clerk to the excise office ; *clerk* for the *English* service ; *parish clerk* for the *Welsh* service ; *clerk* to the coaches ; and *clerk* to the packets ; he also keeps a lodging house, is a notory public, and auctioneer, collector of the King's taxes, and sexton.

FROM THE AURORA August 7.

"MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE—NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE."

Such was the exclamation of Bronson's Gazette, and of Porcupine's Gazette, in 1798, and what produced it, an attack upon a national ship ? *No*, the murderer of our citizens in our own harbors ? *No*, the forcible seizure, from a national ship, of seamen born in this country ? *No* the detention of four thousand citizens of America on board the ships of a belligerent ? *No*. What then called for this effusion, what required this sacrifice ? At this time, when the judgments of men have got the better of their prejudices, the utmost that can be said by advocates for war at that time is that the war measures of 1798, were produced by French depredations on our commerce ; we will not go to the root or cause of the evils and distress experienced from the plunder of our shipping, but we will take as granted all that those, who called for war, alleged as sufficient cause for it, and admitting it to be true, we maintain and defy refutation, that we have now more reason for declaring war at once against England, than we had in 1798 for involving the nation in hostilities with France.

The greatest champion for war in 1798, Cobbett, when asked to state why war should be declared, summoned all the chimeras of Pitt to his assistance—he called on America to war against *regicide France*, against *jacobins*, and in *defence of religion* : he in fact considered America the province of England, and bound to fight for and maintain her quarrels. The only assertions, in favor of a war, that had any thing to do with this country, were contained in this extract from his paper :

"They (the French) are in the open violation of a solemn treaty, they seize & condemn American vessels on the most frivolous pretexts, there have been the most shocking instances of their cruelty to American seamen, who have had the misfortune to fall into their hands—and yet "tameness is the order of the day," and yet we must send ministers to them."

Cobbett and Fenno.

These were the only grounds for war, which these inveterate enemies of France and pensioners of Pitt could adduce—and did they justify war ? Every man who doubted that they did, was denounced as a Frenchman : Mr. Adams himself, when he determined to try negociations, was denounced by Cobbett and Fenno, as in the above paragraph ; the United States Gazette was not for trying to obtain redress by negociating, it was for plunging at once into the contest ; it opposed sending any minister, and recommended the expenditure of millions, for ships and armies.

Altho' the causes for war were no other than those stated by Cobbett, and although these might be renewed by negociation, the British faction at that time succeeded in involving the country in tens of millions of debt and fruitless expense—80,000 *militia were called out, a complete system of internal taxation was laid upon the farmers, and a standing army was equipped*—and for what let us again ask, and let John Adams himself answer—his speech to congress gives as reasons for incurring all this expense, and raising all this force :—

"*Commerce is essential to the growth, "comfort and prosperity of our country, "and the faith of society is pledged for "the preservation of the rights, of commercial and sea-faring, as well as of "those of any other, citizens.*"

This is in substance the same ground as that taken by Cobbett, and quoted above—the great point of difference was that Adams persisted in preparing for war, whilst he had determined to send a minister, Cobbett opposed negociation and demanded war.

Now we know the causes of all the debt and expenditure in 1798, from the highest authority. It was justifiable and indispensible then, to call out 80,000 militia, raise an army, and lay millions of internal taxes upon the farmers ; for, says Mr. Adams—*we must preserve our commerce and the rights of our seamen.*

Let us then examine the doctrine of the United States Gazette, at present, and let us enquire, whether in the inconsistency we shall point out, there is not the strongest ground for asserting that the Gazette was in 1798, and is now in British pay. That paper of Wednesday evening contains this paragraph :

"If the present defenceless situation of this country should occasion a war with England, as seems to be expected by the government party, it will be found to produce some consequences which will not be well relished by the industrious farmer—At present the whole revenue of the government arises from commerce and the farmer pays not a cent of the expence, any further than he may choose to consume those foreign articles (principally luxuries) on which the duties are laid. Then commerce will be annihilated and the expence of supporting the government, together with the additional expence of supporting the war will fall, by direct taxation upon the farmers ; and what will aggravate the hardship will be that as there will be no commerce, there will be no market for produce and of course no means of raising the money. Would such a state of things be compensated for by the pleasure of reflecting that by it we secure to a few hundred runaway Irish, Scotch and English sailors twice as high wages as they could obtain in the service of their own country ?

