American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY H. PECKIN,
31, South Gay-Street.
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper $7 *and Country Paper* $5 *per ann*
☞ All advertisements appear in both Papers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1807.

List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE,
BALTIMORE.

A

William Ashley
Andrew Appold
Joseph Albert
Robert Allen
Thomas Anflow
John Athmore
George Affier
William Amos

B

Nelly Bradley
Mary Butler
Mary Bride 3
William Bary
John Benthall
Thomas Bracherton 2
Catherine Bowees
John H. Beck
William Boulcher
Eliza Beth
Boid & Thompson
Increas Bradley
James Baley
Richard Britton
Thomas Barrey
George Rubey
George Banks
Francis Barnes
Mr. Brown
John A. Brimmer 2
Joseph Brannan
Burke & Taylor
Martin Bacon
Com. Bozde
Joseph Black
Hezekiah Brown 2
Ebenezer Brown
Cleavus Benson
John Brown
Samuel Baker
F. & C. Bradbury
John Belli
John Leveridge
Richard P. Bowen
Mr Biggs
Walter Brook
Andrew Bell
Thomas Beedle

C

Saml. Coale
Mary Collins
John Cocharan
John Corvan
Bede Clements
John Creery
John Caine
Thomas Cave
Freeman Clarke
Michael Callaghan
Kyran Campron
John Curmichell
Rebecca Chandley
John Carmichael
Sarah Collins
Russel Causeld 2
Asaph Chandler
George Cox
George Crump
John Camp
George Calder
Nicholas Caskedy
John Campbell
Thomas Copper
Sarah Collins
Dennis Caffett
Ann Clark
James Carey

D

William L. Dunham
John Davis
William Dattal
Agnes Day
Sally Deal
Mrs. Dickins
William Dallam
Mary Derney
Mr Daniel
George Douglass
Catherine Dilakan
Joseph Dorson
G. Daniells
John Drooford
John Dreston
John Duvan
A. Dubois
Joseph Dodge
Lloyd Durham
Luke Davis

E

John Enfor
Robt Edwards
Washington Elwell
Joseph Eckes
Edward Erskin
Francis Erjmar
Michael Ermit 2
Robard Elwell

F

Wm Fleming
Amos Fisher
S. Fleetwood
Pere Falconer 3
Antonea Fantonas
Noah Fidler
Abijah Fenn
Daniel Flynn
Sally Faulkner
Elizabeth Fox
James Fitzimmerias
Amelia Foster
James Foote
Mr. Ferthezer
Peter Fleighmann
Edward Fridly
William Franklin
Thomas Fletcher
John Furney

G

James Goodman
William Grafton
James Grillings
Elizabeth Grubb
Wm. Garnsey
Edward Gilbert
Mr Gray
John Graham
John Gallaway
H. Geer
Alexander C. Gibson
Mrs. Gorsuch
Timothy Gardner
Isaac Gardton
John Galloway
Joseph Gray
Samuel Godman
Alex. C. Gibson

Mrs. Harwood
Henry Hagenau 3
Ralph Hatch
Alex. F. Hall
Mary Hadson
Ebenezer Hawes
Samuel Howlet
Mr. Henckock
James Hall
James Hays
Thomas Hutchison
Mary Hamsond
Meriel Howard
Polly Harry
John Hunter
H
Liram Hagne
Joseph Hazdelty
Wm. Hore
Mr. Hay
Elizabeth Ha[illegible]
Wm. Hughe[illegible]
Samuel Hait[illegible]
Joseph [illegible]insum
W[illegible]kwkins
James T. Tillman
Daskus Hinson
Lewis Honke
Thos. Holbrooks
J. B. Hom[illegible]

Arthur Johns
Sally W. Johns
Sano Jnaw
Betsey Jacob
Caleb Johnson
James Jaffray
Mr. Johns
Rebecca Jordan
George Jordan
J
Cocelius C. Jamison
Benjamin Jackson
John Janney
Benjamin S. Janney
Jeremiah Johnson
Mathew Johnson
Henry James
Thomas Jenkins

