From the Charleston Courier.

As a federalist, I cannot forbear chuckling when I see the present ruling party entangled in their own toils, and worried and harrassed by measures which they once sanctioned and promoted, when levelled against their predecessors. It rejoices me to see Messrs. Jefferson, Madison, Dearborn, Gallatin, &c. &c. now fretted by Yrujo, the Spanish minister, whom they heretofore spurred on to embarrass the good & amiable Washington.

We all remember the gloomy days of Genet, instigated by the Jeffersonians to appeal to the people from Washington's proclamation. We remember the jacobin papers of those times teeming with applause for Genet's spirited conduct, with abuse against Washington for maintaining neutrality. When under his successor, Adams, congress resisted the encroachments of France, Fauchet and Adet found in Yrujo a pliant and active auxiliary; his complete knowledge of our language enabled him to render them efficient services, of which he was not sparing---addresses in the newspapers, couched in rude language, and containing the most indecorous insinuations against the president and secretary of state---pamphlets, carried about in his pocket and publicly distributed in the coffee-house of Philadelphia, the seat of government, and other similar proceedings, notorious in that city, and in all of which the Spanish minister was countenanced and encouraged by the then opposition, compelled the executive to demand, in 1797, his recall.

This measure, so necessary for the dignity of our government, was frustrated by the counteracting intrigues of Mr. Jefferson and his party, among whom was M'Kean, the father-in-law of the minister, and one of Jefferson's warmest adherents. In vain were representations made to the prime minister of Spain, in vain was he told in emphatic language, "sir, were the American minister to do in Spain, one-tenth part of what your minister has done in the United States, he would not be suffered to remain 24 hours in Madrid." The Prince of Peace (then the real, though not ostensible premier,) being privately informed by underhand means, that Yrujo was a favorite with the republican party, who would soon be the ruling one, and that his recall would not be a popular step - it was accordingly, under various pretences, evaded. To save appearances, when much pressed, another minister was at one period even nominated and announced; but Yrujo was not only retained in the service; he was even made *noble* as a reward for his useful intrigues. Can we then regret that those very men who formerly encouraged similar proceedings, and who prevented his recall, to the disgrace of the American government, now feel the stings of his keen satire, and are now harrassed by his indefatigable intrigues?

Thus the *Brissotins* having by the aid of revolutionary doctrines, and by a licentious press, overthrown the *La Fayettes*, were themselves justly brought to the guillotine by Robespierre, through the instrumentality of the very means of which they had set the example! The time is perhaps not very distant when the same revolutions may occur in this country; the *Snyderites* nearly triumphed in Pennsylvania. What the event will be in the present contest between the Spanish minster and the executive is matter of curious speculation.

The Spaniard is powerfully supported by his father-in-law's influence; the wavering Jefferson the timid Madison, the cautious Gallatin, will be put to their trumps—no man doubts what they ought to do—put an end at once to his diplomatic existence by public proclamation—reduce him to the level of a private character, and then, if he misbehave, treat him like any other saucy foreigner—but this, to adopt the modern executive language, would require "all their wisdom, firmness and *moderation*," always concluding with moderation, as the principal ingredient, and we may safely assert that, except in the article of dismissing federalists from office, the president's *moderation* has been the predominating feature in his administration—moderate men (as to obilities) employed in preference to others—moderate, half-way, milk and water measures—moderate, that is pitiful burlesque sums recommended for necessary and indispensible defence. We are now about to enter a contest with some European power (we are not told which) to try "which can do the other the greatest harm," and by way of preparation the secretary of the navy make a pompous display of three frigates a-float, three or four more, rotting and sticking in the mud at Washington three brigs and half a dozen gun-boats; and the secretary of war is graciously pleased to say, that all our forts are in a state of ruin.

