

affure the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, his most zealous and greatest admirers, that during all that time, I never opposed him from a personal motive in my life. I will go farther still, and say that another motive would lead me to support the motion, and that is the respect which I entertain for many of Mr. Pitt's personal qualities. Great qualities he certainly had in no ordinary degree, in private life; and great qualities also in points connected with his administration. I do not think this a proper time to enter upon the particular acts of that administration; but in the measure of the Sinking Fund, he had always my warmest support, and I freely declare my opinion that for this, therefore, the country is highly obliged to him; [loud cries of hear! hear!]—There is another quality for which he deserves great praise. No minister was ever more disinterested as far as related to pecuniary matters. His integrity and moderation in this respect are confirmed by the state of his affairs when he died. I allow that a minister is not to be considered as moderate and disinterested, merely because he is poor during his life or at his death. But when I see a minister, who has been in office above twenty years, with the full command of places and public money, without any peculiar extravagance and waste, except what might be expected from the carelessness that perhaps necessarily arose from the multiplicity of duties to which the attention of a man in such a situation must be directed; when I see a minister, under such circumstances using his influence neither to enrich himself nor those with whom he is, by family ties, more peculiarly connected, it is impossible for me not to conclude that this man is disinterested. I must say, that he has with regard to private emolument acted with a high degree of integrity and moderation. In the course of the long administration of Mr. Pitt, all that he took for himself was the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. This was certainly in him highly disinterested; and his disinterestedness in this respect shines with the more lustre, when we consider the mode in which, according to report, this reward has been since disposed of. I therefore, sir, have every reason, from my intimate friendship and near connection with the living, and from my own private feelings and respect for the dead, who undoubtedly possessed many estimable qualities, to give my support to the motion now before the house. But there are cases, sir, in which our public duty is so clear and imperious, that no desire of praise, no motive of personal respect, no wish to gratify our friends, nor any other consideration, however powerful, can possibly enable us to dispense with it. We must then act as our conscience directs, however painful this may be to our feelings. In my conscience, sir, I believe this to be one of those cases; if the marks of respect were such as did not compromise my public duty in the compliance, no person would join in it more cheerfully and more eagerly than I would. If it had been proposed to supply the deficiencies of his own fortune, I would most willingly consent that all this should be done in the most liberal manner. We ought not, sir, in such cases, to be complimented out of our consent, if our public duty commands us to oppose the grant of such honours.—The public honours are matters of the highest importance, because they must more or less influence posterity. They ought not therefore to be conferred lightly, but only where merit is clearly seen and acknowledged.

I need not now, sir, add any thing to what has been said respecting honours conferred upon military men and statesmen, by my hon. friend on the bench near me (Mr. Windham), who has so ably and clearly pointed out the distinction between the two cases: I was always one of those who constantly said that the system to which Mr. Pitt lent his aid was an unfortunate and dangerous system, and the great cause of all the misfortunes and calamities that afflicted us during the course of his administration. Being of this opinion, how can I conscientiously say he who followed this system was an "excellent statesman"? I have been uniformly of opinion the system upon which Mr. Pitt acted was productive of the worst effects to the country and to the world. His great eloquence, his splendid talents, cast a veil over it, and concealed those things which otherwise would have been exposed in all their odious deformity. I therefore conclude with saying, that in my opinion, my public duty does call upon me in the most imperious and irresistible manner, to oppose the motion, and that however painful to my feelings in every respect it may be, I must do my duty.

Late Ministry of England.

As the waters of the ocean succeed each other, and as the plagues of Egypt followed Pharaoh, so did the madness and infatuation

of the British Cabinet exist to the last breath of the late frantic Minister of Great-Britain.

In laying before the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the treaties of George III. with the powers of Europe for the formation of the third coalition, the noble Lords professed to keep back those, which impolicy might render injurious to the common cause. In our judgment, if they had been thus anxious, if they had not been infatuated to give the French Emperor a pretext for the full extent of his ambition, every one of those treaties would have been suppressed, for they give a basis much broader than any publicly given heretofore on which Buonaparte may found pretensions without end.

The first articles, of the first treaties concluded upon, stipulating for the dismemberment of France, openly confessed in the outset of the British agreements were their foundation. And, as if the development of those articles had not sufficiently manifested the intentions of the two great autocrats, Russia and Britain, the following was added:

"His Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, agree to make common cause against every power, which, by the employment of its forces, or by two intimate an union with France, may pretend to raise essential obstacles to the development of those measures, which the high contracting parties may take, in order to obtain the object proposed by the present concert.

To complete the whole, the speech of the King of Great-Britain declared that the intimacy of union between him and Russia ought to be strengthened. Such folly and such madness never before followed the councils of any nation since the creation. Here is a coalition of the most powerful nations in Europe to invade and partition France, and they declare that they will not merely crush any power that attempts to aid France by its force, but any nation or state that maintained too intimate a connection with her. The language was in effect declared by the British Ministry, when they protested that neutrality in such a war as that of the French Revolution was giving aid and countenance to the disturbers of Europe; but never was this doctrine so explicitly and avowedly published as part of a treaty of concert.

