THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF Smerican,

Commerciai Daily Advertiser.

TRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. . [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Dail, Paper S7 and Country Paper S5 per ann IJ Ail advertisements appear in both Papers.

MEDNESD M. APIIL 8, 1807.

Valuable Property For Sale. THIS DAY.

The 8th April, will be fold on the premiles, al 12 o'clock, by Austion, on a Credit of fix, twelve, and afteen months, that very valuable property, at prefent occupied by Mr. Charles Gnequiere, confiding el a compleat finished two nory Brick Dwelling House, with very convenient Back Buildings, and a two fory Brick Warehouse adjoining thereto, alto well in lihed. The who'e buildings are ereded on a lot fronting 81 feet, on Charles fireet, and about 80 feet deep, in see simple, and inclused by a sub-Rantial Brick Wall about it feet high.

It is but feldom that property is offered for sale in sech a central titurtien for butinets, having at the fame time every delirable convenience for a family. An indiffinante title will be given, and penemon may be had on the 15th Alta next.

THOMAS CHASE, Aug'r.

Sale by Auction.

Is just landed from the schooner Adherbal, and will be so'd or THIS AFTERNON, at hali past 3 o'clock, on O'Donnel's whart. mear the head of Frederick-street dock, o. a liberal credit,

100 little of very prime New Orleans Sugar 25 bales Sersaparilla S7 tons Campeachy Legwood

80 boxes Haranna white Sugar brown do. and

15 box.s 5 pipes of choice Part Wine, remaining from the ship Etiza's cargo. THOMAS CHASE, Aust'r.

Sale op Auction.

ON THURSDAY. The 9th inst. at 4 o'click in the afternoon, will be wild at the Coffee House what! Foll's Point,

With all her tackle and apparel as she arrived from sea-She is about 4 years old, burthen 185 tons and will carry about 1600 Larrels. An inventory may be seen on board, or at the Vendue office, previous to the Sale. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

April 7

Codfish.

100 hoxes white CODFISH, in shipping order, for sale by

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 15, Bouls's wharf April 1

Calcutta Goods. 59 BALES, consisting of Chitibully,

Luckipore, and >BAFTAS. Jugdea. Blue Gilly Romalls, and -Drawback-Beerboom Curralis,

For sale on very low terms, by CHARLES WIRGMAN.

Aiso on hand, Gold Watches, Spanish Brown, London Jewellery Tin Plates, in boxes, Bolt Iron, Hampers,

Venetian Red,

London Porter, 5 asks Mustard Bottles Hollow Glass Ware, & Empty Bottles, in A few tons Lognoud,& Fustic.

Lifewise, Bills on London and Newcastle, (England.) April 6 cuit

IRISH LINENS.

John Robinson. No. 216, Market street, HAS received via New-York, &c.

7-8 & SIRISH LINENS. Which he offers for sale by the Package, at

a very low advance, for cash or approved acceptances. April 6 co4t*

To Let,

CONVENIENT two story Brick House, I with good back buildings, a nice garden spot attached thereto, and well inclused; at present occupied by Mr. William Hollins, and adjoining the subscriber's dwelling. Enquire GEO. WARNER. Possession may be had in a few days.

Carriage Springs, &c. Coach C and Upright Springs, in sets, Chariot and Coachee do. Phaton and Curricle do. Gig C and Telegraphe do.

Coach Steps, double and treble,

Wheel Hoops, Check Strap Loops, &c. Just received direct from one of the first Manufactories in England, and for sale by the subscriber, who will take orders for any articles appertaining to Carriages and Harness of every description, and can produce Patterns of the most modern fashion for both, with the particular quality thereof.

HENRY THOMPSON.

To be sold or rented.

A large two story BRICK HOUSE, with four rooms on a floor, forty six feet front, with a complete cellar, fit for any kind of storage, large back building and piazza, large yard, stable and smoke house, in fee. Also to rent or sell,

20 Water LOTS on the Basin, 33 feet front each Lot, and as deep as may suit the tenant or nurchaser.

A PLANTATION, containing between 4 and 500 acres of LAND, one half in wood, with a large proportion of meadow Ground, lying near the Philadelphia roa!, about twelve miles from Baltimore, on Middle River Neck, which place abounds in Fish and Wild Fowl of all sorts. For terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES. March 24

diteo10t

Charitable Marine Society LOTTERY.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the members of said Society, Managers of a Lottery, authorised by the General Assembly of Maryland, intend to raise a sum of money to aid the funds of said Society in extending further relief to the indigent scalous and helpless orphans-offer to the public the following SCHEME.