A hopeful prospect we have before us!—The president's message at the opening of the session, *two months ago*, was referred to the committee of *ways and means*, and as far as the name went it was a proper enough committee—but it was in truth sent there, because that committee are under the influence of Randolph and Nicholson—What do they do?—they write to Madison to learn from him what are these *interpolations* in the law of nations, though they were all expressly and specifically and particularly enumerated in the very message referred to them—Madison two months after makes a long report to the president, containing all the *interpolations*, and sends a copy of it to the committee--Now here is a curious round-about business, the president communicates information to congress, and refers it to their wisdom, firmness and *moderation*, how to act on the trying occasion—the house refer it to the committee of ways and means the committee of ways and means refer it to the secretary of state—he sends it back to the president—the president sends it back to the house, and the house as much puzzled as ever, take the business out of the hands of the committee of ways and means, and send it to the committee of the whole house—which in fact is sending it to itself. Smine and some of Randolph's rivals, while these references and counter-references, and messages, are travelling all over Washington, from the Capitol Hill to the President's Hill, and back again, complain of the unnecessary delay, and call him to account—he pleads *sickness*, and by way of shewing his great activity and wonderful diligence, produces his letter to Madison, with the report of the latter on the *interpolations* accompanied by the secretary of the navy's *grand armada* as an appendix to it. There, says he, see what I have done. Here are our *grievances*—there the *means of revenge*.

PHOCION.

[The following address, from the hon. judge Wildes to John Slater, convicted at the court of sessions in this city of killing, or having ordered to be killed, his negro slave, on board of his vessel, we copy from the Charleston Courier of Monday last. This address does great honor to the abilities of the judge, in his judicial capacity, as well as to his feelings and sentiments as a man. Every friend to humanity must hope, that, from the leading ideas in a part of the subsequent address to the prisoner, some reformation may be effected in our criminal code; so far at least as, that man should be taught to respect the right, of man, into whatever situation the caprice of fortune may have placed us or our fellow-beings.]

[*Charleston Gazette.*]

John Slater—You have been convicted by a jury of your country, of the wilfull murder of your own slave; and I am sorry to say, the short, impressive uncontradicted testimony, on which that conviction was founded, leaves but too little room to doubt its propriety.

The annals of human depravity might be safely challenged for a parallel to this unfeeling, bloody, and diabolical transaction.

You caused your unoffending, unresisting slabe, to be bound hand and foot, and by a refinement in cruelty compelled his companion, perhaps the friend of his heart, to chop off his head with an axe; and to cast his body, yet convulsing with the agonies of death, into the water! And this deed you dared to perpetrate in the very harbor of Charleston, within a few yards of the shore, unblushingly in the face of open day. Had your murderous arm been raised against your equal, whom the laws of self-defence, and the more efficacious laws of the land unite to protect, your crime would not have been without precedent, and would have seemed less horrid. Your personal risk would at least have proved, that though a murderer, you were not a coward. But you too well knew, that this unfortunate man, whom chance had subjected to your caprice, had not, like yourself, chartered to him by the laws of the land, the sacred rights of nature; and that a stern but necessary policy had disarmed him of the rights of self-defence: too well you knew, that to you alone he could look for protection; and that your arm alone, could shield him from oppression, or avenge his wrongs; yet that arm you cruelly streched out for his destruction.

The counsel, who generously volunteered his services in your behalf, shocked at the enormity of your offence, endeavored to find a refuge, as well for his own feelings as for those of all who heard your trial, in a derangement of your intellect. Several witnesses were examined to establish this fact: but the result of their testimony, it is apprehended, was as little satisfactory to his mind, as to those of the jury, to whom it was addressed. I sincerely wish this defence had proved successful; not from any desire to save you from the punishment which awaits you, and which you so richly merit; but from the desire of saving my country from the foul reproach of having in its bosom such a monster.

