

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO-MORROW,
The 8th April, will be sold on the premises, at 12 o'clock, by auction, on a credit of six, twelve and fifteen months.

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at present occupied by Mr. Charles Ghequiere, consisting of a complete finished two-story Brick Dwelling House, with very convenient Back Buildings, and a two-story Brick Warehouse adjoining thereto, also well finished. The whole buildings are erected on a lot fronting 81 feet, on Charles street, and about 80 feet deep, in fee simple, and inclosed by a substantial Brick Wall about 11 feet high.

It is but seldom that property is offered for sale in such a central situation for business, having at the same time every desirable convenience for a family. An indisputable title will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th April next.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.
March 26. d

Stock of Dry Goods.

For sale on very advantageous terms, a well selected and General assortment of DRY GOODS, amounting to about 18,000 dollars, if application is made soon to

A. McCULLOH,
81, Market-street.
April 4. d

A House Wanted.

A good Tenant wants a comfortable Dwelling House, at a moderate rent, situate on any street, or cross street between Charles and South-streets. Inquire at this Office.

March 11. d

Pilot Office.

THE Office for issuing and renewing Licences to Pilots, will be opened on Wednesday the 1st of April, and continue open during said month of April and May, until eight o'clock in the morning, and from four o'clock in the evening, at my residence, No. 6, Grand-street.

The board of Commissioners for examining Pilots will sit one hour from eight o'clock, every Monday morning during April and May, at the Maryland Insurance Office, in South-street.

By order of the board of Commissioners,
JOHN WEATHERBURN, Register.
March 26. d1849

IRISH LINENS.

John Robinson,

No. 216, MARKET-STREET,
New York, N. Y.

IRISH LINENS.

Which he offers for sale by the package at a very low advance for cash, or approved acceptances.

April 4. d44

The Gentleman to whom

the subscriber delivered Letters for Messrs. William Graham & Charles Harwood, (about five or six weeks ago) he presumes has forgotten them, they having not been delivered to them. He therefore takes this method of reminding him of them, and requests the gentleman will be good enough to forward them without delay, as they are of consequence to the above gentleman.

REDMOND GRACE,
April 4. d34

A WORK THAT OUGHT TO BE IN POSSESSION OF EVERY MAN.

THE LIFE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

By JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States.

Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. with an elegant Portrait, and a variety of Maps is now ready for subscribers, and for sale, by GEORGE HILL.

The following remarks from a late London publication, attest the high opinion entertained of this authentic and interesting work:

"The public will learn with interest that the literary monument which has long been projected to the memory of the most illustrious character of modern times, is at length completed. No apology can be requisite for erecting such a monument to him, who was the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his fellow citizens: to him who was the founder of a great and prosperous empire, and whose moderation and pure patriotism challenge the imitation of all statesmen. This performance of Judge Marshall has already been distinguished by the most honorable and unequivocal testimonies; it has been hailed as an acquisition to standard literature; and it has been considered as deserving, in point of execution, a place by the side of Robertson's Charles the Fifth, and as unrivalled in the authenticity of its materials, by any work in the entire compass of history and biography."

April 4. d61.00

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, having attended an examination of the Scholars of Mr. PATRICK EDWARDS, at his School Room, in M'Clintock's alley, yesterday, deem it a necessary tribute to merit, to express our high satisfaction at the proficiency they have made; and to say that his plan, as novel to us as successful in its operation, appears well calculated to ground the young beginner in a thorough knowledge of Orthography, to strengthen the memory, to excite emulation, and to quicken and mature the judgment of the Pupil.

J. CARROLL,
ASHTON ALEXANDER,
GEORGE PRICE,
THOMAS CALDWELL,
LUKE TIERNAN,
GEORGE F. WARFIELD,
JOHN TAGGART,
D. FULTON,
JOHN M'KEAN,
ARNOLD LIVERS,
MATTHEW BROWN.
Baltimore, March 23, 1807.

