[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per and For All advertisements appear in jooth. Papers

WEDNESDAY, GUNE 10, 1807.

Waldron's Scythes AND Crum Creek Whet Stones.

*Crum Creek Whet Stones.

60 dozen Waldron's Prime Grain and Grass
Stythes, well assorted,

16 dozen very superior Country do.

10 barrels Crum Creek, What Stones, just receive and for sale by
BALDERSON & CORNTHWAIT,

On hand,

40 barrels of Prime Pork, for ship stores,
which will be sold to close sales,

which will be sold to close sales,

- 40 kegs of first quality Lard, and

200 barrels of Prime Shad, which will be
landed this recrning.

NOTICE.

5t! mu 25th.

AT a meeting of the Baltimore Library Compand head of Tuesday in the Library, agreeably term is a self-belt given, the following resolu-

pair of Baltimore shall pay annually the sum of Two Dollars, additional to his present annual contribution, for eight successive years, which payments may be enforced in the same manner as is prescribed for compelling the payment of the usual annual contribution.

2d. That the Directors of the Library Company of Baltimore be, and are hereby authorised and enjoined to form a fund, to be composed of the additional annual payments of two dellars, together with such part of the accruing monies of the company, as they in their discretion may, from time to time, set apartifor the said purpose, towards the purchase of a suitable lot of ground, and creeting a commodicus building for the deposit of the Company's Books, for the extension of the institution, and maintenance of the same.

3d. That the Directors, whenever they may judge it proper, shall apply to the general assembly of Maryland, for permission to establish a lottery or interies, to aid the said fund for the purposes and uses before mentioned.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published in the American and Federal Gazette, for the consideration of the members of the company, who are hereby requested to meet in the Library, on Tuesday, the 9th of June next, at 11 o'clock A.M. to determine on said resolutions' which, if then agreed to, will thereafter form a part of the constitution.

F. BEESTON, Sec. B. L. C.

John W. Glenn & Co.

HAVE just received a few boxes best BO-HEMIA GLASS, suitable for Goaches, Prints and Windows, of the following sizes—15 by 20, 16 by 21, 17 by 22, 28 by 22, 20 by 24, 19 by 27 21 by 29, 23 by 31, 25 by 32, and 28 by 30 inches—Also, AMERICAN & ENGLISH GLASS, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 11 by 15, 12 by 16, 13 by 18, and 14 by 18, with a complete assortment of Paints and Painters' Brushes, Boded and Raw Oil, Whale and Spermaceti Oil, 300 barrels Tar and Turpentine, Rosin, Varnish and spirits of Turpentine, of their ewas manufacturing.

Amounts

Now Landing,

AND for sale by

No. 51, Smith's-column,

3,000 Hides,
20 000 ibs. Green Coffee,
28,000 ibs. Carraccas Cocos,
91 serooss Cotton.

June 3

This Day is Published,
AND FOR SALE BY

Cole & I. Bonsal, M. & J. Conrud & Co. George
Hill, Warner & Hanna, George Dobbin and
Jurphy, Samuel Butler, Ancierson & Jefferis,
Sobn Vance & Co. and Samuel Jefferis—

(Price 374 Cents)—
A Tract upon Conversion;

Containing six important QUESTIONS, with ANSWERS, on the KNOWLEDGE of the FORGIVENESS of SINS.

those whom they suppose to have injured them when such are brought to know and acknow ledge their fault. But that is little else than a disguised pride, seeking for superiority. The

By the Rev. JAMES KEMP, D. D.

Rector of Great Choptank Church, Dorchester

county, Maryland.

This work is addressed to sober and serious christians, in hope that it may tend to counteract certain erroneous opinions which have prevailed upon the subject thereof, and which have been artfully cherished by various means incompatible with the true spirit of christianity; such as loud preacking, rapturous singing, violent prayer, frantic gestures, and other improper methods: Os, as a pious and orthodox preacher of the Methodist society terms it, and ranting extravagance, ahominable practices, such as jumping, pointing, dancing, boring scratching, jerking, sec.

