We intended to have republished, at earlier date, the following interesting article from the Public Advertiser.

me of the late proceedings of Congress in favor of commerce.

During the late session of Congress a autiful survey of the coast of North rolina, was reported by captains ples and Price. Those intelligent en acted under instructions from the easury department, and have compil- a new chart, and an explanatory port. The survey extends from pe Hatteras to Cape Fear, including oth the capes and all the shoals of that ingerous coast. The discoveries are ighly important to navigation; and ongress, regarding with a careful and nder eye, the lives and property of ie citizens, has ordered the chart to e engraved for the general information.

Encouraged by the favorable issue of his enterprise, and its auspicious bearg upon commerce, Congress at the ast session, directed a survey to be nade of the whole coast of the United States from the borders of New Brunswick to the confines of Florida. In this he maritime parts of all the states will e included; not excepting the shores f Louisiana, and the parts of the Gulf f Mexico, belonging to the United States. This survey will correct all he errors in the foreign charts by which our mariners are now obliged to ail; and furnish an original sett for hem to work by. This grand survey s to be executed under the direction of he President of the U. S. and is to extend thirty leagues from the coast, or to the Gulph Stream. Congress have made the liberal appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the accomplishment of this highly meritorious and national design. There can be no doubt that the best scientific talents will be employed.

For the general defence, Congress has been no less provident. Appropriations are now made to the extent of nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for putting the ports and harbors of the nation in a better posture of defence. The balance of the last year's appropriation unexpended amounts to considerably more than one hundred thousand dollars; say, with the tools and materials on hand at Fort Jay, to one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The ordinary appropriation for supporting the military establishment is seventy-five thousand dollars. And the extra sum for the protection of ports and harbors, in addition to these, by an act passed a few days ago, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: making together an aggregate of three hundred and thirty-five thousand, now in bank for that purpose. Besides this there is a large park of heavy mounted artillery and of military stores ready to be transported to New York for its special defence as soon as the corporation shall assign suitable scites for arsenals, and the state legislature shall cede the jurisdiction to the U. S. in the manner prescribed by the constitution. —Until ground shall be procured, and the sovereignty vested in the general government, it is not to be expected that either arsenals will be erected or batteries be built. But as soon as these points shall be provided for, by the municipal authority of the city, and by the legislative power of the commonwealth, then will New York share the full proportion of the national protection to which she is entitled.—It is not one of the least remarkable of the events appertaining to this subject, that while the inhabitants of New York have been so importunate with the general government for defence, they should have done so little themselves towards effectuating the object. Even when the nation is willing to pay for the land, there has been a remarkable backwardness to assign proper situations; and the state legislature appears to be no less tardy in surrendering its jurisdiction. Until those matters shall be adjusted, it will be utterly impossible for the whole scheme meditated by the executive to be accomplished. This supineness, after all the clamor which has been raised, has a very odd appearance, and savors exceedingly of inconsistency or indifference. It creates infinite embarrassment at the War Office; and the patriotic preparations of the officer at the head of that department, for the protection of New York, are really delayed, and in no small degree frustrated by its own citizens. Let the good people at home do their part—and they will find their general government ready and willing to grant them every thing that is reasonable and proper, and who have already appointed three commissioners to superintend the fortifications to be erected for the port and harbor of New York.

The journey of captains Lewis and Clarke up the Missouri and over the rocky mountains to the Pacific Ocean, brings us wonderful intelligence as to the Fur-trade. It appears from the researches of these enterprising travellers, that the great haunts of the Bison, Deer, Bear, and Beaver have never yet been visited by the Mexicans from the south, or the Canadians from the north. The vast countries lying on the Osage, Platte, Hanzas, and numberless other rivers which run into the Missouri are full of these valuable quadrupeds; as are also those which are watered by the Arkansas, the Washita, and the Red river. The vast amount of Peltry, which these cessions will afford, will find its way from the mouth of the Missouri to the Atlantic places of deposit, by the accustomed routes; or be lodged at a f ctory soon to be established near the mouth of the Columbia, and transported thence to China, with a great saving of time and distance.

FROM THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

THE MIRANDA,

OR ANGLO FEDERAL EXPEDITION.

