S. yet they must be considered entitled to some weight in leading to the conclusion that there is probable cause; but when in addition to this, it is considered that the most solemn obligation is imposed by the constitution on the President to make communications of this nature to Congress, and that he has also in further discharge of his constitutional duties ordered out the militia, which on ordinary and trivial occasions he is not justifiable in doing, a person must be strangely incredulous who will not admit that there is probable cause of suspicion that a dangerous insurrection or treason exists in our country.' A report thus sanctioned by duty and oath, if made to this court by one of its officers, would be respected, and why shall not a communication from the first executive officer of the Union be credited, when he announces to the nation information in the line of his duty? But this general ground of alarm is rendered more specific by the affidavits which have been exhibited to us. If the persons who have been sworn on this occasion are to be believed, (and no one has yet questioned their credibility) they prove a scheme laid by Burr to usurp the government of the U. S. to sever the western states from the Union; to establish an empire west of the Allegheny mountains, of which he, Burr, was to be the sovereign, and New Orleans the emporium, and to invade and revolutionize Mexico. That in prosecution of those projects he wrote a letter to General Wilkinson, the commander in chief of the American army, with the avowed object and design of alienating him from his duty, and inviting him to embark in the undertaking, and holding out to him the most flattering and sanguine assurances and prospects of success. Horrid as this attempt was, yet if the information had reached no further, I should have no hesitation in saying that it would have been nothing more than a conspiracy to commit treason, or some other offence. But when Burr assures Wilkinson that he had obtained funds and *actually commenced* the enterprize; that detachments from various points and under different pretences would rendezvous on the Ohio, the 1st of Nov.—that his plan was to move down rapidly from the Falls the 15th of Nov. with the 1st 500 or 1000 men in light boats *now constructing* for *that purpose*:—When, in addition to this, Wilson and Meade swear that when they left New Orleans, the one the 15th, the other 19th Dec. the strongest apprehension and belief universally prevailed among the inhabitants that Burr and his confederates had prepared an armed force, and were marching to attack and plunder the city; and that they knew that Wilkinson was decidedly of opinion, from the most satisfactory information, that Burr was advancing, and under that belief, he was putting the place in a posture of defence. When this coincidence of circumstances and this strength of testimony appear, there can be little doubt of the existence and the extent of Burr's views, and of his having embodied and inlisted men with views hostile to the government of his country, and that he has done acts which amount to levying war on the U. S.

Burr's treason then being established, we are to enquire whether the prisoners were his confederates. They are represented, under oath, to have been the bearers of the duplicates of Burr's letters in cypher to Wilkinson, and to possess Burr's confidence; they use arguments in addition to those in the letter, to invite Wilkinson to accede to their views: admit that they have corresponded with Burr on the subject since the delivery of the letter: That Swartwout informed Wilkinson that Burr, with a powerful association, extending from New York to New Orleans, was levying an armed body of 7000 men from New York and the western states and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces, and that 500 men under colonel Swartwout and major Tyler were to descend the Alleghany, for whose accommodation *light boats had been built and were ready*—said that New Orleans would be revolutionized when the people were ready to join them, and that there would be some *seizing*.

Here then is evidence of a connection with colonel Burr of a treasonable nature. What is it? The act of Congress defines misprision of treason to be a neglect to disclose the knowledge of a treason. But the prisoners have not only known of the treason; but carried a treasonable letter, knowing its contents; endeavored to further Burr's views and wishes, and to seduce Wilkinson from his duty. The offence exceeds misprision of treason, and as there is no intermediate class of offences of a treasonable nature between misprision and treason, it must be treason.

It has been observed by the counsel for the prisoners that no judge could commit on an affidavit made before any other judge. This distinction is certainly new, and I believe unprecedented. In all general warrants for arresting a supposed offender, the direction to the officer is to bring the party before the person issuing the warrant, *or some other justice of peace, &c.* which would be at least nugatory, if no person could inspect or regard the affidavit except the person before whom it was made. Therefore I conclude that Wilkinson's affidavits made before justices of the peace of New Orleans, whose commissions appear to be properly authenticated by the secretary of state, are evidence at this stage of our enquiry.

I am therefore of opinion, that the prisoners should be committed for treason against the United States, in levying war against them.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr. Early, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, presented a bill authorising vessels from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope to enter at Plymouth; and establishing a port of delivery at Augusta, in the district of Maine, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Holmes from the committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Richard Mellen, in which the House concurred.