1 Prize of Dollars is 5000 2500 1500 ___ 5000 ---1 First drawn blank — after 2000 tickets 6000 8000 10000 12000

6163 Prizes - amounting to 11832 Blanks - Sum raised, ? including expence, 5

1 Last drawn blank

14000

16000

18000 Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, is there are less than two Blanks to a Prize, and that the Prizes are to be paid without deauction. | private. To which Mr. H. affen ed, on the con-The advantages offired to adventurers, and | dition, that if there were a diffution by cours the very charitable object to which the money | cil, they thould adjourn to the Capitel. The is to be applied, induce the Managers to hope that a speedy sale of the tickets will enable them to commence drawing at an early day. All prizes will be paid in sixt, dres after the completion of the drawing, and such prizes as are not demanded within twelve months, will be considered as generous donations to the truly charitable object of the Lottery.

such other persons as they may a; p int tos. Il. Prizes in the Lotteries now drawing in this city, will be received in payment for tickets.

MANAGERS. WILLIAM MATHEWS, THORNDICK CHASE, TOBIAS E. STANSBURY, JOHN SNYDER, TIMOTHY GARDNER, THOMAS ROGERS. DANIEL HOWLAND. JOHN OGSTON, THOMAS TENNANT, THOMAS SPRIGG,

PETER GOULD. A COOK

AND

IS wanted in a small family—one that can come well recommended will receive the highest wages. March 19

Notice.

THIS is to inform all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to the Judges of Ballimore County Court, at the exp.ration of eight weeks from this dated for the benefit of a law, enacted by the legislature of Maryland, at their session November 1895, and the supplement thereto, for the relief of inscluent debtors.

--- NATHAMEL L. CHET. February 10 eo2m

For Sale,

HOUSE with twenty-two acres of Land A attached thereto, situated on the Philadelphia road, six miles from L'altimore-known by the name of the Red House. It has, for a number of years, been occupied as a tavern, and, with some triffing expence, may be rendered equal, if not superior, to any stand, as a public house, on that read.

It would, likewise, be a very eligible situation for a gardener, and would be worth the attention of any person wishing to purchase for the purpose of gardening.

Terms of sale will be made known, on application at No. 43, Market-street, Feil's-Point. February 25 mw&s

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore county, the subscriber will expose to public sale on the premises, or TUESDAY, the seventeenth way of March next, at 10 o'clock, on a creait of six

Two HOUSES and LOTS of GROUND situate on Philipot-street, and two other vacant LOTS situate on Queen-street, on Fell's-Point; the above being the late residence of William Hayes, deceased.

ELIZABETH HAYES, Adm'x. Of William Hayes The sale of the above property is unavoidably posiponed until the 15th day of May next. March 13. ee15My

We whose names are hereunto subscribetl, having attended an examination of the Scholars of Mr. PATRICK ED. WARDS, at his School Room, in M'Cleland's alley, on Tuesday, deem it a necessary tribute to merit, to express our high satisfaction at the proficiency they have made; and to say that his plan, as novel to us as successful in its operation, appears well calculated to ground the young beginner in a thorough knowledge of Orthography, to strengthen the memory, to excite emulation, and to quicken and mature the judgment of the Pupil.

. CARROLI., ASHTON. ALEXANDER, GEORGE PRICE, THOMAS CALDWELL, LUKE TIERNAN, GEORGE F. WARFIELD, JOHN TACCART, D. FULTON,

JOHN M'KEAN, ARNOLD LIVERS. MATTHEW BROWN. March 23, (April 1) eo4t

F. & C. Focke, Opposite the Custom House, LIAVE imported per the Margaret, from 11 Havanna,

69 boxes White Havanna Sugar, 47 do. Brown do. Also on Hand.

Listadoes, Checks No. 2, Checks, and Stripes, Bretagues, Estopillas, Dowlas, and Creas a la Moriaix. All of which they offer for sale on very rea sonable terms. march 27

KICHMOND, April 3.