We may ask the most devoted admirers of British Ministers and British measures, if the indefinite term "too intimate an union with France" may not be used by Buonaparte to excuse any act which his ambition or his interest may induce him to undertake or execute. If Russia and Britain may judge and determine what forms a "too intimate an union with France," why may not Buonaparte decide what forms "too intimate an union" with the powers opposed to him. He may meet them on their own ground, he may challenge them with language which had been used by them against him, and he may wield the weapons they have put into his hands, and doubtless he will do so, perhaps to their destruction. Let us not hear exclusively of the ambition of Buonaparte—what project can he meditate, what plan execute, that he may not justify by appealing to those meditated and attempted to be carried into effect by his enemies. There is not a conquest that he may undertake, or a throne he may overturn, that he cannot give in plea "of too intimate an union with Britain and Russia." Such are the effects of the councils of Pitt, which from the commencement of the first crusade against France to the expiring hour of that Minister, were directed by the same evil genius, such counsils that the day on which they were first listened to by the Princes in the cabinet, ought to stand forever accursed in their calendar.

"Too intimate an union with France."

Let us see how much may be justified by reversing this plea.

By adopting it, Buonaparte will be justified in—

The subjugation of Germany.

The annihilation of Naples.

The erasure of Sweden from the map of Europe.

The annihilation of Russia.

The closing of the Baltic.

And he will be justified in dismembering Prussia also—for Prussia intended to, if she did not actually form "too intimate an union" with Britain and Russia. It was the battle of Ulm, in fact, that prevented decidedly hostile movements of Prussian troops; the battle of Austerlitz caused the scale to fall from Frederick's eyes, and after this surgical operation he thought he saw clearly: His will must be taken for the deed, and should Buonaparte, at any future period, call him to an account for his good intentions, let it not be adduced as another mark of the boundless ambition of the French Emperor, but let it be remembered that Prussia formed "too intimate an union" with Britain and Russia against France. Buonaparte may exclaim, with Daniel, in the Merchant of Venice:

"O learned Counsellors, I thank you for the title."

Happy, indeed, is it for the United States, that Mr. Adams had not governed them four years longer, or our government might have formed "too intimate an union" with Britain.

These effusions of satisfaction are not occasioned by apprehensions of France or of all that her power can effect; in a good cause we have nothing to fear from Buonaparte, the whole extent of the vengeance of France, a declaration of war, or a ten years' war with that power, would not be so injurious to the liberties of these states as the cursed friendship of the British cabinet, as advocated by the federalists, under the administrations of Pitt and Adams.

Britain, during Pitt's administration, was

the Pandora's box of the universe, she was the cause of every misfortune that has afflicted every nation or Prince that received her gold and formed "too intimate an union" with her. Happy would it have been for Europe, and the whole world, had the Robespierre of Britain never been born, or had he fifteen years ago ceased to direct the councils of his stupid King. In that case Britain might still have retained some influence and given some example of justice, honor and truth—but, alas, in an evil hour, the demon of destruction whispered peace and power in the ear of Pitt; he entered into the engagement; and from that moment, commenced a system, which taught France to realize her still then dreams of universal dominion. Good God! And are there Americans who have advocated, and with all the consequences before their eyes, still advocate the measures of the late British cabinet.

Aurora.

The Morning Chronicle, the leading paper of Opposition, thus notices the decease of this great man, PITT.

"The world are little acquainted with the true character of that distinguished body of men, known by the name of the Opposition, if they impute to them the indulgence of any secret satisfaction on the melancholy loss to his King and Country of a most eloquent and able Statesman. It was not with him that they were at war. They are at war with a system which has marked with calamity every period of his Majesty's reign; which began with making America independent of Great-Britain and which has now made the continent of Europe dependent upon France!

"Of the justice of this clear distinction and of the steadiness with which the Opposition have invariably applied it, no proof can so strongly speak as this simple fact—that whenever the illustrious person, who is no more, was at war with that system, HE AND THE OPPOSITION WERE ONE!

"Independent, therefore, of the esteem of many, and the admiration of all, for splendid abilities, and for eloquence rarely equalled, the Opposition, we can venture to say for them individually, as collectively, feel the death of PITT as a great public calamity."

RICHMOND (Vr.) April 9. MURDER!

And the most inhuman consequent conduct!

