these persons now in confinement guilty of treason. Probably they may have been guilty of a misprision, or mere knowledge of a meditated treason; and at all events their conduct has been such as to require years of sincere repentance, to restore them to the confidence of society and their country. But upon general principles, without reference to any particular case, I hope that the resolution which only contemplates the appointment of a committee, for the purpose of inquiry, will not, by any side way operation, be defeated and destroyed.

Mr. SLOAN. Like the gentleman from Vermont who has just sat down, I had a great desire yesterday to *express* a few words on the motion before the House, but I was not able to get a chance to address the House at that time. I must now beg leave to detain the House some time longer than would have been necessary then, in consequence of the *lengthy* speech we have heard from the gentleman from Vermont. That gentleman has said he will not only protect the constitution, but if it must die, he is willing to perish in its ruins. That gentleman *I expect* alluded to ancient times, as he often does in his learned way; when he made that figure, *I expect*, to the case of Sampson, who after the loss of his sight also perished in the *ruins of the destruction* which he had made.

I beg leave to ask whether this gentleman's sight does not also begin to be dimmed as Sampson's was. He says he begins to doubt the wisdom of our present administration, and the wise measures they pursue. I *expect* the sight of that gentleman is not only dim, but I'm afraid he will be soon perfectly blind.

Some time ago, the gentleman from Vermont exhibited a scene of prolificacy which was never before parallelled in this House. He brought forth nine resolutions at once, and prefaced them by a long speech like that we have heard to day, in which *he attempted to expose to this House the danger in which we stood with foreign powers.*

Those resolutions brought up to my mind, the recollection of a fable which I once read when I was young. It was in a book which I beg leave to recommend to the gentleman from Vermont, if he has never read it. The book I mean is Esop's Fables. There is the story of a conversation between a fox and a lioness. The fox boasted of her great prolificancy, and reproached the lioness for bringing only one at a time. The lioness replied, that she indeed bore but one at a time, but that one was a lion.

After making these observations Mr. S. begged leave to consider the merits of the question. I consider it, said he, as highly improper at this time. Whether it would be proper at any future time I don't pretend to say. It is likely that prosecutions will be commenced against general Wilkinson. And will not this House show as much candor as the editors of newspapers who say nothing on criminals left for trial lest there should be a bias made on the public mind. No person can candidly say that gen. Wilkinson ought not to have deprived these men of liberty to prevent their treason and the destruction they meant against these U. S.

Why ſuch ſympathy for theſe perſons? In what circumſtances were they taken? Were they taken from their homes & their fire-ſides and denied the *Habeas Corpus* for ſome months as has been in former caſes, which compared to this, were only as *a drop to the bucket.* Theſe men were taken in the act of treaſon or miſpriſion of treaſon, againſt theſe United States. We ought to wait till we know more of the matter before we decide.

Is any member ſo loſt to humanity in this Houſe as to reprobate the conduct of the executive or of general Wilkinſon in this matter? The former inſurrections compared to this were more properly oppoſitions to government, oppoſitions to obnoxious & unjuſt laws, which have been ſince repealed, and are now juſtly conſigned to eternal infamy.

The matter reſts ſolely on two plain queſtions. The firſt is, was the confinement of theſe perſons neceſſary? And ſecond, was the civil authority adequate to their ſafe keeping? It is plain their confinement was neceſſary, and as to the ſecond queſtion, it appears from the affidavits of general Wilkinſon, that Ogden, one of the conſpirators, was releaſed by the *Habeas Corpus* after being confined.

If a force of 6000 men had come againſt New-Orleans as the general expected, and he had not arreſted and ſent theſe perſons away, and they had been releaſed by Burr after capturing the city, theſe perſons whom we ſee on this floor to have ſo much ſympathy, would be the firſt to charge general Wilkinſon with neglect of duty. I have no doubt but this would be the caſe.

I conſider the conduct of general Wilkinſon not only juſtifiable, but highly commendable and I am aſtoniſhed that any ſhould withhold the tribute ſo juſtly due. I would ſay: Well done thou good and faithful ſervant, thou haſt deſerved well of thy country.