James Kirkpatrick
Patrick Kelly
Arch. Kerr
John H. Keoger
Nicholas Kirth
Anthony Knowlman
K
Arch. Keer
John Killen
Saghey Kinni
George Keatinge
Henry Kyle

Robt. Lurch
John Linch
Sarah Lean
Philo Lewis 2
Wm. Luke
Nicholas Lemmon
Levi Lucas
Alex. F. Lanham
Wm. Lewis
Samuel Leonard
L
John S. Lewis
Jesse V. Bewis
Thomas Lea
Francis Luckell
John Leaman
Mary Letford
Wm Leidies
Thomas Lice
Polly Leaki
Fred. Lauderbrun

Adam Mackey
Ann M. Moore
Daniel Murry 2
Lewis Monk
Wm. Murphy
John May
Isaac Manville
John Martin
Johann Mechkesser
Daniel Mesker
Kenath Metzger
David Moss
Edwin Mulhan
Margrit Mallett
Jeffery Mead
Abraham D. May
Jacob Myers 2
M
Michael Murphy
Robert Maxwell
Arthur Mitchel
Wm. M'Cullough
John M'Donald
Wm. M'Quinn
Alex M'Callas
James M'Neil
Lydnor M'Carty
James M'Coy
James A M'Culloch
Wm. M'Kinley
James M'Culloch
Ralph M'Clure
Hugh M'Donahs
John M'Quane
Wm. M'Clure

M. Neal
Enoch Northrop
Nathiel Newman
N
Samuel Norwood
Richard Nechben
Anne M. Nathy

Thomas Owings
Joseph Oley 2
James Onlowes
O
Henry Owens
Edward Gurler

John Perry
Fanny Pratt
Mr. Page
Jacob Peck
Thos. Payson
Peter Poole
Jane Pierce
Thomas Porter
David Porter
P
Josias Pennington
Wm Pincen
George Pollard
George Powley
Peter Price
John Perry
Margret Pentrig
Andrew Price
David Polk

Margaret Quinley
Q

Mrs. Roche
Thomas Roffell
Benj. Rawlins
William Robinson
Elenor Reddy
Jane Ridley
Joshua Rawling
Matt Randall
Mrs. Rofs
R
Mary Rugart
Nathaniel Richardson
Anna M. Rowies
John Robinson
John Rowry
James Roach
Henry Rofs
Henry Riley
Thomas Roberts

Joseph Sims
The Sheriff
Wm. Shear
John Shedden
Wm. Stevenson 2
James Sloan
Jon Supper
Arch. Stewart
Benjamin Smith
Henry Sayward
Benjamin Slater
Wm. Smith
David Sherman
Wm Smith
James Scoot
Mrs. Sanks
S. Stevenson
Ralph Stench
John Sotheren
S
John Sanner
Philip Sumwalt
Martha Shamin
Mr. Smallwood
Wm. Saltonstall
Daniel Strang
Joseph Schriber
John Stewart
Dennis Savage
Richard Stephens
Sater Stevenson 2
Alling Sargent
Chas Smith
Seth Snow
Mary Smith
George Smith
Capt. Sullivan
Chas. Shankland

Eleanor Tolvin
T. N. Taylor
T. Thibbets
Lwin S. Tarr
Alex. Thompson
Wilhelm Thieff
T
Polly Tryhania
Elizabeth Till
D. Tracey
John Tuder
Wm. P. Tibbs
John Tobels

Mary Vallans
Cornelius Van Buskirk
V
Wm. Van Ranot
Andrew Van Bibber

Captain White
C. Winkelblech 3
Simon Wilmer
Arch. D. Warren
Wm. A. Williams
P Welsh
Henry Weyland
Stephen White
George Williams
Abel Winford
George Webb
Henry Welsh
Thomas Worthington
Elisha Wilkinson
George Wark
W
John Williamson
Wm. Worrick
Christian Wehnouth
Edward E. Williams 2
Abiah Wroe
Saml Wal[illegible]
Alex. Warfield
John Walsh
Samuel G. Wright
Ann Millie
Samuel Williams 3
David Wham 2
Wm. Wright
George M. Wiley
George Wilson

John Young
William Young
Y
Fanny Young

STATE PAPERS,

Relative to the Negociations between France and Great-Britain.