WEEKLY PUBLICATION SPECTACLES.

THIS little work of four pages, intended to be published every Saturday, will shortly make its appearance. Subscriptions are at present received at the Different Book-stores in this city, where the Prospectus has been left.

To who delight in fun and frolic,
Or who of temper melancholic;
Or who of languid look and sanguine,
With nerves of moisture Adamantine,
Come take a PEER—'twill clear your sight,
And bring strange things, indeed, to light.
March 29.

GRAND ARMY.

We think we cannot render our readers a more acceptable service, than to put in their possession the series of "Bulletins from the French grand army," in their official form; because (however tinged with prejudice and partiality) they contain the only authentic account of the operations of the army, and will be useful to refer to hereafter, as a very important historical record.

[N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

FORTY-FIFTH BULLETIN

Pallubly, December 27.

"The Russian general, Benningsen, had the command of an army which was estimated at 60,000 men. At first he intended to cover Warsaw; but he took a lesson from the intelligence of the occurrences which had taken place in Prussia, and determined to retreat towards the Russian frontiers. Without having been compelled to fight almost a single battle, the French entered Warsaw, passed the Vistula, and occupied Praga. In the mean time, field-marshal Kamensky joined the Russian army, just at the moment when Benningsen's corps formed a junction with that under Buxhowden. He was indignant at the retreat of the Russians, conceiving that it tended to sully the honor of his country's arms, and he accordingly made a movement in advance.

"Prussia remonstrated with the most earnest importunity, and complained that after all the promises of support made to her, she was abandoned; representing that the way to Berlin was not by Grodno, Olita, or Breze; that her subjects had begun to abate in their zeal for their sovereign; and that the habit of beholding the throne of Berlin in the possession of the French, was dangerous to him and favorable to the enemy. The Russians not only ceased their retrograde movements, but they began to advance. On the 5th of December, general Benningsen moved forward his headquarters to Pultusk. The orders issued were, to prevent the French from passing the Narew, to retake Praga, and to occupy the banks of the Vistula, until the moment when more important offensive operations could be adopted.

"The junction of generals Kamensky, Buxhowden and Benningsen, was celebrated at the palace of Sierock with rejoicings and illuminations, which were described from the steeples of Warsaw. Nevertheless, at the moment when the enemy were cheering themselves with festivals, the Narew was passed. Eight hundred Frenchmen having suddenly crossed that river at its junction with the Ukra, entrenched themselves the same night, and when the enemy appeared next morning, with the intention of forcing them back into the river, they found themselves too late. The French were secure against every event.

"Being informed of this change in the enemy's operations, the emperor left Posen on the 16th. At the same moment he put his army in motion. Every report which had been received of the conversation of the Russians gave him to understand that they designed to resume offensive measures.

"Marshal Ney had been for several days master of Thorn. He united the different corps of his army at Gallup. Marshal Bessieres, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve, consisting of the divisions of the dragoons of Shuc and Crouchy, and the divisions of Hauptpoull's cuirassiers, marched from Thorn to proceed to Ciezum. The marshal prince of Ponte Corvo marched with his corps to support them. Marshal Soult passed the Vistula, opposite Plock; and marshal Angereau passed at Zaackroyn, where the utmost exertion was made to establish a bridge. The same activity was exerted in constructing that on the Narew.

"On the 22d, the bridge on the Narew was completed. All the reserve of cavalry instantly passed the Vistula at Praga, on their march to the Narew where marshal Davoust had collected the whole of his corps. At one o'clock, in the morning of the 22d, the emperor set out from Warsaw, and passed the Narew at nine. On reconnoitering the Ukra, and the considerable intrenchments thrown up by the enemy, he ordered a bridge to be thrown across the confluence of the Narew and Ukra. By the zeal of the general of artillery, the bridge was completed in two hours.

Battle during the night at Czarnowo.