From the peculiar situation of this country, our fathers felt themselves justified in subjecting to a very slight punishment, him who murders a slave:—Whether the present state of society requires a continuation of this policy, so opposite to the apparent rights of humanity, it remains for a subsequent legislature to decide. Their attention would long e'er this, have been directed to this subject, but for the honor of human nature, such hardened sinners as yourself, are rarely found to disturb the repose of society. The grand jury of this distriction deeply impressed with your daring outrage, against the laws, both of God and man, have made a very strong expression of their feelings on the subject, to the legislature; and from the wisdom and justice of that body, the friends of humanity may confidently hope, soon to see this, blackest in the catalogue of human crimes, pursued with appropriate punishment.

In proceeding to pass the sentence, which the law has provided for your offence, I confess I never felt more forcibly the want of power to make respected the laws of my country, whose minister I am. You have already violated the majesty of those laws—you have profanely pleaded, the law under which you stand convicted, as a justification of your crime—you have held that law in one hand, and brandished your bloody axe in the other, impiously contending, that the *one* gave a license to the unrestrained use of the *other*.

But, though you will go off unhurt in person, by the present sentence expect not to escape with impunity. Your bloody deed has set a mark upon you, which, I fear, the good actions of your future life will not efface. You will be held in abhorrence by an impartial world, and shunned as a monster by every honest man—your unoffending posterity ill be visited for your iniquity, by the stigma of deriving their origin from an unfeeling murderer—your days, which will be but few, will be spent in wretchedness. And if your conscience be not steeled against every virtuous emotion; if you be not entirely abandoned to hardness of heart, the mangled, mutilated corpse of your murdered slave, will ever be present in your imagination; obtrude itself into all your amusements, and haunt you in the hours of silence and repose.

But, should you disregard the reproaches of an offended world; should you bear, with callous insensibility, the gnawings of a guilty conscience; yet remember—I charge you, remember! that an awful period is fast approaching, and with you is close at hand, when you must appear before a tribunal, whose want of power can afford you no prospect of impunity; when you must raise your bloody hands at the bar of an impartial, omniscient judge! Remember! I pray you remember! whilst yet you have time, that God is just, and that his vengeance will not sleep forever.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Morning Star, Vidall, of Nantucket, in 4 days from Boston.

The wind yesterday blew a gale from S. and S. S. E. accompanied with snow, which rendered it so thick that no vessel dare venture in, except several which went to sea yesterday; some of which returned and came to anchor in the bay back of Sandy-Hook, and some returned to port.

The ship Betsy, Miller, bound to Amsterdam, put back yesterday, and anchored within the Hook. The brig Resolution, for the W. Indies, put back, and anchored in the North river. The sloop Malinda, for Philadelphia, at the Old Slip.

Came up yesterday, the ship Carmelite, Sterling, after being at sea 7 days; soon after she left Sandy-Hook she sprung a leak, and made water so fast as to oblige her to return. Captain S. experienced severe weather on the coast---some of his seamen were frost-bitten and others exhausted at the pumps, as the ship made fourteen inches of water an hour. Their situation was truly distressing.

The sloop Malinda, captain Seger, bound to Philadelphia, had got as far as Little Egg-Harbor before she put back, and arrived last evening. Captain S. informs, that he saw 5 or 6 vessels ashore between Sandy-Hook and Little Egg-Harbor, but the weather was so thick that he could only make out three of them, viz. a sloop and two schooners, ashore near Tom's-river. He also saw one ship at anchor within the Hook, no doubt outward bound.

The British ship Endymion, Campbell, from this port for Jamaica, was lost on the 11th of February, on the rocks off the west end of Bermuda. The crew and part of the cargo saved.

Cleared, ship Polly, Ledet, Guadaloupe; brigs Mountaineer, Gaylord, Isle of France; Forth, Beall, Liverpool; sloop Sally-Ann, Hicks, Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Cleared brig Sally, Brown, Barbados; schooner Regulator Norton, Boston; David, L'Hommedieu, New-York; Liberty, Lewis, Norfolk.