No. XVI.

SIR,

The pretensions brought forward by the French government in the official note of his excellency general Clarke, so incompatible with the basis at first proposed by the same government, leaving us no other alternative, we have the honour to intreat your excellency to have the kindness to transmit us the necessary passports for us and our suite.

We profit of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurances of the high consideration with which we have the honour to remain,

Your excellency's,
LAUDERDALE,
YARMOUTH.

Paris, 9th August, 1806.
Half past six in the afternoon.

No. XVII.

Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth have the honour to repeat to his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, the request they had the honour to make him yesterday at half past six in the afternoon, for the necessary passports for them and their suite, as well as a passport for a courier who is waiting to set out.

They have the honour to renew the assurances of their high consideration.

Paris, 10th August 1806,
11 o'clock at night.

No. XVIII.

Paris, 11th August, 1806,
10 o'clock at night.

SIR,

It is our duty to repeat the request, already twice made, for a courier's passport, and at the same time for the necessary passports for our return to England.

We also think it our duty to remark to your excellency, that these requests were made the day before yesterday, Saturday, at half past six in the evening; that they were renewed to your excellency, yesterday morning, Sunday, at eleven o'clock, and that, hitherto, we have received no answer to these requests.

When your excellency calls to mind that near twenty four hours have elapsed since we addressed ourselves for the second time to your excellency, and that without speaking of our own passports, we have seen ourselves deprived in the interval of the means of sending a courier to England, you cannot but be fully persuaded that, if we abstain from all remarks on so extraordinary a proceeding, and one so contrary to the usual customs, it is on account of our desire to avoid as much and as long as possible every thing which might beget harshness, and change the nature and tone of the communications which have hitherto taken place between the two governments.

We intreat your excellency to accept the assurances of the high consideration with which we are,

LAUDERDALE, YARMOUTH.

No. XIX.

Paris, 11th August, 1806.

The undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, have perused with attention the note dated the 9th of August, which their excellencies the ministers plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland have transmitted to them, and in which they still propose the *uti possidetis* as the basis of the negociation.

The French plenipotentiaries do not know whether they are to think that, from the adoption of this principle, there would not result for England the right of requiring of the French government, for herself and allies, all the restitutions which may be convenient for her, without her being bound to any restitution towards France and her allies, of the conquests she has made. This pretension would be so extraordinary, that it would be equivalent to saying that France will sign all the conditions which it may please the English plenipotentiaries to draw up, and certainly it cannot be thought that such is the intention of the English ministry. They did not send plenipotentiaries merely to require the admission of an indeterminate basis, which would render them masters of all the conditions of the treaty. In so obscure a state of things the French plenipotentiaries calculated to afford them light and make the negociation proceed—these negociations consist in making known what are the conquests which England wishes to keep, what are those which she means to restore to France and her allies, and what are the conquests of France which she desires that power to restore. A system of compensation will then be developed, which will give a clear idea of the principles and intentions of the British cabinet. The French plenipotentiaries wish to know what engagements they contract by the adoption of the basis proposed to them, and certainly they cannot consent to this adoption without comprehending what is asked of them.

Have the English plenipotentiaries in view, by laying down the principles of the *uti possidetis*, to propose a means of exchange and compensation? In this case the emperor adopts it, because he finds it conformable to the principles already consented to on both sides in the letters of the French minister for foreign affairs, and of the secretary of state of the English department for foreign affairs.

1. To the principle laid down by Mr. Fox in his letter of the 26th March last, "that it ought to be the object of the two parties that the peace should be honorable for themselves and their respective allies, and at the same time of a nature to secure, as much as in their power, the future repose of Europe."

2. To the principle added to the preceding one by the minister for foreign affairs in his letter of the 2d June following, which consists in "an acknowledgment in favour of both powers of every right of intervention and guarantee for continental and maritime affairs."

The undersigned assure their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty of their high consideration.

(Signed)
CLARKE, CHAMPAGNY.

No. XX.

SIR,

We have just received a note signed by their excellencies Mr. de Champagny and general Clarke, which in many other circumstances we should have immediately answered.

