American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED ET PUBLISHED BY N'. PECKIN, 31, South Gev-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

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

THURSD.11; APPIL 2, 1807.

IN COUNCIL, Mar. h 20, 1807. RDER! D. I nat the aft, entitled, Anad to prevent free negroes from felling any "worn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace, and he Act to remain the evil practices arifing from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offentive weapons; be published once in each week, until the first day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapelis, the American and Federal Gazette, at Ba. in ere, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, the Maryland Heraid, at Hagers-Zunn, and Republican Star, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the council.

An 10 to prevent free regrees from celling any com. rube it or tobacco, with at baring a reene I'm that purpose from a justice of the peace. WHEALAS great meonvemence is felt in

this flate in confequence of free negroes receiving floten corn, wheat and tobacco, from flaves, and felling the fame as the production of their own labour; therefore.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and at er the first of May next, no free negro shall feli any corn, wheat or tobac. co, unless, at the time of his or her so felling i the faid article or articles, he or the shall be pes-Bied of a certificate, un 'er the hand and seal of a jullice of the peace of faid county, that he or the is a peaceable and orderly person, and of grodelt ita ter, which certificate mall be of force for one year, and no longer.

And no it enasted, That if any free negro fall aft contrary to the provitions of this act, the i good repair, with all other conveniences there. perfon to offending thait incur the penalty of ! to. five dollars for every fuch of ence, one half to | For terms apply to the informer, the other half to be applied to the strot the courts, and to be recovered as other fines and forferures, before a juttice or the peace in the county where fuch offence, thall be committed.

An be it ena !!!, That any person who shall purchaterr receiv from any tree negro any corn, wheat of tobacc, contrary to the providions of the sum of ten dollars alf to the intermer, the other baif to be applied to the ute of the country in which foch offence was committed, and to be recovered and applied in the fame mainer as other tines and forfe itures are by this law directed to be recovered and applied.

And be it enatied, That it il all be the duty of e Very judice of the peace, therin and contable, to give information of every violation of this aft zhat shall come to his knowledge.

An ACT to restrain the exil practices arising from negrous teoping dogs, and to probabit them from camping grans or offensive weapons.

BL stenacted, by the selectal assembly of Mary-Loudy That after the tirll day of May next, itshall not be lawful for any negro or mularto within the fiate to keep any dog, bitch or gun except he be a free negro or mulatto, and in thet cale he may be permitted to keep one dog, provided facts free negro or mulatto faall obtain a licence from a justice of the peace for that purpose, and that the said Locnice chall be in force for one year, and no longer; and if any dog or bitch owned by any negro, not possessed of fuch lie nee, thall be seen going at large, it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill the same, and in case of any suit instituted therefor, the person or persons killing the faid dog or bitch may plead the general inue, and give this act in evidence.

and be it enacte, That after the faid first day of May next, it thall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to go at large with any gun, or other pileulive weapon; and in case any free negro or mulatto shall be seen going at large, carrying agus or other offensive weapon he iliai! be liable to be carried before anymagistrate, in virtue of a warrant to be illured by any justice of the peace. directed of a conftable of the county, and on conviction of having violated the provitions of this festi in of the aft, fuch offender thall thereupon forfeit, to the use of the informant, such gun, or otheroffentive we pon, which shall thus have been found in his or her possession, and he subject to the costs which 'all have accrued in such prosecution; provided that nothing in this ad shall extend to prevent any tree negro or mulatto from carrying a gun, or other offentive weapon who shall, at the time of his carrying the saine, have a certificate from a justice of the peace, that he is an orderly and peaceable person, which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no

longer. And be it-enasted, That it shall be the duty of the constable of every hundred to repair once a month, and oftener if information be given him of tumultuous meetings of mulattoes, negroes or slaves, to all suspected places within his hundred, and if he thall find any mulatto or negro not a flave, at any fuch meeting, it sha'l be the duty of the conflable forthwith to carry such mulatro or negro, lo offending, before some magistrate of the county, who shall thereupon commit fuch person to the common gaol, unless he or the shall enter into a recognizance, with such security as said justice stiall require, for his or her good behavior, and also to appear before the next county court, to answer for such offence in Such manner as is prescribed by law for the trial of crimes and mildemeanors within this state, and if such person shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, he shall be fined, or imprisoned, for such offence, at the discretion of the court ; and if such constable shall find at any such meeting as aforesaid, any flave besides those belonging to the owner o such place, not having permission in writing from his owner or overteer, it shall be lawful for the constable, and he is hereby authorised and required, to whip every fuch flave, at his

Iscretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes. And be it enasted, That before any constable shall be entitled to receive the allowance grant. ed by the sourth section of the act, entitled, An act to prevent the tumultuous meetings and other irregula ities of negroes and other flaves, he shall produce a cestificate from at least two refpedable citizens of his hundred, of his industry and fidelity in the discharge of his duty under this act and the act above recited.

