tempt to shew that we should have acted most criminally, as well as most unconstitutionally, had we agreed to give that pledge. I leave the statement to the candid and dispassionate consideration of the house and the public. If my motion is, that out of that statement a discussion can arise, when those persons by whom the late administration had been succeeded, return to their seats in Parliament, I shall most cheerfully engage in that discussion.—I am therefore anxious, that the adjournment should be as short as possible; and had hoped, that Monday se'nnight, by which day the new writs may with ease be returned, would have been a proper time for the re-assembling of Parliament; but the difference of two days is so small, that it is scarcely worth contending for, and I shall therefore agree with the honorable gentleman's motion, only stating, that should any gentleman think proper to bring this subject into discussion, I am desirous that the earliest possible day should be selected for that purpose.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

The *President of the United States* on Saturday arrived in this City from Monticello.

A better illustration of the true principles of the British system of government could not be offered, than that furnished by the recent change of her ministry. It proves, beyond dispute, the deplorable and calamitous condition of a people, who, under the auspices of liberty, might attain a degree of happiness unsurpassed among men. But it is her misfortune to have departed so widely from the only true principles, on an adherence to which communities can prosper, that, however, for a moment her councils may be controlled by great and good men, ambitious of increasing rather than impairing the rights of the people, and of stemming instead of swelling the tide of abuse and corruption, they have an elastic quality that, on the slightest touch, restores them to the direction to which they have been so long accustomed. Like the old man, who, though once free, had been so long enured to the dungeons of the Bastile, that, on his fetters being broken, he could not endure the light of heaven and prayed that he might be sent back to his captivity, it would seem as if time had so consecrated the abuses of the British system, that it could not bear, without the dread of a total prostration, the least reform. If this be the fact, the question on which the change of ministry turned, is an all-important one; for it did not go, merely to affect the condition of a respectable denomination of people, deprived of their unalienable rights, but was in fact a part of that general plan of reform, which, once effected, might have rased the whole edifice to the ground. It is this view of the subject that probably produced the decisive measure of a change of ministers.

Our readers will recollect the bold steps previously taken by the administration. Lord Henry Petty came forward at an early day with an exposure of the most stupendous scene of financial profligacy that the world has perhaps ever witnessed. He shewed that there lay a mass of unsettled, and of course, unchecked accounts to an amount which exceeded the whole national debt.

He shewed that the various attempts to reduce this chaos into order, and to insure the responsibility of the receivers of the public money, had only issued in an aggravation of the evil; and in truth justified the belief that they were only intended as mere lullabies to national discontent. The delapidations of a Melville were exposed. An efficient board of examination and control was instituted. The venality of the favorites of former administrations was established, and justice, though slow, was at length about to overtake them. Who can tell, had this examination been permitted to go on, the extent of peculation that would have been laid open, either as to the mass of public money misapplied, or as to those who squandered it. This measure alone created probably a host of mal-contents, sufficient to destroy the administration. Who can estimate the influence of a host composed as well of disguised as of acknowledged harpies, not only of men infuriated by an exposure of their peculations, but likewise of men dreading an exposure which they had flattered themselves was eternally frustrated by the unfathomable heap of unsettled accounts that filled the vaults of the exchequer. If we recollect aright these unsettled accounts exceeded five hundred millions sterling, and covered a period of thirty years.

Not content with this bold step, the administration had taken one still bolder. They had determined, for a number of years, to lay no new taxes. They had pledged themselves to this point. The necessary effect of an adherence to this resolution would have been not merely gleaning the greatest possible resource from past, but the avoidance of future delapidations. It would unavoidably have given rise to a rigid system of economy, to a diminution of sinecures, to a reduction of salaries, & a desire to gain peace, if attainable on honorable terms. Such a system, thus zealously pursued, would have been the deadliest blow ever struck at royalty, by depriving it of its patronage, and curtailing its power to dispense favors. Who can calculate the probable effect of a persistance to lay no new taxes for several years? It might have given a tone to the public mind that future administrations would not have dared to disregard. And had this been the case, economy, rigid economy, being the only substitute for new means, office would have been stripped of its gaudy pageantry, and even the splendor of the throne might have been obscured by a deprivation of some of its most brilliant baubles.

Before this same spirit of reform, the slave trade was abolished. Thank God, that great object is effected. Fugitive as the power of the last administration was, and incompetent of course to accomplish objects that required the time and labor of years, this reproach of humanity and civilization is blotted from the English annals; and as if the same impulse of beneficence swept across the universe, the same year that witnesses the downfal of this iniquitous traffic in the old world, beholds its prostration likewise in the new.