But our duty is to remark to your excellency that since half past six in the evening of the day before yesterday, we have received without an answer to the request it has been repeated as well as to the one first made, repeatedly, although this request has been for several, repeated times.

It is of the highest importance in the position in which we are, to secure a free and uninterrupted communication, and as frequently as we may think it necessary with our government.

We therefore intreat your excellency to fall upon this head, in order that we may know whether if in all possible cases, in which we may think proper to send dispatches either for ourselves or for our couriers, we shall be sure of obtaining them without delay.

It is equally necessary for us to observe that we have had no answer to the representation we have made your excellency concerning Mr. Goddard.

We have to renew to your excellency the assurances of the high consideration with which we are,

LAUDERDALE,
YARMOUTH.

Paris, 11th August half past 6 in the afternoon.

No. XXI.

Copy of a Note transmitted to Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 12th August, 1806.

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs has the honour to transmit to their excellencies Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth, ministers plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of England, the passport they have asked for. He regrets that circumstances of no business, because his office on Sunday, did not enable him to send it sooner. With regard to the which their excellencies requested for themselves, the undersigned flatters himself that they will give to the delay of making it out an interpretation the most natural and best calculated to prevent on their side all kind of complaint. The undersigned will never dream being responsible for the delays, the object of which was to prolong for some days, the rupture of pacifying two great states, and putting an end to the scourge of war in the four quarters of the globe. The Undersigned intreats their excellencies, &c.

Signed, CH. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

(To be Continued.)

LONDON, January 8.

Yesterday we received the German Journals to the 1st inst. from which we have given a variety of important extracts.

We have also received some private communications of a late date, which enable us to account for the numerous rumours lately circulated of battles fought between the hostile armies in Poland. The fact is, that the actions which have hitherto taken place between the French and Russian forces in that quarter, have been merely affairs of out-posts, in which the Russian Cossacks uniformly evinced their superiority over the French cavalry. But an engagement of a serious, though partial description, has, according to letters from Dantzic of the 17th, been fought in the neighbourhood of that place, between detachments of the French and Prussian cavalry, the leading circumstances of which are thus stated:—A French spy having been sent to reconnoitre the Prussian force in the city of Dantzic was interrupted by a detachment of a Prussian corps of cavalry raised and disciplined under the immediate eye of the Great Frederick and known by the name of the "*Death's Head* Regiments." The Frenchman, far from being attached to his tyrant master, with very little entreaty informed the Prussian commander of the object of his mission, which was simply to ascertain the strength of Dantzic, and whether it would be prudent to march a small force (which only could be spared at the time) to take possession of it.

Some regiments of French cavalry were at a convenient distance at the time, waiting for a given signal how to act. The Frenchman, in obedience to the instructions of the commander of the Prussians, agreed to signify to the enemy that it would be perfectly safe for a small force to advance, as the garrison was very weak. Two of the Death's Head regiments in the mean time, by a circuitous route possessed themselves of an advantageous situation, in which they were altogether unobserved by the enemy. Two regiments of French cavalry shortly advanced towards the town, on approaching which they found they had been deceived with respect to its military strength. A retreat was of course immediately determined upon, but in vain was it attempted. The brave *Death's Head* now rushed impetuously upon them; a desperate conflict ensued; but was speedily terminated by the whole of the enemy's corps being literally cut to pieces by their spirited assailants.

This was the only action of consequence that has taken place since the entrance of the French into Poland.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, February 6.

Intelligence having been received at Barbados that an expedition is fitting out at Guadaloupe to be sent against Dominica, an embargo was immediately laid on all vessels there; and admiral Cochrane, in the Northumberland, with 8 other men of war, having on board part of the 15th reg. sailed from Carbele Bay on the 3d ult. for the purpose of blockading Guadaloupe. The embargo was taken off at Barbados the day the packet arrived at that island.

February 7.

We learn that a reinforcement of 300 men, consisting of seamen, and marines, will proceed immediately from this for Curracoa, and that capt. Brisbane, of the Arethusa, goes there as governor.

We understand that a French privateer schr. called the Victoria, carrying one 18 pounder amidships, and some other guns, has recently captured by one of the vessels of war cruizing off the west end of the island, and sent into Savanna la-mar.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

FIRE!