(To be Continued.)

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, &c

THEOPHILUS HOLT reſpectfully informs his friends and the public that he has an extenſive aſſortment of Freſh Garden and Flower ſeeds, Graſs ſeeds, Garden tools &c. for ſale at his Nurſery Garden Eaſtern Branch.

Waſhington city, Jan. 2—w2m

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF HAYTI.

[*Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.*]

The undersigned delegates, invested with the powers of the people of Hayti, legally assembled by his excellency the general in chief of the army, fully sensible of the necessity of causing their constituents to enjoy the sacred, imprescriptable, and unalienable rights of man, proclaim in presence and under the auspices of the all powerful God, the articles contained in the present constitutional compact.

TITLE I.

Of the state of Citizens.

1. Every person, residing on the territory of Hayti, is free.

2. Slavery is forever abolished in Hayti.

3. None has the right to violate the asylum of a citizen, or enter it by force, unless he be furnished with an order of a superior and competent authority.

4. Property is under the safeguard of the government; any attempt against the property of a citizen, is a crime punishable by the law.

5. The law punishes with death the murderer.

TITLE II.

Of the government.

6. The government of Hayti is composed, first, of a chief magistrate who assumes the title and quality of *President and Generalissimo* of the land and sea forces of Hayti.

Any other title is forever proscribed in Hayti.

2dly, of a council of state.

The government of Hayti takes the title of, and will be known under the denomination of *State of Hayti.*

7. The constitution appoints the general in chief Henry Christophe, President and Generalissimo of the land and sea forces of the state of Hayti.

8. The dignity of president and of generalissimo of land and sea forces, is for life.

9. The president has the right to choose a successor, but among generals only, in the manner hereafter mentioned.

This choice ought to be secret, and put into a seal parcel, which will be opened only by the council of state, solemnly assembled for that purpose.

The president will indicate, with every necessary precaution, to the council of state, the place where the parcel will be deposited.

10. The armed force, both of land and sea, is at the disposal of the president, as well as the direction of finances, that he will cause to be administered by a general superintendant and intendants chosen by him.

11. The president has the power of making treaties with foreign nations, both to establish with them commercial relations, and insure the independence of the state.

12. He makes treaties of peace, and declares war, to maintain the rights of the people of Hayti.

13. He has also the right to devise the means of favoring and increasing the population of the country.

14. He proposes the laws to the council of state, who, after adopting and drawing them up, sends them back for his sanction without which they cannot be enforced.

15. The salary of the President is fixed at forty thousand dollars a year.

TITLE III.

Of the Council of State.

16. The council of state is composed of nine members appointed by the President, the two thirds of whom at least, are generals.

17. The functions of the council of state are to receive the projects of law presented by the President, to draw them up in a manner judged the most convenient by the council.

18. At the request of the President, the council of state determines the quota of taxes and the mode of collecting them.

19. The council of state will have the sanction of the treaties made by the President with foreign nations.

20. To this council belongs the mode of recruiting the army.

21. The general superintendant of finances will lay before it every year, conformably to the order of the President, an account of the expences and receipts of the state, and a summary of its resources.

22. The council of state meets in the residence of the President, by whom it is convoked.

TITLE IV.

Of the Superintendant of Finances.

23. There is, for the government of Hayti, a general superintendant who has the management of the finances, of the navy and of internal affairs.

TITLE V.

Of the Secretary of State.

24. There will be a secretary of state appointed by the President, who will be intrusted with the digesting and countersigning all public acts of the government, and with the exterior and interior correspondence.

TITLE VI.

Of the Tribunals.

25. There shall be established, in every division a tribunal that will take cognizance of affairs both civil and criminal.

26. There shall be established also, in every division, a tribunal of commerce.

27. There shall be also in each parish a justice of peace that will have the power of deciding, upon the first demand, up to a sum determined by the law.

Every citizen is nevertheless at liberty of having his differences amicably settled by arbiters.

28. Special councils shall be also established for military offences, and shall be appointed by the President, and broken up, after the execution of every judgment.