The following extracts were put into our possession, a few days ago; being true copies taken from the original letters of the author, to his wife in this city, by a respectable citizen. The writer is a relative of col. Smith, and appears to have been employed by him in the capacity of chief printer to the expedition. How far or how justly the persons implicated by the writer ought to be censured or held up to public odium by their fellow-citizens, we will leave it to our readers to determine.

EXTRACTS.

CARTHAGENA, *Dec.* 31, 1806.

"I have written five or six letters to you, informing you of my wretched and almost insupportable situation, and shall continue to embrace every opportunity to write, although the conveyance to the United States from this place is very difficult and uncertain. My ideas of acquired wealth are forever blasted. Instead of honor and profit, I have obtained chains, fetters, and a loathsome dungeon, so much for *Col. Smith's* assistance. Little did I suspect the infamous and disgraceful plan the expedition had in view, at the time he proffered me his friendship and advice. When I shall see you or the boys God only knows. We have sent on a memorial to Congress, stating our grievances, and exposing the wickedness of *John Adams, Rufus King, William Smith*, and others. Ten of our unfortunate comrades were hanged and beheaded at Porto Cavello; who were assured by S——— and his associates, that the undertaking was an honorable one, and *directed by the government of the United States.* I feel for you and the children's situation. I fear it is very unpleasant, but recommend yourself to the care of that God who knows my injuries, and I hope he will enable me to redress them e'er long. I could write more, but my friend waits, kiss the boys for me, tell them of their father's situation and his misfortunes."

"I am, &c.

ROBERT SAUNDERS."

CARTHAGENA, FEB 7th, 1807.

"I embrace the opportunity of capt. Parker's return, who was captured some time since in the South Sea on a whaling voyage going to the U. S. to acquaint you and my friends, with my present deplorable and calamitous situation; not with the expectation that you or they can relieve me, but merely to convince you how improper it is to take the advice of any one, let them be ever so near related, when their own interest is concerned. I have found col. Smith's *honor* and *profit* to be chains and degradation. I have been thrown into a cell of horror—surrounded by every poisonous insect the country affords—served out twice a day with boiled yam and yaker roots about half done, mixed with a little rice, and several of my companions in misery have died from confinement and want.——[Here he bitterly accuses col Smith as the cause of his misfortunes, and attributes to Rufus King, S. G. Ogden and J. Adams motives of hostility to the administration of Jefferson.] We have forwarded a memorial to the government of the U. S. through whose interference alone we expect to be enlarged, it unfolds a circumstantial detail of the authors and views of the expedition.—How long I shall remain here I cannot tell. I am destined for Omoa, in the province of Mexico. In the mean time I am preparing a long account of this kidknapping expedition, and will transmit it as early as possible to a printer in the U. S. I am, &c.

ROBERT SAUNDERS."

From the Aurora.

The agents of England in the United States, the papers in their direct pay, and under their indirect influence, have resorted to a new species of argument—our fears are now no longer to be sported with, the indecision of our government is not now a theme of exultation—they find neither fear nor indecision—the new argument now taken up is that we *cannot maintain the independence of our country—nor of our* commerce without Great Britain!

They have stirred up the question then, which country is *most independent?* We will investigate this question; we defy controversy; we rest upon facts, and call upon federalism (or toryism, which is its true name, as practised) to deny or refute them.

Whatever the Boston Palladium may attempt to set up with a view to the maintenance of British influence in the U. S. or to make the people as dependant on that country as if we were still colonies—the spirit and common sense of the nation will be ever ready to revolt against such attempts, nor can the friends of real American independence covet any thing beside peace and independence, so much, as that the advocates of dependance and British connexion should provoke, as the Palladium and other similar papers do, the discussion of the subject.

We continue under this head our animadversions drawn forth by the *anglo mania* of the Palladium. We have noticed the effects which would result to England from the deprivation of only one article of the raw material for manufacture; the more extensive and circumstantial such an exposition should be made the more striking would our advantages appear.

We named the article of tobacco; this though really a superfluity of life, has from the force of habit become a necessary of life to a vast proportion of the population of every quarter of the globe, and to England both as an article of consumption and of manufacture, as necessary to that consumption, it is of very great importance.

