The impressions on the mind of Wilkinson were derived principally, as far as is known to us, from Burr's letter to him, which announces the following facts.

1. That Burr had funds.

2. That he had commenced the enterprise.

3. That the protection of England was secured.

4. That Truxton had gone to Jamaica, and would bring from thence aids from England.

5. That the navy of the United States would join the expedition.

6. That on the 15th of Nov. 500, or 1,000 men, the first detachment, would move down the river.

7. That Swartwout, the bearer of the letter, was thoroughly informed of the plans and intentions, and would disclose as far as Wilkinson should enquire.

8. That Bollman, equally confidential and even better informed and more intelligent, would hand a duplicate of the letter.

In the conversation, which Wilkinson deposes he had with Bollman, he says Bollman, "informed me that he had seen a letter from col. Burr of the 30th of Oct. in which he, (col. Burr) gave assurances that he should be at Natches with 2000 men on 20th of Dec. inst. where he should wait until he heard from this place. That he would be followed by 4000 men more, and that he (col. Burr) if he had chosen, could have raised or got 12,000 as easy as 6,000, but that he did not think that number necessary."

In his conversation with Swartwout, Wilkinson deposes that the latter informed him, "That colonel Burr with the support of a powerful associaton extending from New York to New Orleans, was levying an armed body of 7000 men from the state of New York and the western states, and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces and that 500 men under colonel Swartwout, and a col. or major Tyler were to descend the Allegany, for whose accommadation light boats had been built and were ready." I enquired what would be their course. He said "*This territory* would be revolutionized, where the people were ready to join them, and that there would be some seizing he supposed at New Orleans—that they expected to be ready to embark about the first of February and intended to land at Vera Cruz, and to march from thence to Mexico." I observed that there were several millions of dollars in the bank of the place, to which he replied, "We know it full well," and on my remarking that they certainly did not mean to violate private property, he said "they merely meant to borrow and would return it—that they must equip themselves in New Orleans, that they expected naval protection from Great Britain—That the captain ——— and the officers of our navy were so disgusted with the government that they were ready to join."

These appear to have been the principal circumstances that impressed the mind of the commander in chief with the danger of the crisis. The deposition of Lieut. Wilson shews the impression produced on the public mind at New Orleans.

He says, "I left New Orleans on my way to this city on the 15th of December last; at that time, and for some time preceding, the strongest apprehensions and belief universally prevailed among the inhabitants of that city, that Aaron Burr and his confederates had prepared an armed force, and were advancing to attack and plunder the city; in consequence of which the greatest alarms prevailed, a general stagnation of business ensued, and the danger was credited there as a matter of public notoriety:—That brigadier general Wilkinson with the army of the U. States was at New Orleans occupied in the most active military preparations for the defence of the place; repairing the forts, mounting cannon, collecting ammunition, &c. all under the firm persuasion and belief that such an attack was meditated, and about very speedily to take place, by the said Burr and his confederates; this deponent knows that the general was decidedly of opinion, from the most satisfactory information, that the said Burr and his confederates were advancing with an armed force against the place."

Such are the leading facts on General W. took his measures. There are several other affidavits which strongly corroborate them; but as they all go to the same effect, so far as regards the reality or apprehension of danger at New Orleans, and principally differ from these as to the persons implicated, we shall not particularly notice them.

Let then any man combine all these facts, and from their collective force appreciate the degree of danger in the territory of Orleans, and say whether there was not reason to believe that without a striking display of power, the plan to seize the city, to plunder the bank, and to provide the means either of an expedition against Mexico, or of a dismemberment of the union, or of both, might not have succeeded? The actual result is not here to be considered. That could not be known to Wilkinson. If he did conscientiously believe the danger to be such as he represents it to have been, was not an invasion of civil rights, if justifiable in any case, justifiable in this?

Suppose ample funds had been provided, abundant magazines prepared, the American Navy engaged, British assistance given, and an army of seven thousand men marched, and that this external force *had been aided by treason within*,—would not the consequences have been dreadful. At such a crisis could the civil authority have discharged its ordinary functions? Would they not have been completely arrested? Would not military law have been necessarily substituted?