See Rev. Mr. Roberts's sermon, preached before the last conference.

may 22

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BFLLEVUE. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened

artilace of

Public Fintertainment,
At BELLEVUE, on the Hook's Town Road,
about one mile from the city of Baltimore, in
asimution which is acknowledged to afford
one of the most commanding and beautiful
prospects in the vicinity of this place. The
Gardens are handsomely fitted up, with agreeable and pleasant walks, and the water and
purity of air are exceeded by no place in the
surrounding country. To those who are accus-

purity of air are exceeded by no place in the surrounding country. To those who are accustomed to exercise on horseback, Bellevue offers an excellent baiting place, as the ride may be extended beyond it, and either going or returning, is precisely in that situation which will naturally invite them to alight.

N. B.: Rooms have been fitted up in a genteel

N. B: Reoms have been fitted up in a genteel style for the reception and accommodation of boarders.

HIEL PECK.

June 6

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My Creditors

WILL take notice, that I intend to apply to
Harford County Court, at August term next,
for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors

WALTER TOLLEY HALL.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEAR ILLY MEBTING,
WILD IN LONDON, BY ADJOURNMENTS,
From the 21st to the 31st of the 5th month, 1806.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great-Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR PRIENDS, We find, in meeting in this our annual assembly a renewal of lively zeal for promoting the righteousness which is of Christ, and for removing, as far as in us lies, the causes which ob-Aruce it. We trull that our meeting is not only professedly in his name, but, as we are given to derive strength and encouragement in his cause, from the mutual communication of our feelings and exercises of mind, that he fill owns us, however unworthly, and grants us, by being at times baptized into the sense of our weakness, to seek, with more earnestness his everlasting strength. In the desire therefore that ye may be built up a people truly christian; that " righteousness and peace, and jey in the Holy Ghost," may increase and abound; we again conv. y to you the salutation of love unfeigned. We beseech you to consider the holy gradation of righteousness, peace, and joy: and to mark that the first step is that most comprehensive attainment, righteousness. Righteousness-in immutable justice. It leaves no duty unfulfilled. Mian has his full there of love from man; and God, his due reverence, adoration, and praise. Peace then flows as a river, and joy in the holy Spirit completes the gracious purpose of christian redemption. " Hap. py is that people that is in such a case: yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

But friends, though we are thus favoured to see and to approve things which are excellent. yet when we review the flate of our religious society and scrutinize into the conduct of its members, we are often obliged to observe that an enemy is at work; that earth sometimes obtrudes into the place of heaven; and that self love in many is more conspicuous than self denial. You know that the subjects of our enquiry on these occasions are arranged under different heads, and that it becomes from time to time our concern to remind you of your duty refpecting many of them. When we ask the queltion, " Is there any growth in the truth!" modesty, were there nothing else, might occasion a doubtful reply. Dut nothing needs present every man, endued with the light of Christ in himself, from endeavouring to answer this mod important query plainly to his own conscience As the vigor us tree brings forth its fruit in its season, so if any mangrow in the truth, he will bring forth the fruits of truth, even the fruit of the Spirit, so well described by the apostle to the Galatian converts. - And what obstructs this growth in any? We reply the lave of ease; the dread of conflict. But as winter and ftorms promote the well. b ing of the outward creation, so tribulation and conflict improve the christian. They have their appropriate and appointed end in the work of sauctification; they arise not out of the dust, but are sent or permitted in the proper seasons; and whoever seeks to escape without his flure, rejects the very means of his advancement, and scarcely can hope to attain his due " measure of t'e fulness of Christ;" a flate of which the same apolite speaks as attainable to all.

Now, beloved brethren, a subject, a deeply interefting subject, intervened among our deliberations on the late of our society; and its longful importance induces us to suffer it here also to interrupt the current of our chrittian counsel. No longer since than the last year we excited your attention attesh to the sufferings of the Africans, and snoke of the continuance of the cruel Slave trade as of an accumulation of misery and of guilt. How then do we now rejoice in having to proclaim, that this torrent of iniquity is arrell d in its progress; that an important restriction of the trade lias taken place; that the annual enslaving of thousands is prevented; and that the prospect again o pens, with mer ased brightness, of " a termination to the wiorgs of Africa."