"The division of Morand immediately passed, with an intention of carrying the enemy's entrenchments near the village of Czarnowo. Brigadier gen. Marulaz supported him with his light cavalry. General Beaumont's division of dragoons passed immediately after. A cannonade commenced at Czarnowo. Marshal Davoust ordered gen. Petit to pass over with the 12th of the line, and to carry the redoubts. Night came on. All the operations had to be carried on by moonlight, and by two o'clock in the morning the object which the emperor proposed to himself was attained. All the batteries of the village of Czarnowo were carried. Those of the bridge were also occupied. Fifteen thousand men who defended them were routed, after an obstinate resistance. A few prisoners and six pieces of cannon remained in our hands. Several of the enemy's gens. were wounded. On our side we had few killed, but nearly two hundred wounded. At the same time, at the other extremity of our line of operation, marshal Ney totally routed the remains of the Prussian army, and drove them, with very considerable loss, into the wood of Lauterburg. Marshal Bessieres had a brilliant affair of cavalry, surrounded and made prisoners three squadrons of hussars, and took several pieces of cannon.

Battle of Nasielsk.

"On the 24th the reserve of cavalry of

marshal Davoust began their march to Nasielsk. The emperor gave gen. Rapp the command of the advanced guard. At the distance of a league from Nasielsk they fell in with the enemy's advanced guard. Gen. Lamarois was detached, with two regiments of dragoons, to turn an extensive wood and surround this advanced guard. This movement was executed with promptness; but the enemy's advanced guard finding that the French army made no motion in advance, suspected some manoeuvre, and did not keep their ground. Some charges, however, were made, in one of which major Onwarow, aid de-camp to the emperor of Russia, was made prisoner. Immediately after, a detachment reached the little town of Nasielsk. A brisk cannonade ensued. The enemy had a good position, his entrenchments being secured by morasses and woods. Marshal Kamensky commanded in person, and thought he might pass the night in that position to await the arrival of other columns to join him. Vain calculation! He was driven out of it, and compelled to retreat several leagues, though fighting all the way. A few Russian generals were wounded, several colonels made prisoners, and several pieces of cannon taken. Colonel Bekler, of the 8th regiment of dragoons, a brave officer, was mortally wounded."

Passage of the Ukra.

"At the same moment general Naufrouty, with Klair's division, and a brigade of light cavalry totally routed, in front of Kusscomb, the Cossacs and enemy's cavalry who had crossed the Ukra at that point, and then defended the passage of the river. The 7th corps of the army, commanded by marshal Angereau effected its passage of the Ukra at Kusscomb and routed 15,000 men, who defended it. The passage of the bridge was achieved in the most brilliant style. It was performed by the 14th of the line in close columns, while the 16th light infantry kept up a brisk fire of musketry on the right bank. Scarcely had the 14th formed on the other side of the bridge, when they had to meet a charge of cavalry, which they sustained with the intrepidity habitual to the French infantry. But a pikeman unfortunately forced his way to the head of the line, and plunged his pike into the colonel, who fell dead on the spot. He was a brave soldier, and worthy of commanding so brave a corps. A discharge of musketry by his regiment, in the very faces of the enemy, and which threw their cavalry into the greatest disorder, was the first honor done to his memory.

"On the 25th the 3d corps, commanded by marshal Davoust, marched for the Tykocyn, whither the enemy retreated. The 5th corps, commanded by marshal Lannes, took the road to Pultusk, with the division of Bekler's dragoons. The emperor, with the greater part of the cavalry of reserve, proceeded to Ciezhanow.

Passage of the Sonna.

