During Mr. Adams's reign, the papers were constantly promulgating the most terrible discoveries, to undermine the whole federal government, and to introduce an army of Frenchmen to cut our own and our children's throats.—Thus were we kept in daily perplexity and anxiety about what was to happen to all the *men of order—professors of religion—the rich men—the valiant men—the wise men of the east*:—and even went so far as to declare that all the *Sa'beons* would soon lose their *locks*, unless they rouse in their own defence!

This kind of alarming policy has always been pursued by the federalists.—But in no instance have their predictions proved true. They have absolutely worn out every tale which can excite any fearful apprehensions. They have exposed themselves so often, that they are ashamed to pledge themselves, otherwise than through the medium of editors, too insignificant to excite resentment, or too profligate to become responsible.

The torrent of defamation arises from this source—As soon as one story is worn out, another is put into circulation. This takes place with every character who stands in the way of their progress. President Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, Judge Sullivan, &c. all become the objects of their infamous clamors. While the people enjoy the blessings of a wise administration, these noisy reviders are constantly sounding the tocsin, and attempting to render every man as infamous by *detraction* as they themselves are by *conduct* and *practice*. They are abusing the administration, & yet urge the propriety of keeping such a group of sneriers in the pay of government. They were in favor of the funding system, and while they are regularly fed with this delicious nutriment they are growling, snarling, and even biting the very paps that give them suck. They are the most untoward beings that ever sought relief, for tho' you give them their food in due season, yet they are quarrelling with their benefactors, and are not contented, though the government is now so prosperous in its resources, as to pay them both principal and interest.

We must however treat them like fractious children, who have been spoilt in their infancy by too great an indulgence, and if they will not reform by gentle reproof, a more *strict discipline* must be used to bring them to *proper subordination*.

Boston Chronicle.

If any thing were wanted to fill up the measures of federal iniquity, we think the treatment of Mr. Osborn, as given in this day's paper, amply sufficient for that purpose. Those who can coolly and deliberately do such things, do, in our opinion, voluntarily erase their names from the list of humanity, and publicly declare by their acts that they no longer deserve the name of men, but ought rather to be reckoned among brutes.

True Rep.

PROOF is requested to be transmitted to this Department that *Richard Smith, Peter Jennings, Christopher Beckman, George Jemison, Charles Hancock, William Barrett, and Edward Duncan*, now detained in the British service, are citizens of the United States, accompanied with a description of their persons respectively, in order that application may be made for their release.

Department of State, July 23, 1806.

☞ The Printers of the Laws of the United States in the sea ports are requested to republish the above three times.

July 25—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Pettworth, the farm of John Tayloe, esq. near Washington city on Thursday the 13th ult. a negro boy by the name of BILL about 19 years of age, of a yellow cast, of middling stature and well made; his clothing an old fur hat, and old brown broadcloth coat and coarse brown linen shirt and trowsers, his countenance naturally good, but will shew guilt immediately on being questioned—whoever will take up said boy and deliver him to C. Bailey at the place he went from or to the subscriber at Neabsco Furnace near Dumfries Virginia shall receive the above reward beside what the law allows

THOMAS T. PAGE, agent for John Tayloe, esq. at Neabsco.

July 9—4t2wtf

Young Ladies Academy.

MRS. REAGAN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Washington city and its vicinity, that she has taken that commodious house on F. Street situated between Capt. James Hoban and Josiah W. King, where she has this day opened an Academy, for the instruction of young ladies in the following branches of female education, viz. Tamboring, embroidery, open work, queens work, marking, all kinds of plain sewing, filigree, painting, wax work, French, music, dancing, reading and writing. Mrs. Reagan is sensible of the responsibility of her situation, & will endeavour by an assiduous attention to the morals, manners, and literary improvements of her pupils to merit the approbation of their parents and the patronage of the public. Young ladies can be accommodated with boarding, &c.