EXAMINATION. The Editor was prevented by his remote polition, from collecting the whole of the argument on Tuesday—He is indebted to a friend for the following sketch.

COMMUNICATION. The examination of Coi Azron Burr, which commenced in private at the Eagle-Tavern, in this city, on Monday Laft, was continued on Tuelday at the Capitol, before the Chief Jul tice of the United States, and in the prelence of an immente assemblage of the citizens. Col. Burr had been recognized to appear at 100'clock. At half patt ten he prefented himfelt before the judge, and with fome degree of emotion apologifed for the apparent delay, declaring that he had mifapprehended the hour at which he was bound to appear. The judge then adjourned from the court room to the half of the House of Delegates, for the better accommodation of 200 | the spectators.

(Great complaint has been made about the private Examination held at the Eagle. Some have branded it with the epithets of " a fecret and unprecedented proceeding, not unlike the process of a Spanish Inquitition."-The facts are faid to be, that when the attorney tor the dittrict applied to the Chier Justice for a warrant, tome convertance culue, on the manner of examination: Mr. Marshall observed that Della. 75000 it was indifferent to him whether it was held at the Capitol or the Eagle. Mr. Hay object. ed to the latter, that no room was fulliciently large to receive the crowd that would attend, 90000 | which would be a fource of confiderable incon-From the above Scheme, it appears that | venience. Mr. M. obierced that this difficulty could be obviated by having the examination in evidence to be adduced was already before the public.—On the examination, it was agreed that a difcussion was necessary. Mr Ha, then moved for an adjournment to the Capitol. 1. which arrangement, Col. Burr's council immediately acquielced:)

Mr. Har, Attorney for the United States, in the Differet of Virginia, opened the exteninant. Tick to may be had of the Managers, and on, and in a speech of confiderable length and time to contriber the question glea perspicuity, enterted the reations wish induced him to believe Col Barr guilty of the charges which had been alle is it againg him. Thele Were the l'une as maiel mit the latt E maisrer, v.z : 11t. The fe ting on foot and providing the means for a minutary expedition against the territories of a name with whom the Chi. el States were at peace; and adir, For High Treaton against the United States.

He cited Blackstone's Comment ir es to snew that on a mere question to commit a person accused of a crime, nothing more was necessary than to thew a probability that he had been guilty of it. To require more in this ineque it stage of the proceeding of atticularly in a clumtroof luch thin popular, naid exequire trees. tories as the United State, would be to home out an invitation to perpetrate crimes with a certainty of avoiding panahmen. In improve of their charges, the telimon, of Gen. Land. the deposition of Gen. Wik alon, and he difclofures made to him by Boleman and Swart. wour were relied on. The treatments extents. ers of Cal Burr being clearly chambelled, e. nough appeared to render it highly pro able that he had committed the evert act required by the conflictution to confumnize the ode ice. In addition to confumnize the odince. In addition to this testimony, his flight from the that quot dition July this kit me. When that Muffillig i territory, and the evidence or Major Perkins, by whom he was conducted from the Tombighee, where he was apprehended, to h place, flating his attempt to appeal to a Magiltrate in the flate of South Carolina, were al. duced as firong-circumitanses to prove his

[Mr. Hay adduced other reasons for a conand Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky had sanctioned by their own acts the propability of

some treasonable conspiracy] [Mr. Barr's attempt to escape from the hand of his escent is thus represented; in pairing through the town of Chetter, in S. C. the next town of any fize that they vifited, Mr. B. f.d denly alighted from his horfe, and threw him. felf among the imall crowd, which had collected to fee the cavalcade. He told them that he was A. Burr; dragged by a mulitary eleor, without any warrant, and contrary to the laws of his country. - Major Perkins however imme diately followed; terzed, and replaced him upon his horse.-The crowd manifelied no dilps. fition to interfere in the businet:]

[Mr. Wickbam, in behalf of Col. Burr, combatted with great ingenuity, the arguments of Mr. Hay. He contended that fasts ettabliffang the guilt of the accured ought to be proved before any inference of a treasonable design could be drawn, so as even to warrant a judge in committing for trial; that the evidence in this cale, was altogether uncertain and illegal, that the deposition of Gen. Eaton contained its own self-condemnation, and that the flight of Col. Burr, as it was termed, by the countel for the profecution, was nothing more than a with to avoid military perfecution. No reason, he contended, exilted why the United States were unprepared with tellimony. They had cholen this place as the scene of action, and dragged Col. Burr to it. Sufficient time had elapfed fince the first apprehension of Col. Burr to take affidavits sending to proze the facts charged, if he had really been guilty.