The ship China Packet, of this port, from Antwerp, for Calcutta, was all well. Dec. 17, in lat. 25 long. 28, out 48 days—passed the line the 36th day from Flushing.

A letter from James Monroe, to a gentlemen in the neighborhood of Richmond, dated in November, declares his intention of returning to his native country, this spring.

NORFOLK, March 1.

Arrived, schooner Enterprize, Fitzhugh, 9 days from St. Thomas. Left there the following American vessels: Brig ———, Stokesbury, of Philadelphia; Jane, Fowler, of New-York, to sail for St. Croix, in 15 days; *Two Sisters, M'Dermott, for Baltimore;* Jupiter, Thompson, of New-York, in distress; schooners Thomas Jefferson, M'Gregor, of Philadelphia, for Turk's-Island, in 3 days; Philosophile, Billis, of do. Sea-Flower, Baker, of Wilmington, (D.) to sail in 3 days for Porto-Rico; Clarinda, Paddock, of New-York, to sail for the city St. Domingo in four days; Leader, Hurlburt, vessel and cargo sold; Adams, Hall, of Boston, under repair; sloops Jenny, Beard, of Rochester (Mass.) for Savannah, to sail in 5 days; Jersey, Swain, of Philadelphia, came in dismasted.

Ship India Packet, Rindge, 11 days from Antigua.

Ship Charles, Ramsey, 5 days from Newbedford.

Cleared, schr. Eliza, James, Figueira.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Feb. 24.

The following is an extract of a letter from gen. John Moore, dated Lincolnton, Feb. 6.

"I have the pleasure to inform you and the public, that I have taken the notorious Abraham Collins once more, and shall send him on in a few days to Hillsborough, by those men who first seized him, and I hope they will be handsomely rewarded.

"Allen Twitty has surrendered himself to a deputy marshal, who was appointed to apprehend him; and the justices before whom he was carried, bound him and sureties in eight thousand dollars. If we can convict these two notorious offenders, the counterfeit banking business in this country will be at an end.

Baltimore and Liverpool

CHEAP CHINA & GLASS WARE HOUSE,

Just opened at the sign of the Pitcher,

3, *South Calvert-street.*

THE subscriber having opened a quantity of goods in the above line, and purposing to keep a constant supply, solicits the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Baltimore, for a portion of their patronage, as he means to use assiduity to please.

Orders for the West-India markets, or from country merchants, will be punctually attended to, by

JAMES PAWLEY.

March 4. Tu&F4t6

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *MARCH 7.*

The following Memorandum, taken by captain Warner, shews in a pretty clear light the stile of buccaneering carried on against the commerce of the United States.

Transactions on board the French privateer Le Jeune Estelle, captain J. A. Gariscan, while detained on board, after the capture of the ship Phœnix.

Saturday, November 16.—Was ordered on board the privateer, lying under the West Caicos, where we continued all night.

Sunday, November 17.—This morning the Phœnix sailed for Samana—two sail in sight—got under way, and boarded the brig Washington, of New York from thence, bound to Kingston, Jamaica; plundered him of 2 quintals of codfish and 12 bunches onions—The other sail nearing us fast, and not knowing what she was, let him go; after which, brought to and boarded the ship Rebecca, of Boston, from Norfolk, bound to Kingston, Jamaica; ran her in under the West Caicos, and plundered her of 1 barrel beef, 1 bag bread, 1 coil rope, and some Madeira wine—then let her go.

Monday, November 18.—Lay at anchor under the West Caicos all day, painting with some of our paint.

Tuesday, November 19.—Still at anchor, wasting, paint, wooding, watering, &c. No sail in sight.

Weduesaay November 20.—Still at anchor under the Caicos—No sail in sight.