29. The mode of process, in civil and military matters, will be regulated by a particular code of laws.

TITLE VII.

Of Worship.

30. The catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion is the only one acknowledged by the government. The exercise of others is tolerated, but not publickly.

31. There shall be an apostolic prefect, charged with the divine worship and of all that relates thereto; he will directly communicate with the President, propose regulations concerning the church, and will denounce to him the irregularities that may take place in it.

32. The state does not provide for the maintenance of any minister of the religion; but the law will determine the emoluments and fees granted for their ministry.

33. No one has a right to disturb the free exercise of any worship.

TITLE VIII.

Of public Education.

34. There shall be established, in each division, a central school, and private schools in each *arrondissement (district.)*

Every citizen will be nevertheless permitted to keep private schools.

35. The salaries of professors and tutors and the police of those schools shall be regulated by a particular law.

TITLE IX.

Of the warranty of the neighboring colonies.

36. The government of Hayti makes known to powers that have colonies in its neighborhood, its unshaken resolution not to disturb at all the laws by which they are governed.

37. The people of Hayti make no conquests, and are satisfied with preserving their own territory.

TITLE X.

General Regulations.

38. No society or corporation, that could tend to disturb the public order, is tolerated in Hayti.

39. Every seditious meeting will be broken up by the armed force, when a verbal order of a competent authority will not have been sufficient.

40. Every Haytian, from the age of 16 to that of 50, owes his services to the army, every time that the safety of the state requires them.

41. The government solemnly warrants to foreign merchants, the safety of their persons and property, and insures them the most efficacious protection.

42. Considering the advantages enjoyed by foreigners in Hayti, they will have to submit, during their stay there, to the laws and customs of the country, as Haytian subjects.

43. A special law divides the territory in the most convenient manner.

44. The effect of the constitution shall be suspended in every place of the Haytian territory, where disturbances take place, that may oblige the government to send an armed force, to re-establish order.

45. The uniformity of weights and measures is general in Hayti.

46. Divorce is rigidly forbidden in Hayti.

47. Marriage being a civil and religious bond, encouraging good morals, shall be honored, and essentially protected.

48. Parents shall not have the right to disinherit their children.

49. Agriculture, as the first, the noblest, and the most useful of all arts, shall be encouraged and protected.

50. National festivals, to celebrate the independence, constitution, agriculture, the birth day of the President, and of his wife, shall be instituted and determined.

51. No law can have a retro-active effect.

Done at Cape Francois, Feb. 17, 1807, 4th year of the independence.

(Signed)

Vernet, P. Romain, Toussaint Brave, generals of division; Martial Besse, Magny, Raphael, N. Joachim, Michel Pourcely, Jean Philippe Daux, Pierre Toussaint, Jean Louis Larose, generals of brigade; Campos Thabares, Gerard, L. Achille, Guerriar, general adjutants; Corneille Brelle, curate; Roumage, jun administratio; J. Henry Latortue, treasurer; J. B. Petit, comptroller; Jean Fleury, president of the civil tribunal; Charles Imbert, judge; Justamond, chief physician of the army; L. Raphael Laverdure, director of the custom house; Delon, justice of the peace; P. Andre Charrier, director of the domains; Faraud, Lacroix, engineers; Almanzor, Jh. Latortue, Judges; Antoines Reyes, vicar.

[The address of President Christophe to the army and people, will be given in our next.]

TAKE NOTICE.

The Commiſſioners of the tax for Prince George's county, will meet at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 6th day of April next and continue to ſit for eighteen days, for the purpoſe of making entries of ſuch alterations as have taken place in the property in ſaid county ſince their laſt meeting.

Teſt TRUEMAN TYLER, Clerk.

March 30—w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from James Wigfield to the ſubſcriber will be ſold to the higeſt bidder on the 27th of May next at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. on the premiſes a Lot of ground ſuppoſed to contain ten acres with the wood thereon, ſituated near the lower Eaſtern Branch bridge and on the road leading to Marlboro'. Terms of ſale caſh.