"Gen. Gardanne, whom the emperor had sent with 30 of his guards, to reconnoitre the enemy's motions, reported that they were passing the river Sonna at Lopazynd, and directed their march to Pycokzya. The grand duke of Berg, who had been ill at Warsaw, unable to resist the impatient desire which he felt to take a part in the events which were in preparation, set out from that city, and had just joined the emperor. He took two squadrons with him to observe the motions of the enemy's column. The brigades of the light cavalry of reserve, and the divisions of Klein and Naufrouty, made all speed to join him. On reaching the bridge of Lopazynd, he found it guarded by a regiment of Russian hussars. This regiment was instantly charged by the chassours of the guards, & driven into the river, with no other loss on our side than that of a quarter-master being wounded. The half of this column had not yet passed; it was attempting a passage higher up the river. The grand duke made col. Dahlmann charge it at the head-quarters of the chassours of the guards, who took three pieces of cannon, after putting several squadrons to the route.

"Whilst the column which the enemy had so imprudently thrown down the right bank, were endeavoring to gain the Narew, in order to reach Tycozyn, their point of rendezvous, Tycozyn was already occupied by marshal Davoust, who took 800 baggage carts, and a great number of sledges which has been collected from all quarters.

"All the columns of the enemy are broken, wandering about in a state of disorder difficult to imagine. The Russian general committed the error of posting his army so as to have the French army on his flank, separated, it is true, by the Narew, but having a bridge across that river. Had the season been favorable, one might have predicted that the Russian army could not have retreated, and that it would have been destroyed without a battle; but as a season when it is dark at four, and where it is not light until eight, the enemy were pursuing has every chance of escape, particularly in a country naturally difficult and intersected with woods. Besides, the roads are four feet deep of mud, and the thaw continues. The artillery can no longer advance more than two leagues in a day. It is therefore easy to foresee that the enemy will effect his retreat from the embarrassing situation in which he is placed; but he will lose all the artillery, wagons and baggage.

"In the evening of the 25th, the following was the position of the French army. The left, consisting of the corps under the marshal prince of Ponte Corvo, and marshals Ney and Bessieres, were marching from Biezum on the road to Grodno. Marshal Soult was entering Ciezhanow. Marshal Angereau was marching for Colymin and Pultusk. Marshal Lannes was at Pultusk.

"In these two days we made from fifteen to sixteen hundred prisoners, and took from twenty-five to thirty pieces of cannon, three pair of colors, and one standard.

"The weather here is extraordinary. It is warmer than in the month of October at Paris; but it is rainy, and in a country where there are no regular roads, one is in the mud at every step."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.

No arrivals at this port since our last. Cleared, brigs Sylph, Yardley, Amster-

dam; Calisto, Tyler, Malaga; sel con: Catharine, Curtis, New-York; Autelope, Weaver, Charleston.

Yesterday arrived pilot-boat Pennsylvania, from the Woodrop Sims, with the whole of her specie; left her tight on Thursday last; is expected to be got off. The brigs Nannina and Ann Jane have made much water; shallops were alongside the former, to discharge her.

A ship, inward bound, is ashore on the Pea Patch.

The vessels that anchored inside Cape May during the gale, rode it out in safety, and went to sea on Wednesday last.

The brig Lucy, put back to Reedy-Island, left there Saturday morning.

The ships South-Carolina, Amiable, and Fair Trader, and several others, carried their pilots to sea.

The schooners and sloops in the fleet are all at sea, except the Matilda, put back to Newcastle.

From Cape May, April 2.—A brig and five schooners are now at anchor under the Cape—wind violent at W. N. W. and unless the gale abates, they are in a very dangerous situation.

RICHMOND, April 4.