The hostile or selfish policy of England towards the U. S. is very forcibly illustrated in their conduct on this single article, we shall give a few hasty observations on it in connection with other relative facts.

During the period of Liston's intrigues in the U. S. and when the U. S. had been involved through those intrigues in a petty warfare with France, our tobaccoes which were formerly shipt for France direct, were interdicted by a heavy duty; and found their way to that market by Lisbon and Leghorn, and to the minor ports of Portugal and Italy. Notwithstanding the affected friendship of Great Britain, at that time, when there could not be a suspicion of any friendship, or even a desire of a good understanding upon neutral terms with France, the British cabinet conceived the design of monopolising the sale of all the American tobacco and of excluding our own ships from carrying it. Of the course pursued here to affect the shipments it is not necessary to speak; what was done by their government is matter of record, and admits of no cavil nor subterfuge—by one act passed the 4th of July, 1797, (as if the day had been selected as a triumph over our independence) they attempted "to secure to the ships of Great Britain the exclusive carriage (in time of peace) of some of the most important objects of American export." These extracts are from official documents.

"They selected fish oil and tobacco (articles of great bulk) and levied a duty on the former of 36 shillings and 3 pence sterling per ton of 252 gallons, and upon tobacco 1 shilling and 6 pence per 100 lb.

"The consequence of this was that a British ship of 250 tons carrying 250 tons of oil to Great Britain from the U. S. paid 453*l.* 15*s.* sterling (near 2000 dollars) less duty than the same oil would pay if imported into England in an American ship."

"By the same operation, a British ship of 250 tons carrying 400 hogsheads of 1200 lbs. each to Great Britain, would pay 360*l.* sterling (near 1500 dollars) less than would be paid by an American ship."

As much as has been said by our non-importation agreement, we give the foregoing as an answer to all the ribbald ignorance and corrupt declamation on that topic. The excess of duties in these cases amounted to a total prohibition. And the same effect was produced by an augmentation of the duties of other articles which we shall here briefly sketch.

Rice in an American ship, was charged 8 pence sterling per hundred weight, more than in an English ship, which amounts to 3*s.* 9*d.* per tierce.

Pot and Pearl Ashes—was subjected to a similar obstruction, and by an act of May, 1802, they laid new duties, of which the following is an abstract

Ashes, pot and pearl, 1*s.* 6*d.* sterl. cwt.

Ginseng, 6*s.* the 100 lbs.
Indigo, (American) 12*s.* do.
Bar Iron, do. 15*s.* the ton.
Pitch, do. 3*s* 8*d.* the last of 12 bbls.
Tar, do. 2*s.* 11*d* do.
Rosin, do. 4*d.* the cwt.
Rice, do. 8*d.* do.
Tobacco, do. 3*s.* the 100 lb.
Turpentine, do. 2*s.* the ton.
Bees Wax, do. 5*s.* 9. the cwt.
Cotton, do. 7*s.* 10*d.* the 100 lbs.

By the same act a duty of one half per cent. was laid on all goods of England exported to any part of Europe; but if exported to the U. S. the duty was made double.

Having proposed to state what related to tobacco especially, we shall now state the situation in which tobacco stood as to importation; and the specious policy of making it an apparent duty free—the following particulars are extracted from the latest and most accurate work on the subject—

" *Tobacco*, regularly imported entered, landed and warehoused—*Free!!!*		
" ———, If cleared for home consumption, subject to the duties and entitled to drawback on exportation, as follows, viz.		
	sterl. per lb.	
	s.	*d.*
" ———, Of the growth, &c. of Spain or Portugal,	1	6
Excise,	1	0
" ———, Of the growth of Russia or Turkey,	0	6
Excise,	1	0
" ———, Of British plantations,	0	6
Excise,	0	4
" ———, Of U. S. of America, imported in a British ship,	0	6
" ———, Do. additional in an American ship per 100 lb.	1	6
Excise,	0	4

The preference given to Spain and Portugal, and even to Turkey and Russia, requires no animadversion; the above duties are over and above the 12*l.* 10*s.* per cent. or one eighth of the whole, alluded to in a former paper.