And, for a further encouragement to take up rungways, Be it enatted, That in lieu of two a hundred pounds of tobacco, allowed by the act, eatilled, An act relating to fervants and flaves, any person seizing and taking up such runaways, Ikali have and receive in dollars. March 4.

Last Notice. THE creditors of WM. BRUFF &SCINS, will please to take notice, that unless their claims are properly anthenticated, and left with John Hagesty, in Light street, before the first day of May next, they will be debarred from any benefit of said estate. march 21

Fresh Teas.

FUST RECEIVED, 50 chests Young Hyson, superior quality, 300 boxes Hyson Skin, 13½ each, 30 chests very fine Souchong Teas,

15 do. Imperial. All the above were imported in March, 1807. For Sale by

JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS, No. 64, Market street. march 28 co12t

Payfon & Smith, LYAVE received by the sch'r Citizen, from II New York, and for sale,

Imported in 100 chests Young Hyson Tea, the ship mag-10 chests Hyson do. delin, arr. at 25 chests Hyson Skin do. N.Y. the pre-40 half and 20 quarter chests sent month & Bohea Tea, ent. to deben.

2 half pipes Madeira ? Wine, ___Port

10 barrels Albany Ale. And by the brig Harriot, from Boston, 10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, entitled

to drawback. 250 barrels No. 1 and 2 Boston Beel, 60 boxes Mould Candles, and

50 boxes Soap. And by the soil'r Wolf, from Charleston,

50 bags Pimento. march 23 coSt

To Let,

And possession given immediately A two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the York Turopike road, about 200 yards above the turnpike gate; with a good kitchen, and a most excellent garden, all in It may be had for one or more years.—

JOSEPH EAVERSON, Coach maker, Near the Phænix Inn, Old-town. March 24

We, the Subscribers, LIAVING commenced the COACH AND TI HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS in all its vagious branches, between Albemarle & Die aft, thall terfeit and viv. for every offence, | Fourth-streets, on Ploughman-street, just back of the Phanix Inn, Old-town, take this method of informing our friends and the public, that the greatest care shall be taken with all work that we may the favored with, and that we intend keeping a good and general assortment of materials, that our customers may depend on having their work executed with neatness, punctuality and dispatch.

COMEGYS & EAVERSON. March 24 co4tlaw

Now Landing,

From on board the ship William Fenn, captain Spifort, from Bordenux, 300 pipes best French Brandy,

699 hhils. Claret, of East India quality, 300 baskets Sallad Oil. For sale by

WM. PATTERSON & SONS. March 5 eobw

Ground Plaster of Paris, and

Platter in the stone, TOR SALE at the Plaster Mill of the sub-I scribers, corner of Franklin & Paca streets, near the New Market and the road leading to Reister's toun.

Also, at their warehouse, aligning. Ground Alum and Fine Sait, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, French Brandr, Wine, Holland Gin, Rum, Sc. &c.

They continue to purchase, Flour, Butter, Whiskey, Peach and Apple Brandy, and Country Produce generally.

KENT & BROWNE. Baltimore, March 20 eo10t

The Editors of the Easton Star; Maryland Gazette, Annapolis ; Republican Advocate, Frederick town; Kline's paper, Carlisle, and Gruber's German paper, Mager's town, will please insert the above once a week 10 times, and forward their accounts to the office of the American.

In Baltimore County Court,

March 23d, 1807.

N application to the Judges of the said County court, by petition in writing of John G. Beck of said county, praying the benefit of the " Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John G. Beck has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, prior to the passage of the said act; and the said John G. Beck at the time of presenting his petition as aforesaid, having produced to the said court, the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said Julin G. Beck, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some one of the newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months successively before the tenth day of October next) give notice to his recreditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the said county, t nine o'clock in the forenoon of the said tenth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John G. Beck then and there taking the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property.