There is no man of any party, that has any pretensions to candor, that must not acknowledge this paragraph to be a compound of baseness, misrepresentation and hypocrisy—the hireling has the audacity to overlook the murder in the Chesapeake, and to attribute hostilities, should they ensue, to our own neglect. If this is the fact now, it must have been the fact in 1798, when our ships and our seamen were left exposed to the French ; the criminality must have rested upon the Washington and Adams administrations for provoking the war then, and not upon the French for attacking us—but, as Bronson maintained in 1798 that the French alone were to blame, and that we ought to go to war with them ; that we ought to bear the consequences (not be relished by the farmers) of imposing upon them expences of supporting the government and the war, by direct taxation ; must he not be lost to all sense of shame, now to recommend a tame submission to the murderous conduct of Britain, of which the French or even the most barbarous nations have never given an example ? Ought not the indignation of every American to be aroused against this hireling, equal in treachery and faithlnesses to Rivington or Town of the revolution ? *The murder of Americans on board an American national ship, in American waters, and in time of profound peace*—the reduction of that ship to a wreck, and the forcible seizure of four of her crew, *Americans by birth* ; this outrage, this national insult, because it has been committed by Englishmen, is treated as a trifle of so little moment, that neither complaint should be made nor redress demanded : the print which shouted *millions for defence*, when French picaroons were capturing our ships, now tells us when we are spit upon, when our flag is torn down before our eyes, and the blood of Americans flowing from the scuttles of a national vessel, that we ought not to demand redress, that England is not to blame, that we were served as we deserved, and calls on the farmers to consider the consequences ! There is not a print in England, there is not a despicable gazette in any of the British nests of pirates in the West Indies that would not be ashamed to use such language.

Such is the inconsistency, such the depravity of a paper, that masks its villainy under the title of *Gazette of the United States*—such is the print, that was opposed to any attempt to negociate with France, that denounced as our enemies every man, who did not wear a black cockade in 1798—that called for internal taxes upon the farmer, to support a war of extermination against France, for not one hundredth part of the outrage or indignity it now asks us to pocket without complaint from England.

For the honor and welfare of the nation, such a print and such base and degenerate language have no advocates in the country, but the tories who were spies of the British in the revolution, and the subjects of that government, which has assailed our dearest rights and our national dignity, and even by them the depravity and treachery must be abhorred in the man guilty of them, however they may benefit the British cause.

From the (N. Y.) Evening Post.

Mr. Coleman,

As shameful attempts are making to dishonour the United States, by misrepresenting the nature of our controversy with Great Britain, respecting *Seamen*, the following summary observations may be acceptable to some of your readers.

The British Navigation Act, passed in the reign of Charles 2d, requires that the *master* and *three fourths* of the marines of *British ships*, shall be *British subjects.*

But this fundamental regulation, is by a Statute of the 13 of Gov. 2d limited to periods of *peace.* During any wars in which G. Britain is engaged, it is sufficient if the crews of her ships are composed of *one fourth natives or even naturalized mariners.* Provision is even made for allowing a less proportion than *one fourth* in certain cases.

But though *during war*, no more than *one fourth* of the crews of British ships are required to be *native British* or even *naturalized subjects*, yet at *all times*, the principles of the navigation law, are inforced in respect to "*foreign vessels trading to Great Britain.*" Those principles require, *that the "master and three fourths of the marines* shall be *subjects of the countries* to which the *foreign vessels belong.*"

By a permanent Statute, "*all foreigners* who served in the *merchant ships or privateers of Great Britain*, are exempted from being impressed into the King's service, and for their security are entitled to protections from the Admiralty. Vide 13. Geo. 2d.

Foreign Seamen, who serve faithfully for *two years*, during a time of war, on board any *public or even private British ships*, are by law, deemed "*natural born subjects of Great Britain.*"—Vide 13. Geo. 2d.

It will then be seen, that *naturalizing seamen and granting protections* for the purpose of detaching them from their *natural allegiance*, are not as they have been called "*American Inventions.*"

The impressment of seamen is contrary to the genuis of the English Law, and no such right has ever been vested by Statute, though its existence at *common law*, may be inferred from several Statutes, limiting the exercise of impressment. Seamen above 55 or under 18 years of age, apprentices, Ferrymen and Fisherman, and all persons of whatever age, *for two years after first going to sea*, are exempted and intitled to protections. No law (unless one has been recently enacted) has ever existed for compelling deserters to return to service, except on board the King's ships.—British sailors who have even signed articles to serve in British merchants ships, cannot be compelled to a specific performance of their contracts, and are only liable to confinement for a short time as a punishment for desertion. A deserter from a foreign ship, cannot be arrested in England, and returned to his duty. Any seamen, may leave his service in a private vessel, at any time and enter on board a King's ship, without forfeiting his wages or being deemed a deserter.

There is nothing in the British Statutes or publick regulations which countenances the impressment of seamen, *from British vessels on the high seas*, and no such right in respect to *foreign vessels* is recognized by the law of nations.

From this representation, it is evident that the British have no right to complain of our laws, which on the subject in question, *are more liberal than their own*, nor ought any modification of them to be expected, but solely on the ground of *reciprocal* benefit.

The former administration offered the British Government a stipulation for the mutual surrender of all deserters, on condition that they would abstain from impressments from our vessels on the high seas :—If the present administration have made a similar offer, they have done enough ; more ought not to be conceded in any event. A government which will not protect the personal liberty of its subjects is unworthy of support.

There is someshing inexpressibly disgusting in the attempt now making to deceive the people by representing this as a controversy for the protection of *British Mutineers and deserters* ;—nothing more liberal was perhaps to be expected from certain mercenary minions of British influence among us : but Americans ought to be ashamed of such base and unfounded suggestions. On this question they can find no room to hesitate whether they shall support the cause of their country : To recommend a submission to *British* injustice because our administration has submitted to *French* and *Spanish* injustice, will be to establish a principle which must in a few years deprive us of every vestige of our rights and place us humble slaves at the feet of some usurper :—No ! while we would prefer peace with honor, let us spurn it if connected with unequal or degrading condition : Let us say with the proud spirited Romans—"We will not dispute about the qualification of a master ; we WILL HAVE NO MASTER."