This was exactly the state of things which Wilkinson must have expected, if his representations are honest. It was then to save the territory, from the dreadful scenes which might have ensued from temporising with men he deemed traitors, that he arrested them, and assumed the high responsibility of doing that which nothing short of imperious necessity, he knew, could justify? It was to *diminish* that danger which menaced the territory with ruin, that he took the step; to render *it possible* by combining in one solid column all the interior force, to meet the external assault. He had reason to dread the influence of intrigue, and to fear that the emissaries of Burr would raise a party against him, perhaps in his very army, and paralise every measure of defence taken by him. Acting, therefore, on the necessity of the case, he arrested them, and removed them from the scene of action.

We shall not attempt any enquiry into the sufficiency of his reasons for all the arrests made by him. The materials for forming a judgment are not before us. Whether they were equally strong in the cases of Adair, Alexander and Ogden, as in those of Bollman and Swartwout, cannot be ascertained, as the affidavits in the former cases have not been published. Common justice, however, requires us to avoid a precipitate judgment. If these men are innocent, as they say they are, justice will not be denied them. The courts of law and an impartial jury of the country, will vindicate their violated rights.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in Richmond.

"It appears extraordinary that some of the public prints, whilst they admit observations reflecting on the character and conduct of gen. Wilkinson, should not give publicity to such things as are in his favour. That his late conduct had saved New Orleans (and perhaps prevented a separation of the union) cannot be doubted. He is charged with a traitorous correspondence with gov. Miro, to whom he presented a memorial in 1787 or 1788, for which memorial he received the unanimous thanks of Kentucky in full convention, (proceedings of that convention I have now in my possession,) that is, he is charged in 1807 with an act as of a treasonable nature, for which he received the thanks of his country in 1788. He is charged with having received money from the Spaniards. Mr. Daniel Clarke, delegate from New Orleans, assures that it is false to his own knowledge, for that with a view to information to this subject, he asked the intendant general of New Orleans, who assured him on his honor that gen. W. had never received one dollar from the Spanish government; but to satisfy you fully said the intendant, I will submit the secret service money book to your inspection, he did so, and Mr. C. says he examined it with care, and declares that there was no charge therein for money paid gen. W. or that in any way whatever could be construed as for his use."

Enquirer.

New Orleans, February 19.

On Tuesday last the following resolutions passed both branches of the legislature of this territory.

"Assurred of the attachment and devotion of the citizens of this territory, to the government of the United States—to which under the auspices of Providence, they are as highly indebted for their present prosperity and happiness—and desiring to give a solemn testimonial to the world, of our firm determination, under all circumstanees and at all hazards, to maintain and support that political connexion, which has united our destimes to those of one of the freest and most enlightened people on earth.

"*Be it resolved by the legislative Council and House of Representatives of the territory of Orleans, in General Assembly convened*, That they have in common with their fellow citizens of this territory, viewed with horror and indignation, the recently developed traiterous conspiracy, against the union, peace and liberties of United America.

"*Be it further resolved*, That this legislature has been, and will ever be ready to co-operate to the full extent of its constitutional powers, with the executive of this territory, and to defeat as well the machinations of internal foes, as all enterprizes from without, which may be hostile to this territoty or to the laws, government and constitution of the U. States."

The last London papers state, that not only the regular men in all the royal navy yards are ordered to work double tides, but that fresh gangs of carpenters are sent to all the merchant's yards; and a great exertion was making throughout the kingdom, to equip for sea every kind of vessel calculated to carry troops: and that it wss expected attempts would be made on various and distinct quarters of France, while the French had so great an army in Prussia and Poland; and so many Prussian prisoners in France. The French troops which had passed the Oder up to December 22 last, amounted to 280,000 men.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.* That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist, in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of, or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the bank of the United States, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the bank of United States or any order or check, on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, or shall pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited bill, or note, purporting to be a bill, or note, issued by the order of the president, directors, and company of the bank of the United States, or any false forged, or counterfeited order or check upon the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true any falsely alterred bill or note, issued by order of the president, directors, and company of the bank of the United States, or any falsely altered order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof knowing the same to be falsely altered with intention to defraud the said corporation, or any other body politic, or person; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a period not less then three years, nor more than ten years, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of a jurisdiction under the laws of the several states, over the offence, declared punishable by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, entitled "An act to punish frauds committed on the bank of the United States," passed the twenty seventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, shall be and the same is hereby repealed:—Provided, nevertheless, that the repeal of the said act shall not be so construed, as to prevent the trial, condemnation, or punishment of any person, or persons, charged with or guilty of a violation of any of its provisions, previous to the passing of this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
February 24, 1807.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Thomas A. Fisher,
Gold and Silver-Smith, Easton,

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally that all kinds of GOLD & SILVER WORK is made at his Shop, opposite the Post-Office;—where PLATE WORK, equal to English Plate, a variety of SPOONS &c. are now for sale. Ornamenting and Engraving executed in the newest fashions; and orders attended to at the shortest notice.