Mr. Randolph, on the same side, made an eloquent address to the feelings of the audience, and purfued nearly the same train of reatoning adopted by Mr. Wickham.

[Col. Burr's counsel asserted that his objects were of a nature to be useful to the U. States. As far as they ventured to develope them, it was said to be his intention to askit the U. States in case of a war with Spain, which seemed at that time a probable event; and to fettle the Ouachita Grant, from which point it would be at least in the power of Col. Burr, to be a useful auxiliary to his country against its ene-

Col. Burr then arose and addressed the judge. He principally relied on his two former acquittals, and enquired whether there was probable cause to suppose him guilty, when in Kentucky and the Mississippi territory, where the greatel' alarms had been excited; the civil tribunals had pronounced him innocent.

(Col. Burt spoke about 10 minutes. He dwelt upon the unfounded alarms, as he called them, which had existed in the Western Country; and the way in which he had met them. The alarm prevalent in the state of Ohio, had produced a judicial enquiry into his conduct before the court of Kentucky. The moment he heard of this step, he had hurried before the court; he demanded an enquiry; and, he faid, was honourably acquitted. The same alarm followed him to the Missisppi territory: he had there met it again: and not only had the grand jury found nothing against him, but they had presented the government for medaling with h.m. He denied he had ever fled from the laws of his country: it was military oppression he had avoided. Al though Cowie's Mead had promifed him his

arm of some was too firong. He had been told even by the others of an a med b at laying at Naichez, that he was to be feized, hurried on board, and borne off. What could he do? In purluance of his own judgment and the advice of his best and wifest friends, he was determined to fly from opp ession. He declared it to be falle, utterly faile, that he had broken his recogniza ce. He allerted, that his deligns had been honorable, and would have been uteful to the United States. But even admitting that they had been otherwife, they must have been long fince abandoned: they had not once ripened into overtacls. There was no Treaton. He complained of the treatment he had experienced -his lots of property from leizures on the Weltern Rivers; the handfhips received from his guard; debarred the ufe of pen, ink and paper; even to write to his daughter. He dweit upon his effort to escape in South Carolina. He faid it was a mere attempt to throw himfelf out of the tyranny of a military effort into the hands of a civil magistrate. A tittle before or after difinounting from his horte, he asked whether he had not called for the interference of a magettrate. He spoke as to the alarms of New Or eans being confidered as ap obable eviden e of a treatona de conspiracy. I note alarms were not produced by him, but by others; by the Prefident who had alarmed general Willanton, and general Wilkinson who had alarmed the City. Refrecting Wilkinson and Laton he made but few observations. He called the depositions produced before the court a parcel of crudities which he thould not pretend to be able to un-

Mr. Rube,, the Attorney General for the U. States clofed the arguments. His exordina expreffed in a most fentiale and impreffive manner, the regret he felt in being compelled to airaign a man at a tractor, whom the people of the U States had once elevated to the record office in the government. La difeuffing this particular quettion, he took nearly the fame ground which halbeen occupied by Mr. Ha, bu went more partice larly into an examination of the tetti-

When the arguments were gone through, the Chief Juntice obie v.d. that whatever opinion he might give upon this fublicit he willied it to be in writing. II: would the refere adjourn till the next day at 11 o'clock, for the purpole of having

On Wednesday the 1st of April, the Judge atrended and in the prefence of a very numerous miemol., gave the following opinion:

The U.S. On a motion for a Commitment. A. Bunn

I am requied on the purt of the Attorney for the United States to comment the accused on two churges.

in For fetting on foot and providing the mans for an expedicion against in ter conces of a nation at peace with the United States. 21. For emmitting High Treatmanning the United States. On an application of this Rica I corramly the old not beginne that proof which would be necessary to conside the period to be commeted, on a rifai médici, no thou ! Leven require that which the dd billing, conber Lought ortenire mill modilreque chai ! probable existe to be men , and I I understant promible carrie to be a cale mate or by promi firmulamy jour rent in to other charthering alledged has been committee by the parton charged with having committeed it.