Mr. Stanton presented a bill for the relief of Daniel S. Dexter, which was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Lattimore presented a memorial from the grand jurors in the county of Washington and territory of Mississippi, praying for an exemption from taxes during the continuance of the vexations experienced from the obstructed navigation of the Mobille, for donations of land in certain cases of pre-emption rights, and for aid in the establishment of schools; which was referred to the committee on public lands

On motion of *Mr. Parke*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the laws fixing the salaries of the secretaries and judges of the Indiana, Louisiana, and Michigan territories, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Referred to Messrs. Parke, Morrow of Ohio, Sandford, J. Nelson, and Fisk.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the bill for the relief of John Chester.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. TENNEY in the chair—on the bill supplementary to the act concerning the district of Columbia.

This bill repeals the existing provision interdicting the arrest of the person for debts below twenty dollars.

Mr. *Goldsborough* moved a new section repealing the 8th section of an existing act, which prohibits the allowance of compensation to justices of the peace and jurors; which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

Mr. Jackson moved to commit the bill to the same committee to whom is referred a bill from the Senate for reducing the expences attending the administration of justice in the district of Columbia.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Goldsborough, and J. Clay, and disagreed to—When the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S.

The provision, punishing the importation of slaves with imprisonment, was stricken out, and the punishment of death substituted.

The committee having passed on to the seventh section, it was read as follows:

"That all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of colour, as may be forfeited by virtue of this act, *shall, at the expence of the United States, be conveyed to such place or places in the U. States, as the President thereof may direct; and there be indentured as apprentices or servants, or otherwise employed, as the President may judge most beneficial for them, and most safe for the United States; PROVIDED, That no such negro, mulatto, or person of color, shall be indentured or employed as aforesaid, except in some state or territory, in which slavery is not permitted, or in which provision is now made for a gradual abolition of slavery; nor in any state, in which such persons are not permitted by law to be indentured or employed as aforesaid; and if any such negro, mulatto, or person of color, when so indentured or employed, shall be under the age of years, the term of such indenture or employment shall not extend beyond the age of twenty-one years; and if above the age of years, the term shall not exceed years.*"

Mr. *Early* moved to strike out all the words of the section in Italics, and to insert in lieu thereof the following words:

Shall be by the marshal of the district or territory having custody of the same be delivered over to such officer of the state or territorial government as may by any law of the state or territory be directed to receive them, to be disposed of as by any such law may be provided.

This motion was warmly advocated by Messrs. Early, Marion, J. Clay, Holland, D. R. Williams, and Alston; and strenuously opposed by Messrs. Smilie, Sloan, Bedinger, and Goldsborough.

Mr. D. R. Williams, after the usual hour of adjournment, moved that the committee should rise.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Early and Macon, and agreed to without a division; when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

A message was received from the President, furnishing the information requested by the House on the subject of gun boats.

After the transaction of a good deal of minor business, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. VARNUM in the chair—on the bill prohibiting the inportation of slaves into the U. S.

Considerable progress was made in the discussion of the provisions of the bill, when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Knoxville, Jan: 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gallatin, (Ten.) to his friend in this town, dated January 16, 1807.

"The people of Sumner and the adjoining counties are volunteering faſt to purſue Burr, and ſtop him in his career if poſſible. Captain Bradley, and captain B. Martin have both enliſted full companies & are ready to ſet out at a moment's warning.

Nashville, Jan. 1.

[The heart of every lover of our country must glow with the most fervent emotions of patriotism on reading the following communications. It will be recollected that the characters who compose the "CORPS OF INVINCIBLES" are old revolutionary veterans, who have fought and bled for the independeace of their country, and whose age and decrepitude have almost deprived them of that bodily strength requisite to use the weapons of defence—but when their rights are threatened—with that love of country—with that godlike bravery and virtue which excited them to step forward to establish their independence, have prompted them to offer a sacrifice of their lives and property to preserve it. Let the recollection of their bravery stimulate the youth of our country to tread the path of honor and glory which they have done, and like them become its ornament and its pride.——Rev. Edit.]

TO MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

At a moment when great sensibility and even fearful apprehension for the welfare of our country, has been excited, from one end of the continent to the other.—When our goverment, the best calculated of all others, for the attainment of individual security and happiness, has sounded the tocsin of alarm, to be on the alert in suppressing combinations of men, hostile to the integrity of the union and interest of our country. It behoves all men either aged or youthful, to coalesce in their attachment to their country. In the affections of the citizens our government exists; not in oppressive and unnecessary coercion, as in other countries. These principles which eminently characterise republican institutions clearly demonstrates, that every citizen, whatever his situation may be, ought to contribute, in some mode, to the support of the government under which these inestimable blessings are enjoyed.—The infirm, by their opinions and exhortations—to them experience belongs. They know the incalculable blessings of freedom of thought, speech, action—security of person and property. Patriotism is their claim, though not exclusively, in a country of freedom. This is an important crisis, when the limits of legal active exertion, ought not to be sought with a microscopic eye. So far as our bodily powers will admit, we cheerfully submit to the rigors of military institutions. Our country will require nothing unnecessarily of us. The thread of age will not be broken, but it will be used to the extent of its strength.