☞ Cash given for old GOLD and SILVER.

December 9, 1806. tf

To be rented,

AND possession given immediatl, that large and commodious brick HOUSE and LOTS, near the Church, occupied the last year by Mr. *John Harwood*. For terms apply to Mr. Harwood in Easton, or to

JOSEPH MARTIN

January 20, 1807. tf

WRITING PAPER,
For sale at the Star-Office.

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, what ever 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 sufficient 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 Heth, Thomas Taylor John Gamble and major Langborn, to the honor of themselves, and in support of the just character of 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 animadverting on that part of the testimony, on which the commitment was founded; particularly on the key or or means which led to the decypher of the letter from col. Burr to gen. 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 attornies 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 qualification 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 master-piece 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 faithfullness 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 the 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 failen before the chief justice of the U. 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 reconcileable, to his conscience and his judgment to send he 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 arraigning 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 of 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 impressments of the *tyrants of the seas!*—It will afford then 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 of the U. 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 minds* 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 subpena, to summon a partner in guilt, or strongly implicated as a witness? Here it is highly fortunate, indeed, that this case should have come before this highest of all judicial authorities in the U. 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 concernd. But, should only a few remain *singed 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 judges perfectly upright and correct in the path he had to act, while we should remain silent *for the present* as to the conduct of others. [*Virginia Gazette.*]

THE TREATY.

The Federal papers, are calling loudly on Mr. Erskine to lay before the public the treaty and its *appendages*, as by him presented to the president, and which Mr. Jefferson refused to submit to the consideration of the senate.

Altho' Mr. Erskine may in one instance have overlooked etiquette in delivering that *paper* directly to the president, instead of submitting it through the regular channel of the secretary of state, yet we cannot suppose he will go further and to publish it however agreeable to the American public.

But as we are equally desirous with *federalism*, that the *whole* of that *paper*, should be thrown before the American public, we could point out a method by which their wishes might be gratified.

Let a copy be sent to Mr. *Bond*, who can easily *slide* it into any *demi-official* paper of the British cabinet—or we suppose any of our federal papers would oblige Mr. Bond or Mr Hamilton at Norfolk, or Mr. Barclay at New York, or for instance they might hand it to the editor of the *United States Gazette*—the public would understand it then, equally as well as if it was in the *Royal Gazette of St. James's*—and as they have, heretofore understood manifestoes and proclamations and other *demi-official* productions when published through that medium.

As *federalism* assert that the *paper* did not contain an article, but which it was the duty of the president to have unhesitatingly assented to, this would at once be bringing the business to the test—and would prepare the whole of the American people, to hurl their indignation at Mr. Jefferson for sacrificing the interests of his country—the moment we hear that Grenville has taken what they call "*proper steps* to resent the *insult*."

Federalism and *democracy* and the *British cabinet* would then be for once *all* in unison, the golden age would return—the *wolf* and the *lamb*, the *tyger* and the *deer*, would lie down together and abandon Jefferson to his fate—for this we pledge our words, that if Mr. Erskine, or Mr. Bond, or Mr. Barclay—will only *contrive* to make this *appeal to the people*, and the *paper* is then found to be as represented by the *federalists*, the AURORA, shall be the first to defend the *justice* of Great Britain!

For on no other terms but the administration acting with consisting integrity, *doing to other nations as we could have them act towards us*—shall they have our support—or can they receive the support of democracy.

Let this *treaty* then be the criterion, of Mr. Jefferson's future claims to public favor.

Will those gentlemen be so good for once as to oblige *all parties? Aurora.*

It is proposed, in the corporation of the city of New York, to lay off in lots a range of land in the neighborhood of the city, for the purpose of enabling the citizens to provide themselves with retreats from the ravages of the yellow fever.

A Chillicothe paper of the 21 ult. contains a letter, received from St. Louis, which states the arrest and holding to recognizance, on a charge of conspiracy, major Robert Wescott, col. John Smith, and Henry Dodge.