In order to afford data for those who wish to understand, as well as those who wish to controvert, if they can, the rights and principles which we maintain, we shall furnish a few data in this and subsequent numbers from which the clearest judgment may be formed of the correctness and truth of our animadversions and arguments.—We shall give extracts from the official and authentic papers.

Amount value of the exports of the U. S. in the following years to Great Britain—

	Dollars.
1799	26,546,987
1800	27,610,289

Amount value of goods imported from Great Britain in the year 1800—which may be taken as an average—

	Dollars.
Imports in American vessels,	28,656,738
Imports in foreign vessels,	2,451.096
Total imports from Great Britain,	31,107,834

Taking 1800 as an average year, it will be found that our imports in our own ships from England, of English goods exceeded, the exports altogether from the U. S. to Great Britain by near a million and a half of dollars, and that there was about an additional fourteenth of 3 and a half millions more, imported in foreign ships, that is ships principally English; had the whole difference left a balance of trade gross amounting to upwards of three millions of dollars annually, in favor of Great Britain, in the mere purchase of her manufactures (great part of which we could do without, and the rest we could obtain as cheap elsewhere) while our exports to England, consist of articles either of the first necessity for subsistence, or for manufacture. The profits and export duties of England cannot be estimated at a lower average than 20 per cent. exclusive of the convoy or war duty of 4 per cent. which we as a neutral nation ought not to pay, her convoys being for the advantage of her own commerce; and here we shall find what revenue, beside the profits on her manufactures, she derives from the U. S. in the channel of export duties.

	Dollars.
Twenty per cent. profits on goods exported from Great Britain to the U. States—31,000,0000,	6,200,000
The convoy duty 4 per cent.	1,240,000
Add to this amount the duties paid on the importation of American goods into England,	5,750,000
American contribution to British power,	13,190,000

A sum about two millions, more than all the revenue of the U. S.

From the Salem Register.

THE OSNABURGH TORTURE.

Who can read the following narration without feeling his "blood freeze in his veins," or without execrating the government which countenances ſuch worſe than ſavage murder. Let the reader remember, that Hanover belonged to the king of England, and that the fact is ſtated by one of his own ſubjects.

'Having heard much of the mode of torture practiſed at Hanover, called the Oſnaburgh torture, and which is applied by executioners purpoſely ſent for from that Biſhopric, (the duke of York was then biſhop of Oſnaburgh) I applied to be admitted to the cellar in which the engines of torture are kept—as my introduction was by a high officer of the court, I had the honor of a ſeat near the judges. The perſon who was put to the torture that day happened to be a female, of family and reſpectable connections, whoſe huſband ſtood charged with ſome crime, but had eſcaped from his executioners—they ſeized his wife, to compel her by the torture of Oſnaburg, to criminate him and his connextions.

"She was of the moſt exquiſite beauty, and the judges feaſted their eyes with a view of her perſon, already diſfigured, by repeating queſtions as ſhe lay extended on the rack, with a looſe garment thrown over part of her body. —The Oſnaburgh torture was applied in the manner that is related in Mr. Howard's narrative in all its exquiſite refinements.—She perſiſted in her innocence. Her judges, the repreſentatives of the elector of Hanover, celebrated for his domeſtic and ſocial virtues, ſat unmoved either by her beauty, ſufferings or proteſtations. They ordered the executioners to vary her tortures—the cords were drawn to the ſhorteſt. She was a mother! From her beauteous and lovely but agonizing breaſts, forced by the extreme of her torments, blood ſpouted, and covered the faces and clothes of her judges. She ſtill aſſerted her innocence—executioner, increaſe the queſtion, was again the exclamation of thoſe fiends of Hell; with the moſt piteous lementations ſhe begged for mercy It was in vain—the executioner obeyed the mandate of his ſuperiors, they hove once more at the rack—ſhe ſhrieked, the name of her beloved babe and huſband murmured on her trembling lips—nature was totally exhauſted by ſhame and torture—ſhe expired! Good God, never ſhall I forget the dreadful moment! And is this, exclaimed I to myſelf, ſtaggering from this court of juſtice, is it my king* who governs with abſolute ſway in this city!"