To another beneficent object of the late British administration we invited the attention of the reader in our last paper. To Whitbread, a manufacturer, the affluent brewer of London, was reserved the honor of proposing a measure, calculated directly to relieve the physical necessities of the poor, and ultimately to elevate them above the necessity of resorting to national bounty, by extending to them the inestimable blessings of education and knowledge. Yes—let it never be forgotten that this man proposed a plan of universal education. It is not for us to say how far political were in this measure blended with benevolent views. With us the union of the objects constitutes the best eulogium of the plan. Adopted, on the liberal scale proposed, it would have been the most decisive because the surest step ever taken in that, or any other country, towards the ultimate establishment of a republic.

To close the catalogue of illustrious reforms, contemplated by the late ministry, Mr. Fox had the discernment to see the impolicy and injustice of monopolies and restrictions on trade, and to avow, and to a certain extent practise, principles that led the way to the establishment of equal rights on the ocean. This great man, the friend of liberty in every form, saw not only the injustice of the monopolies claimed by his predecessors, but likewise the impolicy, in the existing state of things, of insisting on them. In their abandonment, and the recognition of a juster code of maritime law, he saw the only hope of peace and substantial prosperity that remained for his country. Had he lived, he might perhaps have effected this object; and in its train might have followed those previously enumerated.

But the question recurs—had all these ends been attained, would England have continued a monarchy twenty years hence?

John Morrow is re-elected without opposition, a representative of the state of Virginia.

James Fenner, republican, is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a large majority.

[In consequence of the following address, great preparations are making in several parts of Virginia to celebrate the centenary of the first landing of Europeans in that state.]

FROM THE VIRGINIA APOLLO.

GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE.

Fortasse Olim Meminisse Juvavit.

Having lately perused Burk's history of Virginia, I discovered that on the approaching thirteenth of May, two centuries will have elapsed since the forefathers of Virginia, and it may be said the founders of North America landed on the peninsula of James-Town.—It is impossible to contemplate this event without feelings of reverence and sublimity. Nothing in any ancient story furnishes any parallel at once to the humility and the grandeur of this incident: we read of conquerors leading their thousands and tens of thousands, to the sack of cities, and the devastation of continents, and by the pretended rights of conquest extirpating or enslaving their inhabitants; we read with horror, of the destructive progress of Pizarro and Cortez, and the inhuman systems of civil and ecclesiastical policy, by which millions of innocent human beings perished in tortures, and agonies at the shrine of bigotry and avarice; every page is filled with the successful ambition of kings and the unavailing and impotent struggles of suffering humanity; every where vice triumphs, virtue is discountenanced;—or if some solitary act or event bearing the features of honor, or the stamp of independence appears—if by some generous effort or by some sudden convulsion, we see a people rising upon their oppressors and establishing a form of government that promises greater happiness and security, we find it fleeting as the flash, whose short and sudden light renders the gloom more awful and portentous. The mind is sick with viewing those scenes of blood, this picture of human calamity, and turns away with disgust to repose itself on this grand and consolatory event. A handful of hardy adventurers forming the advanced guard of the distressed, the persecuted, the virtuous, the brave, the independent of all the nations of the old world, commit themselves in two frail barques to the trackless and unfathomable deeps of the Atlantic; they deliberately forego the comforts, the refreshments, the luxuries of civilized life; they tear themselves from the endearing scenes of their childhood, the tender ties of affection and kindred;—animated by the spirit of generous adventurers, they prepare themselves to encounter the danger of unknown seas, of the howling wilderness, and of savages, more terrible than tempests or wild beasts. With what transports must they not have contemplated, after their long and hazardous voyage, the magnificent bay of Chesapeak, wooded to its margin, and embosoming them in its vast amphitheatre of forest! We follow them to the mouth of the majestic Powhatan, a name since ungratefully changed in compliment to a *pedant* and *tyrant*. The Aborigines distinguished by their black strait hair, their red color, armed with bow and arrow and tomahawk, and arrayed in the fantastic costume of nature, follow them upon its banks, their faces impressed with mute and savage astonishment! become at length more familiar, we see them conversing by signs, the original language of nature, and their awe at length yielding to curiosity, approaching them in their canoes and bartering their rude productions. We mark the beginning of confidence and trace the features of character amongst this singular people, still more striking than their dress or complexion. Every moment the scene becomes more busy, more interesting and dramatic, and it is every where highly diversified with characters and incidents.