Under these impressions, we agree to embody ourselves—aged and infirm as we may be, offer our services and our fortunes to our country, in support of its laws and constituted authorities.

General James Robertson, captain.
James Hennen, surgeon,
General Thomas Overton, †
Major Howel Tatum, †
Major Clem Hall, †
Captain James Tatum, †
Major William T. Lewis, †
Colonel Joel Lewis, †
Colonel Robert Hays, †
Captain William Richard, †
Captain Stephen Cantrell, †
Captain Robert Edmonson, †
Major William Walton, †
Captain William Lytle, sen. †
Captain Joshua Hadley, †
Captain John Beck, †
Captain John Park, †
Captain Joseph Coleman, mayor, Nashville.
William Tait,
Thomas Talbot,
George Poyzer,
Thomas Dillon,
William Whorton,
George Whorton.

With others, old veterans composing a company, all over fifty years of age.

All those marked thus † were officers in the revolutionary war.

Gen. JAMES ROBERTSON, and the corps of INVINCIBLES, you have the honor to command.

The tender of your ſervices at the ſerious criſis, when our government has warned us to be watchful, is honorable, not only to yourſelves, but the country in which we live. It is intereſting and grateful at the preſent moment—The executive of the union, in whom we all have confidence, will not only receive it with pleaſure, as a mark of attachment to the government and laws; but the faithful hiſtorian of paſſing times, cannot avoid noticing it as an inſtance of patriotiſm, to be found only in Republics; for their ſupport, they reſt on the opinion & affections of the people, & above all governments, union of ſentiments & action is neceſſary.

Though all citizens muſt be ſenſible of the ineſtimable bleſſings we enjoy, yet your generous expreſſions of them, has filled me with emotions of ardor as extraordinary as the occaſion which gave birth to them—may all men cheriſh ſuch ſentiments, is my ſincere wiſh. Age, in a government of laws and freedom, is entitled to a claim of patriotiſm, but it is equally entitled to the higheſt reſpect from youth. The froſt of age and experience is as neceſſary in the morales in the phyſical world. The diſſipated attention of men is collected, and the natural relaxation of youth invigorated. Hence our union of ſentiments in the poſition, that all men ought to contribute their mite, in ſome mode, to the public good. But when age, in its wiſdom bounds beyonds its ordinary limits of counſel & admonition into the hardy field of exertions!——My God! how can I expreſs my ſenſations!!!

Age, from the immutable principles of the law of nature, is entitled to an exemption; but ſhould the danger which threatens our country, require your ſervices in the field, it is hoped that the occaſion may be temporary, & that you will only be wanting in the field of battle, where your years and meritorious ſervices will be duly conſidered. There your commander well knows, that your former ſervices, preſence and bravery, will be equal to a regiment of men.

Accept the thanks of the government, and of your general, to whom you ſo generouſly offered your ſervices, with the ſentiments of my grateful reſpect.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Maj. Gen. 2d Diviſion.

New Orleans, Jan. 8.

Yesterday the battallion of Orleans volunteers were paraded in front of the Military Barracks, where gen. Wilkinson attended, and took the oath of allegiance, which was afterwards administered to the officers and privates. The general addressed the officers at considerable length, and declared the whole battallion to be under military law.

The 1st, 2nd, and part of the 4th regiments of militia were at the same time reviewed by the governor, who also took the like oath, and administered it to the officers of these regiments.

Yesterday about 3 o'clock the U. S. schr. *Revenge*, lieut. Read, exchanged a salute with Fort St. Charles, and sailed up the river to join the squadron which is stationed at Point Coupee.

From our Gazette Extra of Tuesday.

This day, about 1 o' clock, the aid de camp of gen. Wilkinson, read the following in the Coffee House, and had it posted on the books:

GEN. WILKINSON regrets that it is not in his power, from a pressure of public interests, which imperiously comands his attention, to be at the Coffee House as he intended this day.

He therefore takes this mode of warning the merchants and ship owners to hold their vessels in readiness to haul off into the stream, should it be found necessary, at the shortest notice. But he begs that this may be considered merely as a salutary precaution, not that he believes Col. Burr is at Natches, or that he will ever reach this city under his own volition; and he warns the citizens not to respect the rumors in circulation, because the general by a letter from col. Burr's own hand, written to Dr. Bollman, is authorised to say that the colonel's utmost calculation of force did not exceed 6000 men, and that he he would, in person precede the main body with about 2000 men to Natchez, where he intended to halt.