N. B. Millinary, mantuamaking, glove making, executed with neatness and dispatch.

July 16—w3t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Thank God! the United States can *boast* of no such scenes of wealth and splendor as are delineated in the following picture of an entertainment given by the lady of a London banker. These are the peculiar attributes of the system pursued under the corrupt governments of Europe. *There* every political institution tends to destroy, as *here* it happily tends to maintain a state of tolerable equality of property. We are not among those who are ambitious of being enrolled among the advocates of an Agrarian system. On the contrary, we believe that absolute equality of wealth is no less visionary in prospect than it would be pernicious in reality. We rejoice, therefore, to contemplate in this country a full and uncontrolled play allowed to all the natural and acquired talents of every order in society, and a commensurate reward bestowed on those who possess and exert them. Distinctions naturally flow from various degrees of talents and assiduity. Some men will become more powerful and rich than others. But neither will this power and affluence become so unbounded as to place their possessors above the great community of which they form a part, or to depress that community to the lowest state of debasement. This constitutes the great difference between the European and American states of society. On the other side of the Atlantic, the splendor of wealth is every where surrounded by the gloom of poverty and wretchedness. It is not exaggeration to say, that the assembly of a rich banker's wife may involve the famine of thousands. While on this side of the water, unequal as wealth is, the floor to its possession remains open, the means of obtaining an honorable support are possessed by every one, and the man of affluence generally enjoys the fruits of his own industry. The key to this striking contrast exists in the theory of the two governments, in the difference between republicanism and monarchy. In a republic correctly constituted, all the national institutions either leave the fruits of personal industry untouched, or tend to diffuse them among the great body of the society: the interests of the few are made subservient to those of the many—while under a monarchy individual wealth and power are studiously accumulated, and as studiously preserved in the hands of a few, to whose enjoyments the whole society is made tributary.

MRS. THOMAS HOPE's FIRST ASSEMBLY

Was given on the evening of the king's birth day, at her house in Duchess st. Portland place. The party exceeded 1500 fashionables, including their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, dukes of Cumberland, Cambridge and Gloucester. Thirteen state apartments were thrown open on this occasion, namely—1st, the anti-room, fitted up *a la Greeque*; 2d, the black velvet, or king Henry the VIIIth's room—3d, the blue or Etruscan room, the walls and ceiling of this apartment being composed of a blue ground, and furnished with a crimson satin—4th, the star-room, which is fitted up to resemble the starry prospect in the celestial regions—5th, the Ottoman room, or boudoir; the ceiling of this room is strict costume, as representing the awning over a Turkish tent—6th, the dining room, furnished *a l'Egyptienne*, the chairs, tables, sideboards and pedestals, all being composed of the most beautiful mahogany, inlaid with ebony; in this room are the finest mahogany antique candelabras in the known world; 7th, the drawing room, composed of bronze and gold furnitures, magnificent mirrors of vast magnitude, candelabras, tripods, and two real gold chandeliers, or Grecian lamps, richly chased—8th, the statue gallery, illuminated by an immense number of silver lamps with patent burners—9th, the picture gallery illuminated in the same style—the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th were the wing rooms, so called from their occupying the angles of the building—these were all in the Grecian style.

The company began to arrive at 11 o'clock—About one, what was called a Sandwich supper was set out in different rooms. The supper in fact consisted of every delicacy, viz—the finest viands and the rarest wines, which were served in profusion. On this occasion were displayed several very large gold cups, resembling vases. There were many other articles of gold plate displayed, particularly several gold candlesticks with branched lights. In the hall were stationed 12 servants in rich state liveries, and the same number of attendants out of livery lined the great stair case. About 12 o'clock the celebrated band of *Milanese minstrels* arrived from Mr. Angerstein's house in Pall-Mall, where a grand entertainment was given by that gentleman to the princess of Wales—Many of the distinguished fashionables came from thence at a late hour. It was not until 5 o'clock in the morning that the party broke up.

In a recent debate in the British Parliament it is stated as a fact that "a ship from Africa to Carolina carried 116 slaves, and yet the voyage was profitable." A mind of correct principles will feel at a loss at which to be most shocked, the avarice or the inhumanity of this iniquitous traffic.

A London print of the 19th of May, advertises for sale the *second edition* of the pamphlet originally printed in this country, entitled, "An Examination of the British doctrine which subjects to capture a neutral trade not open in time of peace." The same print advertises an answer to it under the title of "Belligerent Rights asserted and vindicated against neutral encroachments."

A Panorama of the battle of Trafalgar is now exhibiting in London, the painting of which covers ten thousand square feet of canvas.

—DIED—

Suddenly on the 6th of June, on board the U. S. bomb ketch Vengeance, *Mr. Simon Smith*, midshipman. Mr. Smith was one of the American prisoners in Tripoli, and was on his return to Rhode Island, of which state he was a native.

At Syracuse, in April last, *Lieutenant Seth Cartes*, commander of gun boat number 10—a native of Rhode Island, and *Mr. Brent*, midshipman, on board the United States' cutter Hornet.

At Syracuse, in February last, *lieutenant Joseph Maxwell*, of the United States' navy.

It was reported at Gibraltar that the British had, by consent of the king of Naples, taken possession of Syracuse, in Sicily.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In a committee of supply, lord H. Petty moved a resolution, granting to his majesty a sum of 300,000l. to enable his majesty to reward the officers, seamen, and marines, under the command of the late lord Nelson, for their valor and glorious conduct in the battle of Trafalgar. The report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.

In late New-Orleans papers we observe, that no less than 93 flats or arks, from different parts up the Mississippi and Ohio, had arrived there with the produce of our western country, in one week.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

UNITED STATES vs. S. G. OGDEN.