> Signed, by order, WM. GIBSON, Clk.

march 25,

Wanted, At the Office of the AMERICAN, An Apprentice Boy, FROM 14 to 17 years of age. None but a steady youth, of regular habits, will be taken. March 5

EICHMOND, March 27. AARON BURR, Ex-Vice-President of the

U. States, is now in this city; guarded as a flate. prisoner. We have had no opportunity of conversing with his escort; but a gentleman, who travelled with them in the stage, has given us the fol-

lowing account of the manner of his arrell, obtained from their lips-It is not to be expected that it should be completely correct : But we shall hereafter amend whatever impersections ne may be fortunate enough to detect

Col. Burr was apprehended in the Tombigbee country in the first days of March : perhaps the 3d, in the following manner:

A gendeman whese name is represented to us to be Perkins, was at a public house in a village in that country a few miles (perhaps 18 or 20) from the Spanish Line He was in company with the sheriff of the county.

About 11 o'clock at night a gentleman rode up to the door, enquired for the house of a major-who lived in the neighbourhood. He was followed by another, who turned out to be his companion.-The strangers were told, that the noute of the Major they enquired for, was at some distance from the tavern; and that they would have to crofs a water courfe which had been swollen by the waters and might be dangerous of accets. The strangers however persevered in their intention; and left the door of the Tavern.

Mr. Perkins was surprised by these singular movements: That men, at that la e hour of a cold night should leave the comforts of a tavern, and explore a dangerous read of which they were professed ignorant; the idea was a source t confiderable attonishment. It naturally led to some speculation upon the character of the strangers, and he could not fart any rational explanation of their mylierious conduct, but that they were robbers, who intended to pilter the major's house. He determined, if possible, to prevent their design; and prevai ed upon his companion (the therift) to accompany him to this feene of meditated robbery.

When they arrived, the Major was, from home. One of the genriemen was in the house. the other had retired to the kirchen, to warm his thivering limbs. The first glance, which Mr. P. caught of this vificant of the kirchen, convinced him that the mysterious stranger was no other than Col. Buer: Whether Mr. P. recognized him from a previous acquaintance with his person, or from the tire of his c.e. the shipe of his face and perion to well corresponding to the description which he had received of him; the gentleman with whom we had conversed, was imcompetent to inform us - Certain it is: Mr. P. suspected that the thranger who flood before him with his white hat flouched over his face and with all the habiliments of a man fo perseelly different from those in which he commonly appears, was the very man, whole name had rung for feveral months from one corner of the U.S. to the other,-It was A.

Mr. P. determined to arreft him. He repaired to Fort Stoddart on the Mobile, and prevailed upon Lieutenant Games (che Commandant at that Fort) to accompany him with a small file of soldie s.-In the mean time, Col Burr had fent back his companion (by the name of Aihley, while name was mentioned in our last paper under the Frankfirthead) for some purpose unknown; and requelled his now companion the theriff, to flow him on the way to the opa-

On the road, they met the file of ioldiers accompained by Mr. Perkins and lieutena's: Games. "What," says Col. Burr; or in words to that effest; " do foldiers travel here in this fiyle; on horieback"?" No:' answered his companion Burr is faid to have immediately dropt his b ielle, and clasping his han s together to have uttered some ejaculation of vellement emotion: what that was, we cannot truft ourfelves to describe - Lieutenant Gaines advanced up to him, and interrogated him, whether he was not Col. Burr.-The icene closed, by I.. Game's ominous words:

"You are my prisoner, Sir." An escort of eight mon accompanied Cel. Burr from that quarter of the country, on their way to Washington. They crossed at Coles's ferry; on Monday morning between the hours of 11 and 12, they passed Prince Edward cour house. On Wednesday Evening about 5 o'clock they arrived in Fredericskburg. Here they met with a gentleman trem Wathington, who was instructed to order them to Richmond : and on last evening the stage conveyed them to our city: Col. Burrand his essort of 7 men. The genil man who met them at Fredericikburg has accompanied them to this place, and bears a communication from the Executive to the U. States' attorney for this diffrict.