Thursday, November 21.—Made sail at day-light, in chase of a schooner; at 5, P. M. came up with her—She proved to be the schr. Resolution, of Newbern, N. C. F. J. Bettner, master, from thence bound to Kingston, Jamaica—Sent 2 officers and 6 men on board to take charge—The captain and crew of the schooner on board the privateer all night.

Friday, November 22.—This morning the schooner's boat was hoisted out, the hatches broken open, and the decks filled fore and aft with staves. Finding she was entirely laden with lumber, they plundered her of the camboose and every cooking utensil on board, together with various small articles—then ordered them to make sail.

Saturday, November 23.—Ran under the Caicos, and anchored; just after which, a sail hove in sight—got under way, and chased her till dark; but she outsailing the privateer, escaped plunder, if not capture—Stood to the S. E. all night.

Sunday, November 24.—Beating up under the West Caicos all day—Lay off and on the island all night.

Monday, November 25.—Made sail, and stood out of the passage to the N. and W.

Tuesday, November 26.—Cruising off Turk's-Island, no sail in sight.

Wednesday, November 27.—Cruising to windward of Turk's-Island all day.

Thursday, November 28.—Running down all day for the land. At 5 P. M. made Cotton Island—lay to all night.

Friday, November 29.—In the morning ran down for Salt Key—a ship & schooner in sight—could not board them, they having got under fire of the fort at Salt Key. Cruizing about in the Passage all the remainder of the day and night.

Saturday, November 30.—Beating up to the Grand Turk—boarded the schr. Sally and Patsey, of Indian-Town, (N. C.) detained him till they plundered him of a quantity of poultry.

Sunday, December 1.—Beating to the northward—brought to and boarded the barque Hazard, of Salem, William Kimball, master, from Savannah, bound to Kington, Jam. and after detaining him 4 hours, plundered him of two barrels salt provisions, two barrels bread, 2 barrels onions, two pigs and one dozen fowls, then let him go. Kept away for Sand Key.—At 5, P. M. 3 sail in sight, the headmost of which, supposed to be the schooner Mediator, of Baltimore, captain Graves. She chaced us under Sand Key, and fired two 24 pound shot at us, but finding he could not follow us inside of the reef, kept his course. At 9, P. M. brought to the sternmost of the 3 sail, schr. Liberty, of New-York, John Randlett, master, from thence, bound to Trinidad, Cuba an officer and 6 men were sent on board to take possession—the schooner's crew was bro't on board the privateer, and put in the hold without respect to persons.

Monday, December 2.—In the morning the owner of the privateer went on board the schr. Liberty, broke open her hatches, took two cases claret, two barrels apples, some baskets cordial, and a variety of other articles—then sending the captain on board, made the best of our way for Samana.

Tuesday, December 3.—Running up the north side of the island—at 6, P. M. ran round Cape Samana—at 12, P. M. anchored on board the privateer, in the harbor of Samana, where I found the ship.

N. B. From this time until the 13th January, 1806, the detained vessels were plundered of every article that was wanted or in any manner useful to the privateer.

P. C. H.

By a recent act of the British parliament respecting prizes, it is among other things enacted—that in all cases of appeal from the vice-admiralty courts, that the proceeds shall be paid to the register of the court, and to be by him, and the parties concerned, remitted to trustees in London, named one by the captor and one by the claimant, to be invested in government securities, until a final decision. This will obviate one great inconvenience experienced heretofore by our citizens, who after an expensive process and getting a favorable decree, often found the captors and their securities insolvent.

[*Norfolk Ledger.*]

The following most extraordinary interlocutory order was lately made in Bermuda, a copy of which was sent by a gentleman in that island, to his friend in this place.

