the sum of 300,000 francs, in full for said claim: and we further say, that upon our objecting to such a decision, upon the ground of the same being arbitrary and unjust, and because of the claim being good or bad for the whole sum of 203,050 dollars, equal to one million eighty-two thousand two hundred and fifty-six francs 50 c. we were, by the French minister positively told, that said sum of 300,000 francs was all he had been able to obtain from the American minister; and that should we refuse the same, we should have nothing at all: and we further depose and say, that seeing ourselves obliged to yield to authority, we asked the said minister, what plan he intended to resort to, in order to give said determination, a shape any way legal. Whereupon, we were told, that the claim must be referred to the liquidation back again for a pro forma settlement of the same: and the said Dupont de Nemours, for himself doth further depose and say, that having in consequence, spoken to the counsellor of the state, director general of the liquidation, upon the subject, the latter informed him, that should the case be referred to him again, he must, and would, admit the same for the whole amount of it; and we further depose and say, that we verily believe it was owing to said determination being made known to the treasury minister that the case, instead of going through its usual channel and being sent to the liquidation again, was, as we understand without the latter's interference, determined by a ministerial decision, afterwards submitted to, and approved of by his majesty the emperor and king: and we further depose and say, that it being out of our power either to prevent or oppose the above proceedings, and being besides convinced that should we refuse to receive the 300,000 francs, the Louisiana money, would be distributed away and nothing obtained; as warned by the treasury minister, we did accordingly, and upon our joint receipt receive the last mentioned sum, in bills drawn by the American minister, upon the treasurer of the United States at Washington, order of Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith, to whom the same have been forwarded. Yet, as every one of the above stated circumstances shews the said settlement, as we conceive, to have been unjust, arbitrary and unfair, we think it our duty, though a painful one, solemnly to protest against the whole of said transaction, so as to secure our constituents the whole of their rights. This measure we think we are bound to effect, owing to the following among other circumstances, viz.

1st. Because, any part the American minister may have born in this affair, any thing he may have done respecting the same, was done without authority whatsoever, being provided by said convention of 1803, and the minister, having acknowledged it verbally himself, to us, that his authority or interference was confined to the cases that had been admitted by the French liquidation, and rejected by

the American commissioners; that in the contrary case, that is, such as were admitted by the American commissioners, and rejected by the French liquidation, which was actually the case of the New Jersey, the said minister had no right whatsoever to interfere; for this obvious reason, that the American authority was, by the granting of the American commissioners, certificate, necessarily at an end. Hence it follows, that any opinion aforesaid, may have given in the case of the New Jersey, which the American commission had long before admitted of, any decision which he may have taken thereon, especially the ministerial one, by which the claim has been arbitrarily reduced to 300,000 francs, as aforesaid; finally, every thing he has either done or co-operated in doing, must be void, as having been done without power or authority whatsoever.

2d. Because, as stated above, it was declared by the treasury minister that 300,000 francs was all he was able to obtain from the American minister; which declaration, added to the threat of allowing nothing if said sum was refused, plainly shews that the difficulty entirely arose with the American minister, who ought never to have interfered in the business, as just before stated.

3d. Because, as above stated, said case has been determined in an arbitrary and ministerial manner. Whereas, and had the same been permitted to go through the accustomed forms, and be referred to the liquidation at the last stage of it, there is every ground to believe that the full sum of 203,050 dolls. would have been awarded and paid.

4th. Because the charge against the claim of it being English property was an infamous lie, the authors of which never did, nor will ever dare to support it or ever to make themselves known.

5th. Because, the pretence grounded upon the circumstance of the property being insured, being wrong in all cases, and having, with regard to a foreign nation, the dreadful tendency to leave the whole of the American commerce a prey to foreign privateers, the French government and tribunals had never thought, nor is it hoped, will in future never think of objecting to the same.

6th. Because those grounds of the difficulties, which the claim had met first, having been entirely removed both by the American minister's letters to us, and to the treasury minister, and by the letter's to the liquidation, there was no pretence whatsoever left, for not admitting of the claim. The fifteen queries that were afterwards made by the director particular, being so very groundless, and so peremptorily answered, as to remove all doubts, and reconcile the whole but one, of the votes at the council of liquidation.

7th. Because, this being a claim for property unjustly taken on the high seas, independent of any speculation with, or trust to the French government, for cash actually deposited under the guarantee of the French honor and loyalty; the said deposit having been, by the French government used in times of distress; the restitution of the same having been, after mature investigation, decreed by a court whose authority was never disputed, and is founded both on the French law, and the 5th article of the convention of the 30th April, 1803, and finally, the American commissioners, having in consequence of said decree, certified the case to be fully embraced by the said convention, we conceive, that no claim was better entitled than this, to justice and protection; that every thing that has been done since, and contrary to said decree and certificate of admission and especially the reducing the restituted amount to less than one third of it, must be unjust, arbitrary, and of course, entirely void; and we further depose and say, that we verily believe, that the undersigned, acting as aforesaid, have protested, as we do hereby protest, against whomsoever we may, or ought, of right to protest, for reason of all and singular, the above recited circumstances, and chiefly for reason of the arbitrary, unauthorized, and illegal manner in which the claim relative to the New Jersey, has been, by a deviation from the treaties and usual form of proceeding, unjustly reduced to less than one third of the deposited amount; and generally, for reason of all losses and damages which the owners, insurers, and others concerned in the said claim, already have, or may sustain hereafter, reserving to ourselves and constituents, by virtue thereof, and of the circumstances aforesaid, to seek for redress and impartial justice, when and where it may be thought proper.

(Signed) DUPONT (De Nemours) J. M. DE LA GRANGE Commercial Agency of the United States at Paris, France. I, Isaac Cox Barret, Commercial Agent of the United States, for the port and district of Havre-de-Grace, acting for Fulwar Skipwith, Commercial Agent of the United States for the district of Paris, now absent, and in virtue of the right to be given by the second section of the act entitled, "an act concerning Consuls and Vice Consuls," do hereby certify that on this 12th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth, before me personally came Peter Samuel Dupont de Nemours and Joseph M. de La Grange, who did in my presence, sign the preceding instrument of protest, and declare the same to be written and drawn up in behalf of Messrs. Nicklin and Griffith of Philadelphia, and