He is conducted to this city, to undergo an examination before Chief Justice Marshall.—Se veral circumstances concur to recommend the choice of this tribunal. The most material of

them is, that. The overtact of treason, on which he may be charged, was molt probably committed at Biannerhassett's Island, in the river Ohio and within the limits of Virginia. † His crime therefore will tall within the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court of this state.

He will be brought before the highest judicial minister known in this country; the chief justice of the U.S.

He will be examined in a judicial district, among the nearest to the seat of the government of the U.S.; and should he be sent on to further trial, he will have the advantage of being brought before one of the dillrict courts, whole session comes on the soonest.

In these respects, Aaron Burr will possess all the privileges fecured to him by the conflitution of the U.S. He will "enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shalt have been committed, which dit. triet shall have been previously ascertained by

Whether we consider the nature of the crime or the character of the criminal; the witnesses who will be brought up, the council by whom it will be argued, or the eager curiofity of the nation; this will be one of the most impressive spectacles which this or any other city in the U. S. ever witnessed.

This climinal was once the Vice-President of the U.S.; and a man who ranks at all times a-

The crime likely to be alledged against him is the fouleit and most atrocious that can possibly diffgrace the inhabitant of a free country. It is the crime of a traitor. It is the crime of a parricide in arms against his country; who has laboured to excite a gallant people against the very belt government that ever exitted; who has plotted to delirey that great ark of our po-

* It is presumed from this circumstance, that Col. Burr was not far trom the Florida line; that he was about to take retuge in the dominions of Spain, the only spot of ground in that quarter of the country, where he was exempt from the authority of the U. States; and that he intended to descend and repair to Pensacola.

† His surce was collected on this Island.

litical safety, our union; in fact, one who has whetted the perioned daggers of civil inturrection, to " levy wir" against his country. In comparison of such a crime, what is murder; what is the robbery that clandekinely empties my purse; or the felon that boldly prowls upon the highway, and at the fame blow deals robbery and murder? If he be really guilty of treafon, what is A. Burr compared to Engene A. ram !-If upon this ground, even, he be acquitted, perhaps he may Mill be indicted and tried by the laws of the United S. for prefaring an expedition against Mexico; the colony of a foreign state with whom we are now at

The Virginia Bar has generally been pronounced by the federal judges themselves to be the ableft in the U.S.

Some of the witnessess are men of the highest standing and respectability.

And the cor.spiracy itse.f has excited so much public emiofity; it has rung fo often in the newspapers, and in the circles of private life, not only in this country. but in Europe, that public expectation may be calculated to be more general and eager than any state trial in this country has ever before produced.

The usual course of proceeding will be pur. sued. A. B. will be brought before the Chief Justice for examination.—Should be conceivethat there is sufficient cause for a prosecution, he will remand him into confinement or hold him to bail. His trial will be ordered for the next sellion of the Federal Diffried Court ; hoiden in this city on the 22d May.

We shall pals no premature opinion upon this man's guilt. If he be innocent of all stain of treaton, in the name of justice let him be acquitted. Nay, if he eguilty, in the eye of morality, of the mest abomit aide intentions of levying war against this country, yet it there be no overt actof treason perpenated or if his superior ingenuity has prevented the production of any fatisfactory legal proof-even then too, the laws of his country will acquit him on the charge of treason. These laws were imperted during the hottest time of his conspinacy, though an act of the las congress, has in a great degree removed their imperfection. They made anovert ait of treaton punithable with death; while ail the laborumate thades of that crime which confisted in preparing the necessary means, were lutiered to eleape with impunity.-But though Col. B. be diffenarged from the ground of treas, n, it will not therefore follow that he is to be fet loose from all the tramme,s of the law. For still there is another count in the indictment to which it behaves the U.S. attorney to direct his attention

Aaron Buir stands accused by the U.S. on two grounds. 1st. On a charge of treason; for levying war

against the U. S. 2d. Un a charge et preparing an expedition

against the colonies is a marion, with whem the Linea Sates are at

The act of Congress of April 35th, 1790, declares the punishment of treaton to be diath.

The act of June 5. 1794, decines the nature of the second crime, and affixes its punith ment. It is " nie and impresent at the discrept nof the court," but " loas that such une thail not exceed to ce thou and donars, nor the term of imparionment be more than three years."