On Tuesday the first of April, in the afternoon, the widow MORSET, visited two negro women and a girl ploughing on the bank of James River, in Chesterfield county, Lockhart Island. The mistress was knocked in the head with an axe by one of the two women whilst she was speaking to the other. The first blow staggered her so much as to afford an opportunity for another, which, by the united efforts of the two women, caused instant death. Some pine bushes were thrown over the body to conceal it till night, when a negro fellow, a boatman, named Jim Strode, husband to the woman giving the first blow, coming to their assistance, the corpse was carried some distance up the bank, to a place where the water in the river is uncommonly deep, and the current not rapid; and here! yes here! was a scene too horrible almost for repetition! The corpse was cut up with an axe into more pieces than have yet been ascertained! The neighbors have been able after two days searching with nets, to find but eight pieces of this most unfortunate woman! among which were found two legs cut off at the knees; part of an arm; part of a thigh, and four other pieces scarcely to be known. The other parts as yet, and perhaps, never can be found! but are numberless! and no doubt sunk thereabouts! The tracks of the inhuman wretch are plainly to be seen, where he waded into the river and distributed the bunchions of his butchery! So much of this most atrocious deed was brought to light on Thursday and Friday last, as well from circumstances as from the confession of the two women. The girl now confirms their confession, whilst the husband with a countenance of guilt, still denies the fact! but fortunately for the cause of justice, she three females, and the husband have been committed, together with another boatman, who it seems will throw some light on the affair, and yet he himself innocent, although he is husband to the other woman. The writer of this distressing article was an eye witness on Thursday and Friday, when his mind was somewhat returned by the proceedings of those whose duty both law and humanity had stimulated to action.—It is unnecessary to detail more particulars of this painful case; the more painful since the presence of several of the unfortunate woman's children at the inquest; it may however, be well to say, that the affair is unconnected, and unattended with any circumstances, to excite apprehensions or alarm. It is a truly singular case!

From the Georgia Republican.

Extract of a letter from Major Drury Burt, to the editors of this paper, dated Jackson county, state of Tennessee, February 15th, 1806.

"I transmit you a small detail of the transactions and depredations lately committed by the tribe or nation of Sack Indians, on the o-

ther side of the Mississippi, on the bodies of eleven people, seven of whom were men, one woman and her three children, on the 13th inst. This affair took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, when to my great astonishment, I heard a tremendous hallowing, shouting, crying, and shooting with guns; I immediately got out of bed, looking out of the door, and observed a body encamped within about 400 yards of my house where they struck up several fires; and on seeing them, we immediately took our cloths in our arms, and retreated to the swamp in which situation we continued the next day & night, without any refreshment, except swamp water—at last I formed a resolution, knowing I was to be beggared or reduced to hardship for the remainder of my life, I took my departure from the swamp, and shaped my course towards my former habitation, my hopes were in the Almighty—on approaching my dwelling house, I found it on fire, and I immediately penetrated the little building which contained my furniture and other effects, which were rummaged and plundered, except a small desk and two beds, which I put outside the door, so that they might not be destroyed; when I found that the fire came too hot, I departed from the house, taking with me my beds wrapped in a sheet, leaving my little desk behind, intending to return for it; and accordingly I did, and when approaching within about a quarter of a mile, on a rising hill I observed between five and six hundred of this tribe; I went back and alarmed my little camp and packed our horses, consisting of only five, took our departure, and came in eleven days to Jackson county."

BOSTON, March 21.

The ship Atahualpa, Adams (late Porter) from N. W. Coast, arrived November 16; the Atahualpa in June last on the N. W. Coast, was attacked by the natives; and an obstinate conflict ensued, in which Captain Porter, and nine others were killed and nine wounded; they defended themselves with great spirit and bravery and with great difficulty brought the ship off. Among the killed were both mates of the ship, and Mr. Eymann Plummer, of Salem, nephew to the owner of the ship, who was on board as clerk to the captain, a very worthy and promising young man. Only five persons on board escaped injury. Near fifty of the natives were killed or died of their wounds.

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1806.

Extract of a letter from Laguire, dated 17th of March, 1806.

"We have 10,000 men in arms to receive Gen. Miranda, who will have a warm reception. An embargo is laid on all vessels, and very uncertain when it will be taken off."—Pet. Intel.

General Miranda.—Captain ENDS, arrived yesterday morning from Barbadoes, informs us, that an express boat from Trinidad, brought accounts two days before he sailed, that General MIRANDA had effected a landing at Barcelona, on the Spanish Main.—It was further stated, that he had been joined by two British frigates. This intelligence had excited considerable interest at Barbadoes. Reports fixed MIRANDA'S force from three to five hundred men.

The British outward bound Jamaica fleet consisting of eighty-four sail, under convoy, had touched at Barbadoes; and sailed again, several days before Captain Edes left that port. The British admiral had called in all the armed vessels on that station—his reasons were not known.

Times.

A letter received in town from France states, that the Pope is about to take up his residence in Paris; which is to be the future abode of St. Peter's successors, and that the ecclesiastics of the Roman Church are no longer to live a life of celibacy.—The letter further states that Talleyrand and Fouché have been created princes—they richly deserved the honours, Buonaparte being emperor. Instead of king of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, alias Napoleon, is to be invested with the title of king of the Romans.

N. York Daily Ado.

The Senate have consented to and advised the ratification of the Tripoli Treaty.—The votes were—Yeas 21—Nays 8.

National Intelligencer.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill, from the House of Representatives, prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares, and merchandise, without amendment.—Yeas 19—Nays 9.

This bill only requires the signature of the President to become a law.—Ido.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst. Mr. Randolph introduced the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of any act as lays a duty on salt, and to report such provision, as may in their opinion, be calculated to meet the deficiency occasioned by that repeal."

The following message was received from the President of the United States. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

During the blockade of Tripoli by the squadrons of the United States, a small cru-