The faithful citizens may be aſſured that with moderate exertions only, and the deciſive expulſion of traitors, the ſtorm will burſt over the heads of its authors, and hurl them head-long to perdition, whilſt the inhabitants of this city ſhall dwell in ſecurity.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Seth Harding, late a Captain in the Navy of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is directed to place upon the navy-liſt of invalid penſioners of the United States, Seth Harding, late a captain in the navy of the United States, who has been ſo diſabled in the line of his duty, while in ſervice, that he is unable to ſupport himſelf by labor; and who ſhall be entitled to receive one half his monthly pay of a captain in the navy, to commence from the firſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and four agreeably to the proviſions contained in the act, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
February 6, 1807.
APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

At a Meeting of the *President and Directors of the Bank of the United States*, on the 3rd of February 1807, the undermentioned Stockholders were elected Directors for the Office of Discount and Deposit at Wasington, to be in office from the 1st Monday of March next ensuing until the first Monday of March 1808, viz.

John P. Van Ness,
William Steuart,
Thomas Tingey,
William Brent,
Caleb Swan,
Joseph Carleton,
Joseph Nourse,
James D. Barry,
Thomas Munroe,
Lewis Deblois,
David Peter,
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Phineas Janney.

February 11, 1807.

WILLIAM DUANE,
PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER,

HAS juſt received a number of valuable works among which are the following:

Dalrymple's memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 vols. 8 vo
Aikins Geographical Delineations, juſt publiſhed.
Duſeſ's Nature Diſplayed, 2 vols. 2d edition, juſt publiſhed
Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 2d american edition.
Converſations on Chemiſtry.
A Review of the conduct of the Prince of Wales in his tranſactions with Mr Jeffreys member of Parliament, price 37 1 2 cents.
Conſiderations on the choice of Public Rulers;
A few copies 2d part of the Diverſions of Puricy, more will be received next week.

February 11—3t

JUST PUBLISHED,
(PRICE 25 CENTS)

And to be had at Meſſrs. RAPINE'S, DUANE's and PATTERSON'S Book ſtores in the City; Mr. Marche's in Georgetown, & Mr. Thomas's in Alexandria—"Strictures on the eſtabliſhment of Colleges, particularly that of St. Mary in the precincts of Baltimore."

February 11—3t

STATISTICAL MANUEL,
UNITED STATES.

A few copies of BLODGET'S STATISTICAL MANUEL *for the United States* are for sale at

Daniel Rapine's
BOOK-STORE ON CAPITOL HILL,

Where thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs this uſeful and ingenious work will do well to apply ſoon as few impreſſions were made more than were ſubſcribed for

February 11—3t

LOST or MISLAID,

THREE Navy SIX per Cent certificates of the following deſcription.

No 41	for	1000	dollars.
96	for	400	do.
109	for	100	do.

1500 Dollars in all, dated 4th Auguſt 1806 in favor of Wm. Patterſon, and this public notice is given, that new certificates may iſſue to replace thoſe that have been loſt.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.
Waſhington February 11—6w

WANTED,

To purchase a YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good Blacksmith, and one that can be well recommended, for which a generous price will be given.

Enquire of the Printer.
February 11—2t

District of Columbia, Washington County, Orphan's Court, 31st January, 1807.

ORDERED, that Gerard Gibson, adminiſtrator of Jane Kiſſick, deceaſed, ſell ſuch of the perſonal property of the deceaſed, contained in the inventory returned by him, as he may think proper, at public auction, and on a credit of three months for all ſales above twenty dollars, taking bond or note with good ſecurity for payment with intereſt from the day of ſale. He ſhall firſt give fifteen days notice of the ſale by advertiſement inſerted once a week for three weeks in the National Intelligencer; and alſo by advertiſements ſet up in public places.

Teſt. JOHN HEWITT, Reg.

In purſuance of the above order, there will be ſold at auction on ſaturday 28th inſtant, at the Houſe of Gerard Gibſon, one negro man, one negro woman and one horſe, belonging to the eſtate above mentioned, and on the terms preſcribed by law, as directed in the above order of the Orphan's Court. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

GERARD GIBSON, adm.
11th February, 1807—w3t

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

WAS committed to the jail of Waſhington county, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the 5th inſt a mulatto man, who calls himſelf GEORGE; and on the 10th inſt. Negro FANNY and child—George ſays he belongs to Benjamin Fayton, of King George county, in Virginia; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years old, has a ſcar on his lip, wears a negro cotton coat, jacket and breeches, and has with him a ſtriped cotton, and a Marſeilles quilting jacket. Fanny ſays ſhe is the wife of George, and that ſhe belongs to a col. Taylor, adjoining King George county, and is about the ſame age of George, a low woman in ſtature, with a ſcar over her right eye, and is far gone in pregnancy; ſhe has on a linſey jacket and Johns ſpinning light blue petticoat—Her child is about 13 months old—Their owner or owners are deſired to releaſe them, or they will be ſold for their jail fees agreeably to law.

ISAAC S. WHITE, Sheriff.
Hagerstown, February 6—w3t