learned and accurace on agent for fire, that " if them an conjury or monitory appears that no full crime has been commercial, or that the fulbacion en establica of the prifoner was wholly ground'els; in to access only, it is law ful totalle to lucius pulling moneraite he mill. be committed to prilon, or gio bail," I do s: understand him as mon and to say that the hard mirment : among others that the Emeatives of malignit, may griff, any individual against wh mits here my bed rected, or whomas may caprili m'y feize, charge hun with fome i cret crime, and per him main proof of his incocente. But I underfra al that the foundation of the proceeding must be a probable cause to behere ther is guitt; which poolsbecause is only to be done away in the manner flated by Black. flone. The total tailure of proof on the p.r. i the accuser would be could red by that wiver, as being in i feli a legal manif-tation of the innocence of the acculed

> In enquiring therefore into the charges extit. bited against Azren Burr I hald m felt bour d to confider how far thote changes are supported be trobable caute.

> The first charge stands upon the testimony of general Ea'on and general Will inton.

The witness first named proves, that among other projects which were more criminal, Col. Burr meditated an experition against the Mexican dominions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductively to the asi lavit of general Wilkinson, and as explanators of the objects of any military preparations which may have been made.

I proceed then to that affidavir. To make the testimony of Ge eral Williamson bear on Col. Burr, it is necessary to consider as genuine the letter stated by the former to be, as nearly as he can make it, an interpretation of one received in cypher from the la ter. Exclude this letter; and nothing remains in the telli. mony, which can in the most remote degree afseet Col. Burr. That there are to the admitfibility of this part of the affidavit great and obvious objections, need not be Rated to thoie, who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal cases ought to be inflitured, an who know that the highest tribunal of the U. States has been divided on them. When this question came before the supreme court, I selt the sul sorce of thete objections although I did not the reason for and against acting, in this stage quiry into probable cause, the declarations of of the businel's, on that part of the assidavit, Swartwout made on this particular occasion, those in favor of doing so appeared to me to may be used against Col. Burr. My resson fer preponderate, and, as this opinion was not overruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform

That the original letter, or a true copy of it accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied but I thought, and I still think that, upon a mere question whether the accused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an enquiry not in- this enquiry. to guilt but into the probable caute, the omitsion of a circumstance which is indeed important, but which does not disprove the positive allegations of an affidavit, ought not to induce its rejection or its absolute disbelies, when the maker of the affidavit is at too great diffance to repair the fault. I could not in this slage of the prosecution absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts alledged may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus, General Wilkinson flates that this letter was received from Col. Burr, but does not fay that it was in his hand writing, nor do she state the evidence which supports this affirmation. But, in addi ion to the circumstance that the positive assertion of the fact ought not perhaps, in this stage of the enquiry, to be diffegardprotection, while he remained in the territory, it ed, the nature of the case furnishes that evi-

The letter was in cypher. Gen. Wilkinson, it isitrue, does not fay that a cypher had been previously settled between Col Burr, and himfelf, in which they might correspond on fubjects which though innocent, neither of them might with to subject to the camualties of a transportation from the Atlantic to the Millippier but when we perceive that Col. Hurr has written in cypher, and that General Wakinton is able to decypher the ietter, we must either presume that the bearer of the letter was also the bearer of its key, or that the key was previously in poslession of the person to whom the letter was addreffed. Inflating particularly the circumftances attending the delivery of this letter, General Wilkinson does not fay that it was accompanied by the key, or that he felt any furprize at its being in cypher. For this reason, as well as becaufe there is not much more security in sending a letter in cypher accompanied by its key, than there is in fending a letter not in cypher; I think it more reasonable to suppose that the key was previously in possession of Wilkinson. It this was the fact, the letter being written in a cypher previously fettled between him elf and Col Burr, is in this flage of the enquiry at leafl, a circumstance which sufficiently supports the affertion, that the letter was written by Col

The enterprize described in this letter is obvicutly a military enterprize, and must have been intended either against the U. S. or against the territories of loine other power on the contiment, with all of whom the United States were at peace.