Let us therefore thank God, and take courage: and fill persevere in the Support of thole teltimonies and practices, to which christian love gives rife, and which Christ requires of his church. And in order that we may be able to do this, let love, pure, unconquerable love, reign in our hearts. We have often expatiated on this topic; but yet we must violate our feelings if we impprels some further observations on it at this time. Friends, temember that to be " made perfect in love," is a high state of Christian excellence, and not attainable but be the secrifice of selfille passions. No degree of resertment can contitt with this flate. Some persons are apt to profess that they can forgive those whom they suppose to have injured them, ledge their fault. But that is little elle than a difguifed pride, feeking for superiority. The love which Christ commanded to his church goes further than that. "This is my command. ment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you." And how din the Lord love the world? Let the apostle answer. " God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were ye. sinners, Christ died for us." And, friends, mark and remember his gracious dying words when praying for his very perfecutors, he faid, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." And shall we expect access for our more feeble prayers, at the throne of grace, if we harbour any ill will to our tellow-travellers towards immortality? Let us hear again the Saviour of men: " And when ye lland praying, forgive, if ye have ought against any." He doth not allow time for feeing the injuring person become submissive-but,-Standing forgive; for " if ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in Heaven torgive your trelpasses" O, the excellence of shrittian love, and the temper of forgivenels! It is the indifpensable requisite in that spiritual worship to which we as a people more peculiarly bear testimony: yea, is it not the very balm of life, and

Thus have we hinted at some of the leading characteristics of the christian; we have attempted to hold up the standard of truth; and we tenderly entreat all our friends who feel the necessity of measuring themselves by it, and are in a great degree exemplary persons themselves, to be frequently attending to their respective gifts, in order to be helpful to others: for we are members one of another, if we are really members of that body of which the head is Christ. This mutual tare is a fundamental principle of our Christian discipline, this mutual care hath brought us together at this

We have received this year, epifiles from all the meetings with which this meeting utually correlponds. The most remarkable feature in the intelligence which, from these and other sources, we receive respecting our brethren in North America, is the great and successful disagence of some of their Yearly meetings in promoting the civilization of the Indian natives. We find that our Meeting for Sufferings has very properly distused this intelligence among friends a and, impressed with a detire of co-operating in a work so benevolent, this meeting

has recommended a contribution to affil our American brothron in cheir very worthy pursuit; and we doubt not that friends will cheerfully exbrace this opportunity of tellitying our unity with their labours.

and the second s

Although, as we have already remarked; in the accounts which come up with the several branches of this me ting, we are affected with noting various particulars which we deplore, yet we also are rencouraged in observing that the good cause remains dear to many; that fresh inflances offer themselves to view of zeal in the Lord's service; and that some serious persons are still seeking to be united to us in consequence of convincement.

The amount of futterings brought in this year is about ten thouland three hundred and fourteen pounds; of which some part is for demands of a military nature; but the chief part ecclesiastical. And, friends, while we are endeavouring to bear testimony against war, let us thow, by our inostensive, quiet demeanour, that we are truly children of peace; and while we refuse the claims of a priesthood, from which we conscientiously dissent, let us be diligent in waiting on the great Minider of the true tabernacle. This, you know, friends, is the purpole of our askembling together in silences and though there is among us at times but little instrumental ministry, or none, let not this produce any abatement of diligence in the duty. Instrumental ministry, in the life and power of the golpel, is a great favour to the church; but the distinguishing excellence in the christian dispensation is the immediate communication with our heavenly Father, through the inward revelation of the Spirit of Christ- Let us, therefore, brethren, lubmit to the baptizing opera. tions of the holy Spirit which purify the foul, and produce the capacity for communion with

Now, "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen."

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting. by

Clerk to the meeting this year.

The subjoined speech will be read as an enco.

mium on our republican institutions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, February 19.

POOR LAWS.