On Saturday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Dr. Harris, druggist, at the corner of Market-street and Levisna Court, being engaged in putting some medicines, inadvertently brought a candle too near some spirits of turpentine, which he was decanting, it took fire, and in an instant envelopped his store completely in flames, that it was with difficulty that he and the assistants made their escape.—The flames soon spread by means of the wind to the garret, and before help could be raised, the whole was seemed in a blaze, notwithstanding which, by the great supply of water and the activity of the Fire Engines and Hose companies the flames were soon got under, having only time to destroy the furniture and the house of the ship, a part of the branch Hose furniture and hose of the washers on the side of the house. Mrs. Harris, with her young child, made their escape out the back door, being [illegible] in the flames in the front. This unfortunate [illegible] worthy young man just begin[illegible] business.

LONDON.

The ship Mo[illegible] sailed for the Liverpool trade, will be [illegible] of Samuel Powers, Rowington, [illegible] at 10 o'clock. She is owned by John Jones, of this city.

Old Lines of Newcastle and Baltimore Packets

On Monday [illegible] o'clock, will be launched from the ship yard of Mr. John Wilson at Kensington, the last vessel of the Morning Star, also at the same time, from the ship yard of Messrs Ashmead and Lewis, next below the Hay-scales, the Pelican and Rising Sun.

A private letter from Natchez of a later date than any here [illegible] that Burr had arrived on to several [illegible] to arrest Wilkinson as a traitor and incendiary, and to claim the fact!!! *Western World*

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1807.

To the Editors of the American.

SIR,

Such is the prejudice of a party amongst us, that nothing is deemed sufficient to be offered as argument, or to admit to be relied on as information. The most malicious and treasonable designs are fondled as inconsequential, disbelieved as impossible, or defended as justifiable. The deceived and baffled traitor is received with transport as the champion of liberty, and supported by no evidence but his own affirmation, and in the teeth of an hill of damning facts, hurls defiance at all under the authors of his disappointment, exults at the inefficiency of our laws to prevent or punish what in any other civilized nation would inevitably lead to the scaffold; and without even condescending to the form of a simple affirmation of innocence, finds in an eager and gaping crowd, happy to believe, and ready to flatter, a confusion in the midst of defeat, and the hope of a more prosperous enterprize. What is still more disgraceful, the patriot who stood firm in the midst of treason, tempted by every offer that revolution in her wildest profusion could bestow, maintaining the guarded course, which without bloodshed or struggle, defeated, what from every intelligence he had reason to believe was a plan to separate these states and dissolve this government, a plan purely military, of which plunder was the aim, and the sword the means, whose root was deep, whose branches were spreading—and whose shade threatened with its baneful influence the fairest portion of our western world; yet this patriot has to encounter present obloquy, and perhaps future punishments as a warning to such as dare to save the country without the sanction of the laws.

What grief, what indignation must the heart of every honest man feel at such a reflection. A good man struggling with misfortune has been said to be a sight worthy of the gods; but to see villainy triumphant, while virtue is depressed, can be a grateful spectacle neither to the divine nor human nature!

If the stupid and hardy assertions of the arrested be admitted to criminate their accuser, and to countervail impartial and circumstantial proof of the fact, if the criminal intent fully established by the declaration of the adherents of Burr, be *now* discredited, because they find it convenient *at present* to deny their guilt, there is an end to every principle of impartial judgment or just reasoning. If the air of mystery with which an alledged lawful enterprize has been conducted; if the numerous emissaries and agents dispersed throughout a place *not the present alledged spot of rendezvous*; if the oath of secrecy administered to the partizan; if the laboured seduction of officers of the army to a base and profligate desertion of their duty, and a villainous robbery and surrender of public property at Fort Adams, be not admitted as proof; will obstinate disbelief deny that Wilkinson received a ciphered letter from Burr disclosing a dangerous project, or that Swartwout betrayed sufficient of the plot to prove that it *intended treason?*

Or is it Wilkinson and facts which are to be alone discredited, on the single, base, and unsupported asseverations of the criminated?