We contemplate the venerable figure of the great sachem Powhatan, elevated upon a throne resembling a bedstead, and clad in the skin of a racoon; the singular ambition at Nemattanow; the sagacity, the dissimulation, the courage, the perseverance of Opechankanough, like another Hannibal, devoted to the destruction of the enemies of his country. We mark the gentle spirit of Pocahontas, dropping the balm of her tenderness upon the wounds and distresses of our forefathers, and like a guardian spirit interposing herself between them and every danger. The gallant and romantic Smith is a striking figure in the groupe, and his agency is intimately connected with the dénouement; but who shall be able to follow the course of these striking events?—Yielding at length to labor, to industry, to intelligence, to patriotism, the *wilderness begins to blossom as the rose!* The haunts of wild beasts become the habitations of men, and instead of their howlings mingled with the yells of savages, are now heard the expositions of law, the discussion of science, and the eloquence of senates;—cities rise as it were by magic; the arts and sciences encouraged by an unrestrained inquiry, extend widely their empire, whilst liberty, the first and greatest of human blessings, like the key stone to an arch, gives security and permanency to those great and manifold blessings.

What a scene is here for gratitude, for gratulation and triumph! compared with an occasion like this, how sink the anniversaries of Europe! The childish and wicked incidents that gave birth to their jubilees, and their festivals for which Te Deums, and hosannas are sung by a wicked mockery and prostitution of religion; even the festivals of the ancients having their rise in more useful and honorable principles; the Saturnali, the Olympic, the Istmian, the Circassian games, what are they when put in competition with this sublime incident, which is but feebly illustrated by the ark of Noah, and the bark of Deucalion! What are they to the *moral formation of a world*, the growth of nations, and their confederations under the auspices of liberty and philosophy; yet this day so auspicious and eventful; this day when the roads of Virginia should be trodden by the feet of pilgrims, to visit the tombs of their fathers, to celebrate the era of their national existence, when imagination ascending to the cradle, marking the first faint struggles of colonial infancy, would at every step discover new occasion for gratitude to that great Being who had destined them to occupy so distinguished a station amongst the nations of the earth; this day is forgotten amidst the paltry cares and inquietudes of the world.—It is not so in N. England, the sagacity of that intelligent people would not permit them to omit an occasion calculated to produce such effects upon the minds & principles of their descendants, they knew that it would afford *fresh oil to the lamp* of their patriotism, and accordingly the aera of their debarkation at Plymouth, is celebrated by annual festivals; but in the ancient dominion of Virginia, which may be called the principal fountain of American population, not the slightest notice is taken of an event in which the whole world is interested. It is time at length to put an end to this shameful apathy; the revolution of a second century since the event, affords an opportunity sufficiently splendid, and it is to be hoped that it will be eagerly embraced by every friend to the antiquities, the literature, the independence, at least, of Virginia.

A Farmer of the ancient dominion.

P. S. The people of the lower counties inparticular, from the mouth of the James River to the Falls, including all its tributary streams, have abundant facilities by water carriage, of arriving at the theatre of action.

It is proposed, that committees be appointed in Norfolk, Williamsburg, Richmond, & Petersburgh, and that arrangements immediately be formed for carrying into effect this interesting object.

COMMUNICATION.

Having observed in your paper an account of the Arlington Sheep shearing, I am induced for the reputation of my neighborhood, to inform you that there was sheared, at Northampton, in Prince George's county, the residence of Mr. Osborn Sprigg, from nine sheep seventy-two pounds of fine, long wool. It is to be lamented for the interest of domestic manufactures, which deeply concerns us all, that the laudable example of Messrs. Custis and Sprigg is not more generally attended to.

A Subscriber.

The Barbadoes Mercury, of April 11, contains an advertisement of the condemnation and sale of the ship Venus, of Boston, with her cargo, consisting of pork, beef, horse hair, tallow, &c. Prize to the British ship Nimrod.

The Circuit Court has held its April term in Connecticut. The petit jury, were dismissed by judge Edwards, because they were selected by the marshal, although the judge thought the selection legal. The case United States, vs. Hudson and Goodwin, for a libel, was called up; but the indictment was quashed for informality. A new indictment was afterwards brought in, and the trial postponed to the next session. A new bill was also exhibited against the Rev. Azel Backus, and the cause referred. In the prosecution for sedition, the U. States vs. Thaddeus Osgood, 11 witnesses attended on the first day of the session; but on the day the case was called up for trial, they were absent on leave from the district attorney. A *nolle prosequi* was entered, and Mr. Osgood discharged. In one of the days of session judge Edwards observed, "If we do not adhere to the known rules of the common law, we are cast at sea, and perhaps may never get into port again."

Connec. paper.

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPT.

No progress, (says a London Journalist) has yet been made in the unrolling the six Herculaneum M.S.S. which were presented by the king of Naples to his royal highness the prince of Wales, about two years ago. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards submitted to the action of steam, under the direction of an eminent chymist, but without the desired effect. Instead of fording and giving pliability and consistency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the mass, and in a great measure obliterated the writing. The ill success of this experiment has discouraged further attempts on the other rolls. It will be recollected, that at the same time the king of Naples presented these rolls to the prince of Wales, an equal number was sent to the national institute of France. As nothing has been heard of the progress made in unrolling them, it may be supposed that the French have had no better success.—The lovers of literature are anxious to hear of the steps which will be taken by the new French government at Naples, relative to the entire library of these curiosities, which most probably was abandoned by the old government, when that unfortunate country was lately evacuated.