JULY 26.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present Judge TALMADGE.

The court proceeded to empannel the jury; Joseph Strong, and Benj. Butler were called and sworn, John Fellows, who being the the next called, was objected to on the ground of having expressed an opinion unfavourable to Mr. Ogden.

A third juryman, Wm. Coit, was then called and sworn; and these three constituted a court to try the competence of Mr. Fellows as a juryman in this cause.

Mr. Ludlow, being sworn, deposed, that "John Fellows, after he was summoned as a juryman, declared that he should wish that col. Smith, were it not for his insolent memorial to Congress, might be acquitted; but as to Mr. Ogden, IT WAS NO MATTER HOW MUCH HE SUFFERED"—or words to this amount.

After a few remarks from the counsel and the bench, the triers retired, and in a few minutes returned the verdict—that John Fellows was not an impartial juryman in this cause.

James M'Cornel, David A. Cumming, James Palmer, junr. John Batcheller, Ezra Weeks, John P. Groshan, John M'Kee, William Dunlan and Andrew S. Norwood were called and sworn.

Mr. Colden, for the defendant, moved for attachments against Mr. Madison, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Wagener and Mr. Robert Smith absent witnesses. The court decided against the motion.

The attorney general then commenced the examination of witnesses, on the part of the prosecution.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

United States vs. Colonel S. Smith.

(CONTINUED.)

FRIDAY MORNING, *July* 22.

The court met pursuant to adjournment: Present—Judge Talmadge.

JURORS SWORN.

John Sullivan,	John A Forte,
John Rathbone, jun.	James Masterton,
Lewis C. Ammersly,	Henry Panton,
Schuyler Livingston,	George Forman,
Courtlandt Babcock,	Augus. Wyncoop,
John P. Koff,	Gouldt Hoyt.

The district attorney opened the case. He stated that the defendant was arraigned under an act of Congress passed in 1794, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the U. S." The fifth section of this act which he read to the Jury, ordains, "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. S. begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on *from thence* against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state with whom the U. S. are *at peace*, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years." The duration of the act was originally limited to two years, but it has since been made perpetual.

Having traced the origin and progress, and explained the object of the expedition, namely, the invasion of Carraccas, the territory of a nation with whom we are at peace, the district attorney animadverted on the enormity of the offence with which the defendant stood charged, and the difficulties in which such enterprises were calculated to involve the U. S. Speaking of Miranda as connected with the accusation against the defendant, he represented him as a native of Carraccas, the territory of Spain, in whose military service he had been.—Miranda, he said, had also distinguished himself in the revolutionary armies of France, whence, however, in disgrace, he had passed over to England, where, under the auspices of that government, he had planned the hostile expedition, and in December 1804, arrived in the U. S. to carry it into effect. The jury would perceive that an expedition of the nature of the one in question, was extremely audacious and altogether incompatible with the peace and sovereignty of the U. S. Government alone can determine on war and peace, and when the nation is at peace with a foreign power, no individual citizen could pretend to the right of waging war against it. With regard to the defendant, he would lay before the jury testimony to prove, first, that he had begun and set on foot within the territory of the U. S. a military expedition or enterprise; second, that he had provided and prepared the means for the military expedition, and, lastly, that the military enterprise was to be carried on from thence against the territory of Spain, with whom the U. S. were at peace.

Samuel G. Ogden, sworn.

Do you know col. Smith?

Yes.

How long have you known him?

I have known him as a gentleman 3 or 4 years.

Have you ever seen him and Miranda together?

Not lately; I saw them in the month of January last.

Did Smith introduce Miranda to you?

He did.

Is Miranda a citizen?

I believe he is.

What was the object of your meeting with Miranda?

Col. Smith introduced Miranda to me as—*a man of science*.

Did you ever hear col. Smith say any thing about the Leander expedition, and what did he say?

If the question has any relation to the charge against Col. Smith in the indictment, I will not answer it; if it be a general one having no relation to it, I will.

[The defendant's counsel advised the witness not to answer the question, affirming that as he was under an indictment charging him with a like offence, his answers might criminate himself.]

Have you seen col. Smith and Miranda together since, and where?

I have seen them on the Battery, and at several other places.

Did Miranda apply to you to charter the Leander?

It is not a proper question.

Did Miranda charter a vessel of you?

I will not answer the question.

The judge decided that the two questions to which Mr. Ogden objected were proper, but the counsel for the prosecution waved them, and dispensed with a further examination of the witness for the present.

Dr. Romaine, sworn.

Do you know Miranda?

Pretty well.

Have you known him for some years?

Yes, twenty.

What countryman is he?

By general repute he was born in Carraccas.

Was he ever in the military service of Spain?

I have understood from himself and others that he was.