Let A. B. therefore be discharged on the charge of treation, he is itill responsible on the and energe to the laws of his country. The comences are different; and to is the punithment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the attorney of the United Stales will lay his bill of accitalio. so broad, as to completiend this new offence, even it col. Burr be ditenar ed en the firs. H sown reputation and the interests of his country imperiously demand, that the judicial invelligation the uld be fatistactory, and therefore it thould be complete. O course it thould comprise that "offence," which Chief Juttice Marthall on deliver ug the opinion of the court on the 21th February, contessed, "there is probable ground for supposing they have commit-

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1867.

The first number of " The Tablet" has appeared. We have promised to " follow it in its courle, and expose it to scorn;" for what American, feeling as he ought, proud of the high diftinction which his country enjoys, and glerying in the profperity of 1's citizens, which protective is full evidence of the medits of the people, would be filent on fuch an occasion? But, because we step sorward to vindicate our countrymen from the vile fligma of inferiority, is it to be said, that "the principles of free discussion" are violated? Are not the columns of the Gazette open to the foul flander! Is not its conductor determined to persevere in publishing libels on the whole nation-to decry their genius, their acquirements, and improvements? flow, then, do we arrest the freedom of the press? Behold! in the Federal Gazette the libeller of the American name finds a lodging free from even the charge of tavern price. And how have we condemned " an opponent unheard!" Did not that opponent, wich unparalleled audacity, declare that the citizens of the U States were deficient in lawyers, divines, in mechanics, in agriculture, and literature in general? When a writer thus condemns in grots, why should we paule? Is there not sufficient to junge from? To tell us, in our teeth, that the people of this country are inferior to all the world; that the human mind here is debaled, weakened and corrupted, even more than in Europe, where despotism and king-craft, and aristocracy, and war and rapine, have destroyed merals and perverted the energies of the human intellect—can we not perceive at a glance what the writer would be at? That he would humble the spirits of the land in dust and athes, and prepare them at once to acknowledge the tuperiority of foreign governments!

The first number of " The Tablet" has appeared. What does it display? A violent philippic against those Republicans who have somong men of the most afcendant salents in his licited Mr. Jefferson to remain in affice for another term. What does this imply? Not a general commentary on habits or manners; but an ignominious reflection on that part of the community denominated Republican. Is this in the spirit of manly enquiry? No. It is the bigotry of a partizan; the miserable denuncia tion of a wretched zealor. Whilst with one hand we beat off, regardless of political distinction, the general odium which " The Tablet" would cast on American fame, with the other we shall defend the honor of the Republican caule, and indicate the purity of the motives of our friends.

Republicans have addressed Mr. Jefferson, & have solicited him to remain in office : Are/ they therefore venal and corrupt? To shew that they are, "The Tablet" invokes a comparison from the history of English kings-nothing

of the kind has been known there-No king has teen folicited to remain in office-no to or address of thanks or congratulation has been registered in the archives of the government of England! Is ablinitity never to ceale? A king of England sea ed for life on his throne, surrounded by guards; evernally flattered by courtiers, revelling in laxury, with thousands really to the at his teck, and obey his call; of white confequence to him are the thanks of a partia. ment; many members of which have be a bought to vote at will an hundred times by his minister; the king would know them hypocritival, and despite them as servile. But this is not the case with a president of the U. States --- Me retains his power only for four years. He flands or falls by the opinions of his fellowcitizens; he is their executive agent, selected by their free will. Their applauding voices. voluntary and unconstrained, are dear to him as his life's blood - Unbought, unbribed, unfought for, the expressions of approbation ploceeding from his countrymen cheer him through the labors of office, and excite him to persevere in the path of virtue.

Turning to another country and people, " The Tablet 'would compare the addresses of the Republicans of the U.S. to the homage paid at Athens to Demetrius—to Demetrius, who entered the Piræus with five thouland talents of filver to bribe the corrupt, and a fleet of two hundred and fifty thips, with foldiers, to reduce the refractory. But what parallel can there be between the plunderer Demetrius and Jefferson the pacificator, or the "profirations" of the corrupted and fubdued people of Athens and the frank and unbiailed plaudies of the freemen of this country ?