DENMARK.

In the course of the present year, a great alteration in the established worship is expected to take place in the Danish dominions. The present liturgy, which was framed under Christian 5th, and published so long since as 1685, has long been felt to be little adapted to the liberal and enlightened principles of the nineteenth century. With a view to bring about a suitable reformation in this branch, the right rev. P. O'Boisen, bishop of Loland and Folster, has composed a plan of improvement in public worship, which, in the latter end of the year 1805, he submitted in manuscript to the consideration of government; desiring, however, that before any resolution should be taken upon it, it might be printed, and intelligent divines called upon to give in their opinion with respect to it.—This has accordingly been done, and bishop of Zealand, Professor Munter, of the university of Copenhagen, and Mr. Laffen, of the royal chancery, have been appointed commissioners for examining and digesting the whole, the result of whose discussions were ordered to be laid before the king previous to the end of December of the last year.

Norfolk, May 9.

We are informed, and that from a respectable source, that colonel John Mayo, of Richmond, has offered to furnish Granite stone to build the contemplated Pyramid at James Town, in commemoration of the first settlement in this state. The stone lies within two miles of Richmond, on a good navigation.

CITIZENS ATTEND!

A meeting of the *Citizens* of the FIRST & SECOND WARDS is requested on *Wednesday* evening the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Rhodes's tavern, for the purpose of making arrangements respecting the ensuing election for members of the City Council of Washington. It is hoped that punctual attendance will be given, to preclude the necessity of calling a second meeting on the same business.

May 18, 1807.

TRIAL of Col. AARON BURR.

WESCOTT & CO.
Eleventh street near Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city,

INFORM the public, that they have engaged Mr. THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the Circuit Court to commence its session in Richmond, on the 22nd of this month; and if the trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible, a full and complete account of it, accompanied by all the documents relative to this memorable and important decision.

May 18—tf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

The Alonzo, arrived at New-York, brings Paris dates to the 30th of March.

A vessel, arrived at Philadelphia, from Londonderry, brings papers of that place to the 7th of April, containing extracts from London prints to the 1st of April.

New-York, May 14.

By the brig Alonzo from Bordeaux, we, at a late hour, received the 65th and 66th bulletins of the French army. The former is dated Osterode, the 10th, and the latter, the 14th of March.

After a hasty perusal of them, we find, that nothing but skirmishes between the advanced posts had taken place, since the last accounts.

The French army is stated to be in cantonments behind the Pallarge, and the various divisions to be posted as follows:

Prince Ponte Corvo at Holland and Braunsberg.—Marshal Soult at Leibstadt and Mohrungen.—Marshal Ney at Gutstadt.—Marshal Davoult at Allenstein, Hohenstein and Deppen. Head-quarters at Osterode. The Polish army of Observation, commanded by general Zayonscheck at Neidemburg.—Marshal Lefebre before Dantzic. The 5th corps on the Omulew.—A division of Bavarians commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, at Warsaw.—The corps under Prince Jerome in Silesia.—The 8th corps in Swedish Pomerania.—The places of Breslaw, Schweidnitz, and Brieg, were demolishing. Gen. Rapp, aid-de camp of the emperor, was governor of Thorn. Bridges were thrown across the Vistula at Marienburg and Dierschau.

The 66th bulletin represents the grand army as still enjoying repose in cantonments, and only states frequent skirmishes as having taken place between the out-posts of both armies.

District of Columbia to wit.

WHEREAS Cornelius Willis, hath by his petition in writing applied to the hon. Wm. Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of Alexander Cochran, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors all his property real personal or mixed. Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Cornelius Willis, that on Monday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Cornelius Willis, and a trustee appointed agreeably to said act of Congress unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Wm. Cranch, chief judge of the district of Columbia the 14th May 1807.

G. DENEALE, Cl.

May 18—3t

This is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Montgomery county Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ninian Willett, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty first day of April 1807.

BURGESS WILLETT, adm'r.

May 8 w3t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, Negro Charles—he is a straight well made black man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has lost some of his fore teeth; is remarkably polite and much of a gallant. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him home or lodge him any jail so that I get him again.

Wm. B. BEANES.

Upper Marlboro', Jan 9—law4f

Treasury Department of the United States, April 2d, 1807.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3rd day of March 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said Four and half per cent. Stock, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing, the date hereof to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of stock respectively held by them; &c that the interest which may then be due on said stock, will also be paid to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned that no transfers of the said Four and half per cent. Stock, either from, or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September ensuing and the interest on all certificates of said stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this Notification will cease and determine on the day preceding the day, hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 6—wtr30