David Gelston, Collector of the port of New-York, sworn.

When did the Leander sail from New-York?

The 23d of January, from the Narrows the 2d of Feb. 1806.

Did she clear out for Jacmel?

Yes.

Have you the clearance with you?

Yes: produce it: The witness also produced the manifest of her cargo, by which it appeared that various items of merchandise were entered in it, as a cover.

When did the Indostan, and her accompanying vessels, clear out from N. York?

The 23d of December, 1805.

Was Thomas Lewis Captain of the Leander?

Yes.

John Mc Lean, commissioner of military stores, sworn.

Did you in January last sell Capt. Lewis of the Leander some military articles, and what?

The defendant's counsel objected to the question.

What were the articles you sold Capt. Lewis in January last?

Some matches, powder horns, and other small matters, such as Capt. Lewis had bought before for Mr. Ogden.

Have you a minute of the articles?

Yes: produces it.

State what the articles were?

Why it is but a very trifle, there is neither pistol, musket, nor—See what: hands the paper, which was read and contained a minute of various small military articles.

Who paid you for these articles?

I held capt. Lewis's paper for them.

Did you not see at Moore's when in company with capt. Lewis and Mr. Ogden, a quantity of arms for them?

Yes, six or seven boxes.

Did you not see some also at Mr. Allen's?

Yes, a great quantity of muskets.

Were they packed in boxes for them?

Yes, all fixed.

Did capt. Lewis apply to you for muskets, &c. for the Leander?

He did, and said he would replace what I would let him have from the arsenal; he did not get any.

You was on board the Leander and saw their two pieces of cannon?

Yes, which I wanted to buy, but which were sold to some other persons, and were on board the Leander.

You saw cannon besides those mounted for the ship?

Yes. [The witness purchased for merchants, military articles for India and European voyages, but there were more matches bought for the Leander than were necessary for several voyages.]

General Stevens, sworn.

Did you sell any guns to capt. Lewis in January last?

Yes, 2 nine's.

Did they go on board the Leander?

I did not ask where they were going.

They were delivered?

Yes.

Cross Examined.

Are not warlike implements, exported by merchants?

Yes they are articles of exportation, like all other produce. I suppose 50,000 stand of arms have been exported from New England.

Richard Belden, sworn.

Did you not sell captain Lewis in January last some swords?

Yes, 150, and 80 pair of pistols. They were delivered on the 23d of January.

Were you paid for them?

Yes, by Mr. Ogden's note.

Were the swords for cavalry?

Yes, all of them.

Did you understand that they were to go on board the Leander?

Mr. Ogden wanted them packed to go on board a ship, but did not mention what ship. The articles purchased amounted to 1500 dollars.

Jonathan Ogden, sworn.

Did you sell captain Lewis any military stores in January last?

Yes; 50 quarter casks of gun powder, worth 26 pounds a cask.

Cross Examined.

Is not gun powder an article of merchandise?

It is.

Benjamin Haight sworn.

Did you sell any arms to major Armstrong in January last?

I sold him 250 sets of belts and pouches for rifle-men.

Were you paid for them?

I look to Mr. Ogden for pay.

Were there any other articles?

Some saddles.

They were to be ready by a particular time?

Yes.

When were they done?

By the 20th of January.

What trade were they for?

I cannot tell—I have before made such things for Mr. Ogden.

Bernard Hart sworn.

Did you sell capt. Lewis any warlike implements in January last?

I sold him 15 guns on the 8th of that month.

Who paid for them?

Mr. Ogden.

Were they marine or land guns?

I do not recollect.

Abraham Van Nest sworn.

Mr. Van Nest said he made in January last 250 belts and as many cartridge boxes for major Armstrong.

I have been paid by Mr. Ogden, or I look to him for pay.

Jonathan Fay sworn.

Did captain Lewis apply to you last January to purchase arms?

Yes, but not being at home he requested Mrs. Fay to tell me to make out a statement of all I had of all sorts, and he would call again

Did you see him yourself?

Yes, and he ordered them to be got ready.

What were they?

Muskets, pistols and cutlasses—about 25 muskets, 25 pistols, and 23 cutlasses.

Are these all?

Yes, he would have taken more if I could have got them ready—The witness said they were delivered on the dock near the Leander in open day, but he could not say that they were put on board.

Who paid for them?

Mr. Ogden.

Cross Examined.

Was the expedition of the Leander of public notoriety when you sold the articles?

It was talked of in several places were I was.

At what time in January was it that the expedition was matter of public notoriety?

About ten days before the Leander sailed.

By the counsel for the prosecution.

What do you mean was the matter of public notoriety, that the vessel was going to sail on *some* voyage or that she was going to Carraccas?

That the Leander was going to sail and was taking arms on board, but where she was going to I did