BENSON L. M'CORMICK, Truſtee.

February 27—wtdof

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, MARCH 30.

LOUIS FORMON, Esquire, is appointed commercial agent for the island of GUADALOUPE.

Information from Fort Massac, dated January 24, 1807, states the arrest and examination of two boats, which were bound up the Mississippi to St. Genevieve *for Lead.* It appears that they were each to bring two loads to the mouth of Cash river, thirty miles below Fort Massac, there to be put on board an Orleans flat, and sent down the river. Two of the witnesses declared that they understood the lead was for the public. The testimony was considered too vague for a prosecution; but as the owner of the boats was deeply involved in debt, and executions to a considerable amount were in the sheriff's hands, the sheriff immediately levied on the property, and the crew abandoned the boats.

Mr. Burr reached Fredericksburg on the afternoon of the 25th inst. in charge of a party under the command of Mr. Perkins. In consequence of instructions received at that place, the party were to return to Richmond, and were expected to leave Fredericksburg in the mail stage that night; in which case they would reach Richmond on the 26th inst.

We have received no authentic information of the particular circumstances attending the arrest of col. Burr. It is, however, rumoured that he was apprehended by a plain countryman, who had not even heard of Governor Williams's proclamation, and who, with a number of his neighbors, undertook to escort him to the seat of government.

The enemies of the administration are industriously engaged in endeavoring to produce two effects.

First, to excite the public indignation against General Wilkinson on account of the arrests made by him at New-Orleans.

And *secondly*, to produce the impression that these acts are sanctioned by the administration.

It is not our purpose, at present, to enter into an argument on these two points. But as it is highly desirable that the people, who in this country are the ultimate judges of every political question, should have as much light shed on this subject as circumstances allow, we offer no apology for presenting them with the following extract, taken from Findley's History of the Pennsylvania Insurrection of 1794.

These extracts will shew—

That the military invasions of civil power, of which the federalists so vehemently complain, were committed on that occasion as well as recently.

That they were committed during the administration of General Washington.

That they were many of them committed, if not by his authority, by an army under his command.

That he deprived no officer of his commission for committing them.

That he did not even censure them.

That they were principally committed at the direction of Alexander Hamilton, an eminent lawyer, who could not, as Wilkinson perhaps to a certain extent might, plead ignorance of the law in justification.

That they were committed at places incomparably freeer from danger than that apprehended at New-Orleans.

That the blood of innocent unoffending men was spilt.

That several of these violations of law took place, although a federal judge was present with the army, who was above all suspicion of being concerned in the insurrection.

That the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus was actually suspended, not merely while the accused was in his passage from one place to another, but for months afterwards at the then seat of the general government.

These circumstances are not adduced as proofs either of the correctness of the proceedings in the insurrection of 1794, or of the recent proceedings at New Orleans; but to shew that, at emergencies of imminent peril, real or apprehended, the regular course of justice is frequently obstructed or abandoned; and also to shew that measures were pursued under General Washington, the purity of whose motives are not questioned, which infringed the civil authority to a much greater extent than those taken by Wilkinson.

EXTRACTS.

"On the road to Carliſle we heard alarming accounts of the army, rendezvouſed at that place, being ungovernable and exceedingly inflamed againſt the people of the weſtern country indiſcriminately. We ſtill flattered ourſelves that theſe reports were not well founded, till we met with ſome officers of the weſtern army on their way to Pittſburg with recruits, who confirmed the reports we had heard from others. We lodged at a tavern three miles from Carliſle, and paſſed for travellers going to Philadelphia, which we intended doing if we ſhould not meet the Preſident at Carliſle; but when the poeple of the houſe diſcovered that we were from the weſtern counties, they were much alarmed, and preſſed us exceedingly to abandon the thought of going through Carliſle, offering at the ſame time to conduct us by another route. They deſcribed the rage of the army againſt all the people from the weſtern counties, in terms which they thought ſufficient to deter us from approaching it; and in giving a relation of the licentiouſneſs and ferocity of the troops, told us of their having already killed two men in cold blood.