The case of the Columbian Packet was thus---she went from the United States to Bordeaux, and was captured on her return voyage. Any comment upon the principles which are embraced in this order is superfluous, they are such as never can, nor never will be submitted to, and will not, we trust, be countenanced by the tribunals in England; if they are, there is an end to all neutral rights. [*Ibid.*]

BERMUDA, *alias Somer's Islands,*

Thursday the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, before the honorable and right worshipful *William Territt*, doctor of laws, commissary and judge of the court of vice-admiralty in the said islands of Bermudia, and also to hear and determine all and all manner of causes and complaints, as to ships and goods seized and taken as prize, specially constituted and appointed in the sessions house, at the town of St. George, in the said islands of Bermuda. Present *John Lewis*, dupnty register.

Ship *Columbian Packet*, Purnel Warrington, master. Our sovereign lord the king, against the said ship and goods taken and seized by his majesty's schooner of war, the Whiting, whereof lieutenant John Orkney is commander, and brought to the port of St. George, in the said islands of Bermuda, and also against Purnel Warrington, the master, and claimants of the said ship and cargo.

Harvey prayed the claim by him given to be admitted and the ship and cargo to be restored as claimed, with coast, demurrage, and expences.

Esten prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the said ship and cargo to be condemned.

The judge, having heard the said claim and proofs read, and advocates on both sides thereon, directed that further proof of the property of the said ship and cargo (except one trunk marked G. W. consigned to Gervais Wallet, in Philadelphia, and one box marked I. W. F. containing a few bottles of snuff, of which the judge decreed restitution, with the consent of the attorney-general) should be produced by the claimants in eight months from the date hereof; with liberty also to the captors to bring in further proof, by invocation of papers from the cases of the Zulema and Eugenia, in the court of vice-admiralty at Halifax. The judge further directed that the claimant should within the same time adduce further proof upon the following points:—

First—Of what *colony* or *country* the outward cargoes were the growth, produce or manufacture.

Second—Under what *certificates* were the same admitted to an entry in the ports of France, and whether liable to *foreign* or *reduced* duties.

Third—What are the French laws upon this subject, and what limitations are imposed upon return cargoes.

(Signed)

JOHN LEWIS, *Dep. Reg.*

A true copy—attest,

JOHN LEWIS, *Deputy Register.*

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE LEANDER.

The town has for three days been in an uproar about the Leander, and every afternoon, long before our paper issues from the press, numbers of people come running in, to get a sight of some very interesting particulars respecting this very extraordinary affair. To save our subscribers this trouble, we beg leave to inform them, that we have no circumstances to communicate, nor any remarks to make on the affair of the Leander, nor shall have for the present. Should the surmises that have gone forth, implicating the president and some of the heads of department, be eventually confirmed, we shall not be backward in speaking out; but as those surmises go to charge the chief magistrate, and those connected with him, with *highly exceptionable conduct*, we deem it not proper or prudent to advance any thing rightly on so momentous and delicate a question. We shall, however, by way of shewing our repugnance to believe charges so atrocious, gladly republish every exculpatory paragraph that we may find in any of the papers devoted to the administration. With such view, we yesterday republished an editorial article from the National Intelligencer: with the same view we give place to the following from the American Citizen of this morning: it being understood that we do not approve of the personalities employed.

"*The Leander*---The proper authority has commenced a very rigorous investigation into the affair of the Leander. The district judge arrived in town on Thursday last, and on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday, was, with the district attorney, wholly employed in examining the principal persons engaged in the expedition. On the subject of the testimony given in, a totally false, and as it regards the executive of the United States, a very malicious paragraph appeared in Mr. Lang's Gazette of yesterday. In this paragraph it is impudently and lyingly asserted, that the testimony of Mr. Ogden, owner of the Leander, involves the executive. I have made it my business to enquire into this allegation, and I find, as I knew I should find, that it is destitute of the semblance of truth. *Neither Mr. Ogden's testimony, nor that of any other person who has been examined, does directly or indirectly* implicate either the president or any officer in the executive department. Indeed the paragraph, which was written for Mr. Lang, most palpably contradicts itself, although it would be admitted from Mr. Lang as an apology by all who know him that he did not perceive the contradiction. Who instituted the judicial ex-