The expressions of this letter must be admitted to furnish at l'ast probable cause sor believing, that the means for the contemplated expedigion vere provided. In every part of it, we find declarations indicating that he was providing the means of the expedition, and as these means neight be provided in lecret, I do not think that further tellimony ought to be requireed to fatisfy me, that there is probable caule for committing the priloner on this charge.

Since it will be entirely in the power of the Attorney Central to prefer an in lichment againth the prisoner, for any other offence which he thail think himfelt possessed of teltimony to fupport, it is in fact, immaterial wnether the second charge be expressed in the warrant of commilment or not; but as I hold it to be my duty to infer every charge alledged on the part of the United States, in support of which probable caute is thown, and to infert none in tupport of which probable cause is not shown, I am bound to proceed in the enquiry. The second charge exhibited against the pri-

forer, is High Treaton against the United States in levying war against them.

As this is the most atrocious offence which can be committel a, sintt the political hody, so is it the charge which is mult capable of being employed as the milliument of those malignant and vindictive passions which may rage in the botoms of contending parties firuggling for power. It is that, of which the pople of Ameice have been mont jealous, and therefore, while other crimes are with sticed, they have refulfed to truft the national legislature with the definition of this, but have themfelves declared is their conduction that " it shall conful only in vince my own munici the quient the a med; terying war against the United States, or in a lham, to their enemies giving them aid and children This high crime confins of overtalts which in it be proved by two witnesses or by the contestion of the party in open court.

Under the control of this constitutional regulation, I am to enquire whe her the testimony laid before me furnithes probable cause in topport of this charge. The charge is, that the taibitleif has been committed, and the teflimony to fupport it must furnish probable cause for ledieving that it has been aftually commirred, or it is futhcient for the purpose for which it is allowed.

Up at this point too, the testimony of General hat wirs first to be considered. That part of his deposition which bears upon this charge is the plan disclosed by the prisoner for seizing upon New-Orleans, and revolutionizing the

That this plan, if consummated by overt adt, would amount to treaton, no man will controveit. But it is equally clear, that an intention to commit treason in an offence entirely dillinet from the actual commission of that crime War can only he levied by the employment of aftail force. Troops muft be embodied; men mutt be affembled in order to levy war. If Cil Burr had been apprehended on making these communications to G neral Eaton, coul I it have been alledged that he had gene further than to meditate the crinic? Could it have been faid that he had actually collected forces and had aftually levied war? Most certainly it could not. The crime really completed was a conspiracy to commit treason, not an adual commission of treason.

It these communications were not treason at the inflant they were made, no lapse of time can make them fo. They are not in themselves acts. They may serve to explain the intention with which acts were c nimitted, but they canno. supply those acts if they be not proved

The next tellimony is the deposition of General Wilkinson, which confists in the letter aiready noticed, and of the communications made by the bearer of that letter.

This letter has alleady been confidered by the supreme court of the United States, and has been declared to import, taken by itsself or in connection with Eaton's deposition, rather an expedition against the territories of Spain than of the United States. By that decision I am bound whether I concurred in it or not. But I did concur in it. On this point the court was unanimous.

It is, however, urged that the declarations of Swartwout may be connected with the letter and used against Col Burr. Although the confession of one man cannot criminate another, yield to them. On weighing in my own mind | yet I am is clined to think that on more enthinking fo is, that Col. Bur's letter authorises Mr. Swartwout to speak in his name. He cmpowers Mr. Swartwout to make to General Wilkinson verbal communications explanatory of the plans and designs of Burr, which Burr adopts as his own explanations. However inadmissible therefore, this testimony may be on a trial in chief; I am inclined to admit it on

If it be admitted, what is its amount? Upon this point too, it appears that the supreme court was divided. I therefore hold myself at liberty to pursue my own opinion, which was, that the words " this territory must be revolutionized," did not so clearly apply to a foreign territory as to reject that sense which would make them applicable to a territory of the United States, at least so far as to admit of further enquiry into their meaning. And if a territory of the United States was to be revolutionized, tho' only as a mean for an expedition against a foreign power, the act would be trea-

This reasoning leads to the conclusion that there is probable cause for the allegation that treasonable designs were entertained by the prisone. So late as July last, when this letter was

It remains to enquire whether there is allo probavis caule to believe, that these de-