Again, pointing to the Roman flory, the people of this nation are compared to the fervile and oblequious lenate and populace of ancient Rome in the days of Augustus. Lut where is the analogy? In the one we behold the successor of Julius Cæfar, with his victorious legions, after having fubdued Mark Antony and wrested by cuming and force the fupreme power, gloffing over his injuttice and usurpation by vile hypocrity, foliciting the apprebation of those whom he could command, and begging full rages from thole whom he could at pleasure compel to yield them. In the other we see the peaceable citizen, railed by the voluntary votes of his fello v-men to the highest office of the flate; the citizens approaching him with free-will offerings, without folicitation, without compultion, without there being power to compel them to perform the act, or put them in fear of loling their liber es it they did not do it.

Such are the stupid su gestions of a writer, to peruie whole "Tablet" the condustor of the Federal Gazette " invites the accention of the real parriot and reflecting men of all parties 1" And those who aftempt to expose his ignorance to scorn and ridicule, are called perferntors, ho -headed, the eghtlets, and unlettered: In the name of charmy, then, let " The T blet" proceed in its lacubrations: Let the editor of the Gazerie, fince he bus become a convert to pouticul acctrices which he on e openi; despecid, che, ith this calum natur of Republicans and his Lapid parallels; his pempous array of this lities will be laughed at, and the Gazetteer be e myelied to acknowledge in full, what we obliged him to do in jart jetterday, " that amfie a guments me frequently afforded in refusation of the timeral asserts n, that vis-a la stic climes produce no men of letters, and that the air and the foil of this country are unfavorable to ge-

We are glad to find that the editor of the Enquirer has at length confessed (though madvertently, we apprehend) the truth of Montesquieu's maxim, to wit; That l'irtue is the basis of a Republic-The Enquirer of the 27th ult. con ain the tollo wing paragraphs on the fubject of the failure of Burr's confpiracy-

" Come hither, ve men of amoition! and behold this incluycholy example!!

" Come, and confess, that as a Republic RESIS UPON VIRIUE ONLY : " So under a virtuous Republic, the political prosperity of individuals muit repoie upon the

tame bati.."

From the National Litelligencer.

The following letter has been put into our hands by a gen leman, who thinks with us that the strange transactions to which it relates have not been fuificiently developed. We all know time hing of the horrid frenes of tyranny of which Irela d, miserable Ireland, has been recentle the theatre. These scenes weie the natural offspring of monarchy and opprefion-they are every where to be found where kings and priests govern. Shocked, therefore, as our seelings may be at their recital, they occasion but little furprife. But that the American government, or its representatives, should become the engine of carrying this oppressive lystem into esteet, that they should aggravate the sufferings of the oppressed, that, in violation of the constitutions and laws, established principles and deep-rooted feelings of the nation, they should deny them an afylum in this country, when offered to them by their tyrants, is surprising, and meilts perpetual remembrance. The correlpondence between Mr. Adams, or his Secretary, r d Mr. King, on this subject, has never been published. It could scarcely fail to be the best commentary on the times of Alien and Sedition

For prudential reasons relative to the gentleman who wrote the letter given, we suppress his name and some circumstances of a personal

The letter is from a respectable Irish gentlemon, resident in the slate of New-York, and is dated March 2, 1807.

" My Dear Friend,

"God knows with what sentiments of, fond remembrance I read over your letter again and again—it is long fince I reckoned you amongst the dead, for I had heard of such an event taking place before I left Ireland. But to find you alive and in such respectable circumstances as your situation indicates, gives me a degree of pleasure whiich I cannot well describe.

"You desire me to give you an account of my affairs and my situation. Just Heaven! was I to relate the occurrences of my life since I last faw you, it would fill more than an hundred pages. I will in a few words tell you that I have been four years shut up in a dungeon-I was arrested in the beginning of '93, and effected my escape from Dublin Castle; I got on board a ship of my own, and arrived in Norway; thence passing through Zealand and Germany, I got to France, where I heard that an expedition had just sailed for Ireland. I then made the best of my way to Hamburgh, and entered, as a common failor, on board a vessel bound for Liverpool. When I arrived there, I found that the handful of French (1087) that landed in Killalla, after having performed prodigies of valor, were obliged to furrender-that the principals of their Irith adherents were hanged, and that there was a reward of five hundred guineas for my apprehention. I then sed from Liverpool to Cumberland, in the north of England, where partly with a friend, and partly in a thick wood