Why apply to Wilkinson to make him and his officers parties, if the plan *was agricultural?*

Why not apprize the government if the plan was military against the enemies of the United States, and of which it was the intention to concert with the regulars in measures of common hostility against a common enemy?

Why an oath of secrecy for adventurers to settle the Washita?

Why a shameful attempt to seduce the officers of the army into a plan incompatible with their duty?

Why emissaries at New Orleans, when the expedition is to be up the Red River?

Why a deeply organized scheme, conceived in mystery, and conducted with secrecy, rousing various parties at the same moment at a common point, to the terror of a neighbouring ignorant of their designs, and the ultimate ruin and injury of the country which thought herself menaced, and prepared for her defence?

These are questions more easily put than they can be satisfactorily answered, yet the friend of party and prejudice, incapable of confuting by reasoning, or eluding, by sophistry, triumphs in the publications of Livingston, Alexander and Adair, and the discharge of Bollman and Swartwout, and exultingly asks, where are the proofs of the conspiracy, and the justification of Wilkinson?

Of such let it be enquired whether, believing that a deep and dangerous conspiracy to dissolve the union has existed in the western country, they can believe, that Burr is the owner of the mission and director of this project, but fearing to make the attempt alone, and to be sure of success, he has applied to Wilkinson to gull the multitude, and to hold off such objects, that he would not have from other reliance than the promise of it, and that he would not be prepared, when emergency called upon him, to prove that he had been [illegible] and informed him and his associates [illegible] on whom he would [illegible] at the head of [illegible] to follow an artful [illegible] appeals to the [illegible] and believe his intentions sincere, [illegible] declares them *pure as [illegible]* have arrived at a state of perfect security, on which argument or conviction can effect nothing, and must persevere stupidly and blindly in belief, because determined not to be confounded, and having the traitor more than they have the [illegible]

With such it is idle to reason, and to such the [illegible] addressed.

[illegible] never prone to [illegible] the expedition of this company, as a mutiny and transportation to an unpeopled [illegible] of Wilkinson. But what temperate [illegible] would [illegible], which discrediting positive proof, and the strongest inference of concurring [illegible] contents the compendious injustice of not only declaring Wilkinson guilty upon [illegible] but even [illegible] that upon such [illegible] one accused, but [illegible] the detection and detester of treason, [illegible] disinterested the daring and [illegible] conspiracy [illegible] confounded guilt [illegible] who provoked its [illegible] and [illegible] at its object?

Burr in the first case of his disappointment charges Wilkinson with having been, and still being the "Perfecter of a foreign government"—and there is a party infatuated enough to credit the wicked assertion of a baffled traitor!

Bollman and Swartwout, Alexander, Ogden, and Adair, are discharged by judicial authority from confinement, because the law is not sufficiently strong for their punishment, and there are members enough to affirm their innocence, and that they have been the victims of the relentless persecution of a military tyrant!

Is there any doubt that Swartwout and Bollman were each of them the bearer of a treasonable proposal from the ringleader to general Wilkinson? And yet upon their escape by the unprecedented interference of a court without *cognizance of the offence*, there are to be found men ready to receive them with open arms, and to give public congratulatory dinners on the occasion.

Alexander in the most open and unequivocal manner evinced his knowledge and approbation of the enterprize, and proved himself beyond all reasonable doubt a party interested, and yet there are Americans prepared to defend him, because he has abused Wilkinson and reflected on the administration.

Although it is susceptible of proof, that Adair when in the custody of the officer to whose charge he was committed after his arrest, exclaimed in his hearing, in all the rage of disappointment, "d——n seize him, (Wilkinson) if he had delayed his arrest for forty-eight hours, he should have been my prisoner," and although, as appears by the affidavit hereto subjoined, major Floyd, and Mr. Ralston (to whom reference is made in Adair's publication, and who are *therein stated never to have spoken to him on the subject of his intended route*) did positively assert to a gentleman of respectability, that the operations of Burr were carried on conjointly with Adair, pointed out with correctness the route which Adair was to take to New Orleans; and without the slightest temptation to falsehood concurred in saying, that Adair after consulting with Wilkinson, was to meet them at a certain day, at a certain spot, yet the cry of military persecution, and of the invasion of the constitution, will continue to be resounded by all who