* *King of Great Britain, who is elector of Hanover.*

To Rent,

AND poſſeſſion given on the 19th November next, the two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe on the corner of F and 11th ſtreets, at preſent occupied by Mr. Andrew Way. Alſo 2 two ſtory brick dwelling houſes in a central ſituation, of which poſſeſſion may be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOs. HERTY.

Oct. 17—3t &wtf

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

OF all the charges habitually and clamorously cast upon the republicans the most absurd and unfounded is perhaps that which ascribes to them the character of revolutionists and disorganisers. It is true that in the days of the revolution they were disorganisers, in the sense attached to that term by those who then styled themselves the friends of order and good government. In those days this honorable description of men exclusively consisted of kings, nobility and clergy; men, not called by their country to the administration of the public affairs, but who had themselves assumed the reins of government, and who in the whole course of their public conduct considered nations as made for their personal aggrandisement. That men of this description, who only promoted the public interests in the degree in which they administered to their own emolument or honor, should stigmatise as disorganisers all those who aimed at affecting their monopolies, is not in the least surprising. Truth was to them the most dreadful disorganiser, and they consequently erected inquisitions, forged chains, and multiplied fetters for those who dared to inculcate what it inspired.

It was this monopoly of power, and the dreadful abuses to which it led, that produced our revolution, which issued in the triumph of truth over prejudice, and which *established political principles* before unknown or unobserved among men.

Who then are the real disorganisers of the present day? Those who maintain these principles, or those who subvert them? Those who adhere to principles of native growth, or those who go back to those of a foreign origin? Those who respect the great principles established by our constitutions, or those, who, in violation of these, reverence the principles prevalent in the old and corrupt governments of Europe, on the subversion of which our glorious revolution arose? On this ground let the case be put to issue. This ground properly surveyed, and the federalists of the United States must be considered as the great disorganisers of the land—and the republicans as those who are for adhering to the good old principles on which our polical fabric is founded.

Let us descend to particulars.

Our revolution established the great principle, not merely of religious toleration, but of the entire separation of religious from political institutions.

Have the republicans, in a solitary instance, aimed at invading this great principle? Have they erected inquisitions? Have they devised religious establishments in any form? Have they given a preference to one sect over another? Have they laid taxes for the support of religion, thereby making the maintenance of the latter a thing of coercion and not of choice? Have they required religious tests, thereby excluding those of particular tenets from a participation in the government? None of these invasions of conscience, none of these infractions of the great compact that unites us together are, or can be charged upon them. On the contrary, they have passed many laws to guarantee the enjoyment of equal religious privileges, and the principles they invariably inculcate are those of unlimited freedom of conscience and worship. Need we appeal to what is fresh in the recollection of every enlightened man—to the memorable act of the Virginia legislature penned by the most distinguished republican in the union? Need we appeal to the enlightened principles of a Franklin and a Rittenhouse, the illustrious coadjutors of a Penn. Need we appeal to the constitution of the United States, free from the reproach of a religious test, in the formation of which a Madison so largely participated? These are positive, irrefragable proofs that the most distinguished disciples of republicanism are the firm friends of religious liberty.

Contemplate the opposite side of the picture; and you behold whatever remains in our political institutions, or habits, that partakes of the spirit of bigotry, or ecclesiastical establishment, under the special guardianship of federalism. In New England, until lately entirely under the rod of federalism, and part of it still remaining in its fetters, there still exists a religious establishment. We say a religious establishment. For, however accommodating the spirit that upholds such an institution may be to the temper of the times, there cannot exist a doubt that the principle of an establishment is still retained, which may hereafter, as circumstances shall justify it, be exemplified in the rage of intolerance and persecution. *There a man is compelled to pay a tax for the support of religious worship.* So far the act is coercive. So far the civil power maintains an ecclesiastical establishment. This is undeniable. A man, whose temple is his own conscience, who cannot, among the various existing sects, find one congenial to his own sentiments, is constrained to contribute towards the maintenance of an establishment, to which he is in his conscience opposed. Here then is a palpable violation of conscience, of one of the great principles of the revolution. This despotism over the conscience, for it deserves not a milder name, is maintained by federalists. Republicans disclaim it, and deem it a reproach.—In the republican states such a principle does not exist, and would not be tolerated. It will be observed that these last remarks are not intended to be applied to those states in New Eng-