Mr. Wnitbread role to make his promised motion respecting the poor laws. The object he said, which he had in view was to regulate, to medify, and to add to the provisions made for the poor, and if we should come to a period when their laws would become oblidete, a thing of which he did not altogether despair, there would be more reason to rejoice. 1115 object was to make the poor, if possible, ablolutely alhamed to accept of relief, and to give them the flongest motives to provide for theinselves. and opportunities for that purpose, so as to render them valuable members of lociety, instead of being a burchen to it. His delign was to exalt the mind of the libouter, and to give him a greater freedom-to flimulate him by revards -to render the burthens more equal-to make parochial relief a matter of degradation, and to discriminate between those who had been teduced to poverty by crimes, and those who had becom poor through missertune. He would propose two or three regulations with that view-He would not introduce any thing new, except where it should be called for by all the enlightened perfons who had written on the fub. ject, or with whom he had conversed. Nor would he alter any part of the old regulations, except where he found that the alteration had been proved to have been good in pruftice f.mewhere. His first object was the exaltation of the character of the labourer, and with that view the principal point to be attended to was, the education of the poor. He would theresore propose, that the whole of the population thould have the means of acquiring intermation Prejudices had exilled against entightening the people, but these had now in a great meature ditappeared. He would refer to the condition of the poor in Scotland, where the poor laws had in some measure become obsolete, and what was this circumstance owing to? but to die efseus of superior education. If you sound that the poor in that country had once been in a fituation no less dreadful than the poor of England had been in the earlier peads of our history, but that afterwards their condition had been fo much altered for the better, was it unreaf nable to expect that the same effects would be produced in Englaud, if the same means were applied? He begged leave to advert to the description of the pour of Scotland in 1698, by Andrew-Fletcher-It appeared that then there were no leis than 200,000 beggars, wandering from door to door, and though me number was greatly increase, by the peculiar disties of that time, yet no lel's than 100,000 of this description generally existed; an enormous number considering the state of the country at that time .-These were addicted to the most abominable

The remedy which Mr. Fletcher proposed, was to give a better education to the poor .-Then the lyttem of education began in Scotland, and the evil ceased, and the whole was afcribed to the effects of education—to the syltem of parochial ichools. To this the lord advocate of Scotland, in 1803, when the subject of these schools was besore the house, ascribed the good morals of the Scotch. He stated, that from Mancheller alone, more convicts were fent abroad than from the whole of Scotland: and that no more than fix persons annually, upon an average, suffered capital punishment is that country. These schools indeed served as a fort of Barometer to ascertain the state of the poor in Scotland. The poor laws there had lately been more reforted to, than usual. The talaries of the school mallers-being-only the same as it was 20 years ago, it happened for some time that some schools were ac ually given up, and to this cause might fise evil be properly alcribed. He had faid enough, he believed, to convince the house of the propriety of introducing a plan of education into his bill. This might be done at a moderate expence-but if the thing should be successful the expence was no confidera ion. Whatever it might be, it would be repaid ten thousand sold in hard money, and more than that in the improved flate of the people in point of morals and comfort. In the interval between Mr. Pitt's plan and this time, a system of education had been partially let on foot, which he was happy to find had received the Royal Patronage. This was so plain and so simplified, that it might justly be called a grand discovery—He allused to the Tyllem of Mr Lancaster. He thought that man had met with difficulties from prejudiced persons, yet he was happy to find that he fill retained the

Royal Patronage.

The second plan which he meant to propose for exalting the character of the laborer was that which had been proposed, by Mr. Pitt; which was to throw open the law of settlements altogether, which produced more bad passions, and gave occasion to more litigation than almost any thing else connected with the poop laws. He then went into the history of the act of settlement, by which a person having resided three years without interruption in one place, was

entitled to relief. Mr. Pitt proposed 5 years and this was the time which he had fixed, and he would add, that no person having been convicted of a crime should h ve the benefit of this. The overfeer, he thought, should have the power of examining to what parish any person belonged before this period of residence was expired, which would entitle him to relief from the parith where he dwelt. An appeal should be allow d to the quarter sessions, and this to be decided upon within two fessions from the time of the appeal. At prefent no notice was taken of the circumflance of the proper periffi of each till the time when a person was dying or dead, an i when in consequence the best source of information was lost. Beyond this he would propose that quarter lessions thou'd grant rewards to labourers under confined circumflances, as a stimulous to industry.

He adverted to the beneficial effects of the Benefit Societies, and the rewards granted by Agricultural Societies to perfons in indigent circumstances, who had brought up large families without parochial relief, and praced the late duke of Bedford for his active benevolence in fuch cases. He approved of these rewar's although he did not think there would be many claimants, but he had been agreeably furprifed to find the claima its numerous. He thould therefore propose, that Justices should have the power of granting rewards of this nature according to the number of children, and that the reward should only be given. Beyond that he would propole, that fuch perions thould have some hadge of distinction to point out that they had been considered as meritorious perion; --- In s would be a cheap thinuous to industry, and a powerful one, as man is fond of diffinction. Another thing which he would propose, was to give security to the property which the poorathuit accumulate. He could not reconcile himf it to the friend of forcing them to lay up any other min y. He thought the notion of county banks dancelb, Mr. waithus, could not be reduced to practice; what he would propose therefole was, that certain con missioners thousa be appointed in London to manage a Fund, which should be called the Poors' Fund That every poor man thould have the privilege of lub cribing to this lund, the lowest subscription being 2000 in the ear, and the highest 51 that the whole turn belonging to any individual fliould not be allowed to exceed 2001, that the interest when it amounted to 10s. thould be transmitted—and there thould be no ducies paid on stamp, and that the letters en this subject should be free of post-