COLONEL BURR.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of April, chief justice Marshall, pronounced a most luminous opinion on the application for the commitment of this very extraordinary gentleman. The substance of which was, that there was no probable ground from the testimony yet adduced, for believing that colonel Burr had been guilty of treason, whatever might have been the intention; at least that there was not sufficient ground for a commitment on that serious charge. But that on the probable ground of a misdemeanor, in setting on foot or preparing an expedition against the Spanish settlements; the deposition of general Wilkinson, when coupled with the cyphered letter, though not sufficient for conviction, satisfied him sufficiently for commitment: He was therefore committed on that charge, with indulgence to remain until three o'clock under his existing recognizance, to enable him to give further bail, in the sum of 10,000 dollars, till the next court in May, for this district. Messrs. John Hopkins, Harry Beth, Thomas Taylor, John Gamble and major Langborn, to the honor of themselves, and in support of the just character of their native country, for its civility and attention towards strangers, voluntarily stepped forward and relieved this unfortunate and distinguished prisoner, from the horrors of a dismal dungeon.

In adjudicating on that part of the testimony, on which the commitment was founded; particularly on the key or means which led to the decipher of the letter from colonel Burr to general Wilkinson, the chief justice does in most pointed and strong terms, as the writer of this article conceived, implicate general Wilkinson in the same offence for which he committed Mr. Burr. And in this there did not seem to be a dissenting voice, as the whole opinion given by the judge appeared to be universally approved and most highly applauded.

Nothing could excite more general interest than this whole proceeding. It had been most ably argued the day before. The two attorneys for the United States performed their duty as well as the materials in their possession would admit of; and deserve the entire approbation and thanks of their country. It is proper to premise, that the president has appointed a gentleman [C. A. Rodney] of the first talents and qualifications in his profession, for the head of that important department; and we Virginians have now the pleasure to testify, without regard to any party considerations, in favor of his gentlemanly deportment, and his apparently amiable and mild disposition. The attorney for our own district is well known deservedly to rank among the first of his profession. So if there should be any lack of weight in their speeches, when they shall be seen in full with the others, it may justly be imputed to a deficiency of the means they had at this time to support their charges, and not to the want of abilities or inclination to perform their duty.

The argument of Mr. Wickham, who opened the defence, if correctly taken, will be found a masterpiece of elegant, ingenious and chaste eloquence. He left little or nothing new to be said by the gentleman who had to follow him; but yet, Mr. E. Randolph, in a lofty, and at one time, pathetic strain of sublime oratory, strewed over the trodden path of debate anew, with delightful and enchanting observations. Mr. Burr himself closed the defence, with a most concise and pithy narration of all his transactions, and the extraordinary proceedings against him. But in all this it is hoped the public will be more fully gratified by a publication now preparing by Messrs. Henning and Munford, in whose faithfulness and skill it is believed we may place much reliance.

It would be improper, at this time, to enter fully into the merits of col. Burr's case; both as it might affect the judicial proceedings now pending, and as that effect might be very erroneous and improper, when founded solely on the testimony and circumstances yet known. Yet it cannot be improper to say one or two things of a more subordinate or collateral nature, of what has already been publicly advanced and determined.

It is in the first place highly fortunate that this important case has fallen before the chief justice of the United States—really, as well as officially the superior judge of the nation. It is also highly gratifying, that this very superior judge, in whose integrity and discernment all seem to place such well-founded confidence, should have found it reconcilable to his conscience and his judgment to send the highly accused person for further trial; and that too open to any other high charge than the one for which he was committed. This will afford the government

full time to defend itself against the higher charges of persecution and tyranny, in dragging a citizen around the continent by both civil and military process—in arraighing him four times for the same offence—in stripping him of all his property, as he himself has stated in open court—in shipping others off the territory of the United States, and committing them, not only to the hazards of the seas, but to the still greater evil so much complained of by our government itself, of the unlawful seizures and imprisonments of the tyrants of those seas!—It will afford them an opportunity also, of testing the propriety of their acts in these high toned proceedings, by prosecuting with equal vigor, and it is hoped with equal success, those who are equally guilty by their own rules of testimony, and who have with that equal guilt coupled the most flagrant and tremendous violations of the sacred constitution and laws of our country.