"We had no ſooner diſmounted at the tavern in Carliſle, than I was aſked to walk aſide by a gentleman who was waiting to ſee me. The Carliſle paper had mentioned our coming; conſequently we were expected. He informed me of the inflammation prevailing in the army being apparently too ſtrong to be reſtrained, and of the threats againſt us, and adviſed that we ſhould be cautious how we expoſed ourſelves, that the reſentment againſt us was particularly exaſperated from an apprehenſion that it was our errand, to give ſuch aſſurances to the Preſident, as were intended to prevent their march to the Monongahela. He aſſured me that his object was purely to prevent injury to us, and diſhonor to the army, and requeſted me to pay attention to his advice. He had been a reſpectable officer during the late war, but not attached to the preſent army nor a dweller in or near that place. I have not had an opportunity ſince that time of acknowledging his well timed and humane caution. Though I did not credit the extent of his impreſſions at the time, I was ſoon convinced they were not exaggerated. We obſerved the proofs of it in the behavior of ſeveral individuals, & were confirmed by the information of others, in and out of the army.

"Having early in the morning waited on the Preſident to deliver the papers, and obtained an appointment for an interview, we withdrew in a ſhort time. This was to have been expected; it was about ſeven o'clock; but before ten the report was current thro' both the town and the army, that the Preſident had driven us out in ſix minutes, and was not to ſee us again; and notwithſtanding the Preſident's eſtabliſhed character for diſcretion and politeneſs, and the frequent interviews to which we were admitted, this ridiculous ſtory was believed by many in the army during the whole expedition, and has been reported ſince, through diſtant parts of the United States. Long after the return of the army, I was told it by one of the generals who commanded in the expedition, and who was ſurpriſed to hear that it was not true.

Though we were cautious of mixing with the army at large, we took every opportunity of converſing with the officers from different places, in order to have an opportunity of removing the miſtaken impreſſions, and correcting the falſe information, they had received, and to know more perfectly the general character of the army. In one inſtance obſerving a regiment newly arrived from Philadelphia; as ſoon as the men were diſmiſſed from parade, we mixed with ſuch of the officers as we were acquainted with and dined in company with the Colonel.

"When we informed him of the ſucceſsful exertions that had been made to reſtore ſubmiſſion to the laws; and mentioned one individual who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf with induſtry and addreſs, he anſwered us that that very man, if he was met with would be ſkewered, ſhot, or hanged on the firſt tree. I had before been informed of two liſts put into the hands of ſome in the army, containing the names of certain perſons who were to be so treated when met with and that the very perſon alluded to by the Colonel was in both of them. I underſtood I had the honor to fill a place in one myſelf. The Colonel treated us decently, but his expreſſions confirmed my belief of a fact, the truth of which I had till now willingly doubted.

"But the deſigns of aſſaſſination were not againſt us excluſively. Thoſe amongſt themſelves who had reaſoned in favor of the ſubjection of the military to the civil law, or ſuggeſted that thoſe who killed a citizen in cool blood ſhould anſwer to the proper courts, and that the army were only employed to aid the Judiciary in the exercife of its proper functions, and not to uſurp or exerciſe thoſe functions themſelves, were in as much danger, and equally the objects of threats, as the whiſkey men, and in fact were called ſo.

"Two men had been killed, one on the great road near Lebanon and the other at a houſe in the neighborhood of Carliſle. The one on the road was killed by the Jerſey troops. He provoked an officer by a fooliſh and inſulting language, and on laying hold on one of the bayonets of the guard, who were ordered to arreſt him, he was run through the body. He was evidently drunk or deranged. Surely ſo many men in arms could eaſily have ſecured one unarmed fool, without killing him. The other was killed by a light horſeman from Philadelphia, who went into the country to ſeize ſome perſons who had aſſiſted at erecting liberty poles in Carliſle. The young man, who was killed, was not only innocent, but very unwell. The party left him under guard of one of their number, until they would ſearch the barn for others. The ſick boy declaring his innocence, and that he was not able to ſtand, attempted to go into