He next proceeded to state that the 43d of Elizabeth chacted, that in every parish a rate should be raised; parisites of course were unequal in their respective sources of means, and coas quenty the contributions rate w re-unequal; the necessary consequence was, that i . order to equalize the rates of the counties, the more wealt is parish s were o'd g d to make good the a nort of each of one poorest parish s, and thus one sit of purisies wire assessed to support another. -The dis rebutton of districts was thought too confin d He objects d then to nationa rates; he though they would prove difficult in the levy, and mequal in their operation. The parish of Spitatiel is was a prof of the ita lequacy of he present system. In that parish there were n opuler thouseholders, the pour were actually living on the poor, and the pittance that was taken from one part to save the other from dying with hunger, endangered in the same degree the first; the men was employ those manufacturers live remote from the purish, an ! accordingly have no share in releving their poverty. In a parish such as this, what could be expected from the present system of pour rates; even amongst the counties, the manufacturing counties do not pay as much as the agricultural counties. He should propose then, that a general return should be made in the second quarter's session of every year by all the different Overseers of the average amount of poor rates levied for the three last preceding years; and if any parish paid more than double the amount of county rate, that parish should be relieved to the amount of the d ficiency of county rate. He should propose that not only part of the county rates should fall on land, but that all visible productible objects should be made rafeaule. He should propose, that a power be given to the churchwar lens to enable them to let out e tages to the poor and enable the parishes to purchase land to build these cottages upor. The no orable gentleman next proceeded to a consider 4tion of the Vestries, and proposed many rules

In Mr. Gilbert's Poor Laws he found that 51 contribution to the poor rates was a necessary qualification to vote in Vestries. He was against this rule—he thought the sum too great, and thought that it would be bet er to enlarge the meetings. He should propose also an entire modification in the work-house system, to which as it at present stood, he professed himself no friend. He should propose too, that the different county justices should be empowered to examine and discriminate between the criminal and innocent poor. The Honorable Gentleman concluded with mov-

That leave be given to bring in a bill for promoting the encouragement of industry in the laboring classes of the community, and for the more effectual relief and regulation of the criminal and necessitous poor."

After a conversation between Mr. Rose, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Ellison, Lord Howick, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Bragge Bathurst, in the course of which Mr. Whitbread received many compliments on the talents and diligence he had evinced, and the propriety of dividing his bill into two or more bills was suggested, the motion was agreed to.

LEXINGTON, May 12. General Robert Todd, General William Russell, and John Jordan, jr. Esq. have been subpoenzed as witnesses on the trial of Burr, which commences in Richmond on the 22d inst. Those gentlemen left Lexington on Friday evening last.

From the Coffee-House Book.

Extract of a letter from Col. Burn, to a gentleman of Lexington.

"The dishonor of my Bills has given me the utmost concern. I hope you have done me the justice to believe that the event was as unexpected to me, as it could have been to you, and that it is to be imputed solely to the extraordinary causes with which you are acquainted—I mean the acts of government. These circumstances will, it is presumed, give me some claim to indulgence from those concerned, until I can have time to command the resources originally destined to meet those Bills."

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1807.

What was long ago afferted by the friends of

What was long ago afferted by the friends of the administration with regard to Miran la, is now completely verified. On the trial of Sir Home Pophas:, Lord Melville, one of the witnesses, stated as follows:

"Soon after I came to the head of the Board

of Admiral y, I had occasion to learn, that the administration preceding that of which I had formed a part, bud communication with gen. Miranda relative to some projests he entertained relative to South America. I did not immediately give much attention to that subject, because, not being then at war with Spain, it did not occur to me how, consistently with that situatition, the government of this country could take any active part. In the summer of 1804, and particularly towards the Autumn of that year, I had little doubt in my own mind, from the official inf rmation I had occasion to receive at the Board of Admiratty, and from the communication with the hears of other public depariments, I had ittle do bt that fuch a war muit foon take place. I therefore thought it niy du y to lee Sir Evan Nepean, Sir H. Popham and others, who, I had reason to think, were acquain ed with the particulars which had patied under former administrations, to informe myself more immediately relative to the views and Pycors of g.n Miranda Flilewise ball more than one co filential conversation with general Mirunda bimse.f the retult was, an opinion, that although it might not be wise or expedient, or perhaps, within the means of this country at that the to commit themselves Jully to the extent of this priject it was of the utmost importance to the interests of this country so far to watch the progress of his operations, and to make use of bear, if hey could be made lublervient to the purpote of opening the South American mer et to the crace and manufactures of this constry; and up nother principle I had, as on every o her public lubject, almost dail communicarion, both in town & at Wimbled in, with Mr. 'at, at the time of the government with which I was converlant. The fa jod was more fami-La tomy confideration, occaule for many y are paft, particularly in 1746, I had occasion to confider it very maturel, with a view of pr-paring, in concert with he then B ard of Admiralty, ope ations against South America on a very extensive scale. I was a that time, tocretary of flate for the war department "

probable, that the coast of South America, in the vicinity of Ir much, was probably at one time looked upon as a probable feeder of operation.

Here then, is crittenes, non outh, that the administration of the British government had concerte with Miranda the litheme for attacking South America; and that the "coast of South Emer ca, is the vicinity of Trinidad, was " the the icene of operations." - Yet, they contribite lat. coenent to " committeem elers jale L'' in the amair at the time. Now what car polity explain the operations and mysterious entect et Miraida more comple ely than this testimony? What can more clearly point out the caute of Mirandus naving bills of credit when he arrived at New York on certain perfins friendly to the British government! What more particular expession need there be requised of the caule et sec ecy en the part of Miratda in the preparation of his emerpuze? I, was not "expedie ! for the British government " " commit ilemiseires fail; " and in givernment of the United Sales were to be kep in the dark forf ar of detect on and miten nat re. But it was deemed necessary by the British administration " tow steb the progress of Mi anda s operations and to make use of them.' Hence they furnished him with money—they winked at his movements in the West Indie, aut pro oted and countenanced him after the- defeat of his project. And was not " the could of Sou h :merica, in the vicinity of Trinidad" the very " Icene of his operations," agreeably to the teltimony of Lord Melville? What can more ful, more explicit, more decided? Lord delville goes further than to key that the comingftration of Great Britain concerted the scheme with Miranda : They acqually appointed Sir Hone l'opham to a ship in order to co-eperate with hin -Hear what the noble lord fays-

to that thip with the view of compensating windgen. Miranda, to the extent of taking advant ge of any of his proceedings which might tend to cur attaining a position on the continent of South America, favorable to the trade of this country, but I do not recolled any specific place being fixed upon."

And when the question was pushed a me to him by a precise interrogation, lord Melville pointedly confirmed it—

"Q. Your lordship has said you had many

confidential convertations with respect to general Miranda's plans and views and that the refult of those conversations was, an opinion' that, although it might not be wife or ellential, or perhaps within the means of this country, at that time, to commit themselves fully to the extent of his projects, it was of the utmost importance to the interests of this country, so far to watch the progress of his operation, as to make use of them, if they could be made Inblervient to the purpole of opening the South American market to the trade and manufactures of this country; was that the object your lordship had in view at that tirae, when you appointed sir Home Popham to the Diadem and did your lordling continue to entertain the same objects, to the same extent only, during the remainder of the time you presided at the asimiralty?

question, that I appointed Sir Home Pophami to the Diadem, and I do not recolled that during the period afterwards while I remained at the admiralty, government had in contemplation any plan upon a more extensive scale. If after this, any doubt could exist, the following question put by Sir Home himself, with the answer of lord Melville, must com-

"Q Does your lordship recollect directing me to attend Mr. Pitt, at Wimbledon, some time in the month of October 1801, when there was nobody present but your lordship and Mr. Pitt, to explain all general Miranda's views, and discuis the objects to which he was

"A. I remember perfectly such conversation having taken place, but I cannot charge my memory with the particular month—I recollect perfectly well having received a memoir, being very glad to know the full extent of general."

Where now are those American citizens who, being acquainted with Miranda's resources and whole scheme, could yet be base enough to lend their aid to embroil their own country with Spain, in order to serve the views of Great-British! If there were a drop of honest blood