By their own rules of testimony, is meant one of the principles contended for by the prosecutors for the United States, in the case of col. Burr. These gentlemen both contended, that the opinion of the chief justice himself in the case of Bollman and others, went sufficiently to decide the propriety, in his own mind, as to the commitment of col. Burr. Let these gentlemen now look at the same judge's opinion in col. Burr's case, as it relates to gen. Wilkinson; and say, whether an application to commit him, also, will not be more proper than a subpoena, to summon a partner in guilt, or strongly implicated as a witness? Hence it is highly fortunate, indeed, that this case should have come before this highest of all judicial authorities in the United States. If the persons accused are guilty, it will be the mean, it is hoped, of producing a general, and not a partial execution of justice upon all concerned. But should only a few remain singled out for prosecution, and those prove innocent after all the extravagant persecutions we have seen; we can only then applaud the course taken by the judge, as perfectly upright and correct in the parts he had to act, while we should remain silent for the present as to the conduct of others.

OPINION

Of Chief Justice, MARSHALL
The United States, On a motion for commitment.

Aaron Burr,
I am required on the part of the attorney for the United States, to commit the accused on two charges.

1st. For setting on foot and providing the means for an expedition against the territories of a nation at peace with the United States.

2d. For committing high treason against the United States.

On an application of this kind, I certainly should not require that proof which would be necessary to convict the person to be committed, on a trial in chief; nor should I even require that which should absolutely convince my own mind of the guilt of the accused; but I ought to require, and I should require that probable cause be shown, and I understand probable cause to be a case made out by proof, furnishing good reason to believe that the crime alleged, has been committed by the person charged with having committed it.

I think this opinion entirely reconcilable with that quoted from judge Blackstone.—When that learned and accurate commentator says, that "if upon an inquiry, it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner, was wholly groundless, in such cases only, it is lawful totally to discharge him; otherwise he must be committed to prison or give bail." I do not understand him as meaning to say that the hand of malignity may grasp any individual against whom his hate may be directed, or whom it may capriciously seize, charge him with some secret crime, and put him on the proof of his innocence. But I understand that the foundation of true proceedings, must be a probable cause for believing there is guilt, which probable cause is only to be done a way in the manner stated by Blackstone. The total failure of proof on the part of the accuser, would be considered by that writer as being in itself a legal manifestation of the innocence of the accused.

In inquiring, therefore, into the charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, I hold myself bound to consider how far those charges are supported by probable cause.

The first charge stands upon the testimony of Gen. Eaton and Gen. Wilkinson. The witness first named, proves that among other projects which were more criminal, col. Burr meditated an expedition against the Mexican dominions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductory to the affidavit of gen. Wilkinson, and as explanatory of the objects of any military preparations which may have been made.

I proceed then to that affidavit.

To make the testimony of gen. Wilkinson bear on col. Burr, it is necessary to consider as genuine the letter stated by the former to be, as nearly as he can make it, an interpretation of one received in cypher from the latter. Exclude this letter, and nothing remains in the testimony which can in the most remote degree affect col. Burr. That there are to be the admissibility of this part of the affidavit, great and obvious objections, need not to be stated to those who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal cases ought to be instituted, and who know that the highest tribunal of the United States has been divided on them. When this question came before the supreme court, I felt the full force of these objections, although I did not yield to them. On weighing in my own mind, the reasons for and against acting, in this stage of the business, on that part of the affidavit, those in favor of doing so appeared to me to preponderate, and, as this opinion was not overruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform to it.

That the original letter or a true copy of it, accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied; but I thought, and I still think that, upon a mere question, whether the accused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an inquiry, not into guilt, but into the probable cause, the omission of a circumstance which is indeed important, but which does not disprove the positive allegations of an affidavit, ought not to induce its rejection, or its absolute disbelief, when the maker of the affidavit is at two great a distance to repair the fault. I could not in this stage of the prosecution, absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts alleged may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus gen. Wilkinson states that this letter was received from col. Burr, but does not say that it was in his hand writing, nor does he