CAMILLUS.

RICHMOND, August 8.

Trial of Aaron Burr.

Wednesday, August 5, 1807.

THE witnesses on behalf of the U. States, were again called over ; when it appeared that Commodore Thomas Truxton, Gen. William Eaton, William Duane, Peter Taylor, Charles Willie, John Graham, Samuel Swartwout, Julien Dupeistre, Paul Henry, Mallet Prevost, Israel Miller, Geo. Morgan, Thomas Morgan, Nicholas Perkins, Robert Spence, George Harris, Cyrus Jones, Simeon Poole, Dudley Woodbridge, Edmund B. Dana, John G. Henderson, Alexannder Henderson, Hugh Phelps, Gen. James Wilkinson, Chandler Linsley, John Mulholland, James Knox, William Love, David Fisk, Thomas Hartley, Stephen S. Welch, James Kinney, Sam'l. Moxley, Ambrose D. Smith, George Peters, Abner L. Duncan, John A. Fort, James M'Dowell, Morgan Neville, Hugh Allen, Israel Miller and Henry Phillips were present, Serjeant Jacob Dunbaugh was understood to be in town, but prevented by sickness from attending.

Mr. Hay then moved for a postponement of the trial for a few days more, on the ground that witnesses deemed to be important were still absent. He said the utility of the delay hitherto had appeared from the circumstance that a number had arrived since the court was opened, and therefore, from a farther delay, the arrival of others might be expected.

The *Chief Justice* observed that it was indifferent to the court.

After a short conversation between the counsel on both sides, it was agreed that a list should be furnished of the witnesses, and of their places of abode, so far as they had been ascertained ; and that a postponement should take place until Friday.

Mr. Hay proposed an arrangement, as to the mode of conducting the trial ; the object of which was to save time.—He said that the course pursued in G. Britain on such occasions, is for the counsel for the prosecution to open his case and examine all his witnesses, before any thing was said on the other side ; for the prisoner's counsel, afterwards, to state the case on his part ; to proceed to examine his witnesses, and to make such observations upon the whole of the testimony as he should think proper ; and for the counsel for the prosecution to terminate the argument by a reply. This he said was a convenient and expeditious method. But, in Virginia, the practice is as follows ; the attorney for the United States, or for the commonwealth, states the case on the part of the prosecution, and the counsel for the accused also makes a statement on his part : after which the evidences is gone through on both sides, beginning with the witnesses against the prisoner. This being done, the counsel for the prosecution commences the argument ; is answered by the counsel for the prisoner ; and then concludes the debate. Mr. Hay observed that this mode was much more tedious than that which prevails in Great Britain ; and therefore ought, particularly, to be avoided in conducting the trial of Aaron Burr, in which the number of attornies employed and of witnesses to be examined is so great ; especially, as other trials equally tedious are about to take place ; Herman Blannerhassett being now in custody, and Jonathan Dayton known to be in this neighborhood.

Mr. Wickham wished time to consider the subject ; not being prepared to determine whether the counsel for Col. Burr would accede to the proposal ; as this was a new mode of proceeding to which they were not accustomed, and they wished to consult their client, who on this day was not in court.

Mr. Hay said he did not think this a matter of consent : but the court ought to fix the practice.

The *Chief Justice* observed that it would be better to bring on this question on Friday ; since gentlemen, in the mean time, might settle it among themselves ; saying, moreover, he should feel a difficulty in departing from the settled mode of practice in this country ; though he thought the English mode better than our's. The best mode appeared to him to be this ; that the case should be opened fully by one of the gentlemen on the part of the United States ; then opened fully by one of the counsel on the other side ; that the evidence should next be gone through ; and the whole commented upon by another of the gentlemen employed by the United States ; who should be answered by the rest of the attornies for Col. Burr ; and one only of the counsel for the United States should conclude the argument.

Mr. Hay, looking forward to other trials, regretted this decision, as it would occasion so much labor and fatigue, in conducting so many prosecutions, that he did not suppose himself capable of undergoing it. He observed too that the counsel for Col. Burr would have a decided advantage by this arrangement ; since only one of those on the part of the United States would have to reply to the speeches of five or more Gentlemen on the other side.

The *Chief Justice* said that, although the gentleman who concluded should have to reply to five or more speeches, yet those speeches would probably not contain more arguments than would, if one only of the attornies should speak, be condensed into one. The number of speeches would not increase the number of arguments. He said, however, that the course he had mentioned was only recommended, not determined upon by the court.

Mr. Hay said it would be a very difficult and laborious task for one gentleman to answer the many objections which would be started by the ingenuity of so many able counsel. He should wish therefore, at any rate if the course recommended by the court should be adopted, that two of the counsel for the United States might be heard in reply.

Mr. Botts observed that probably an arrangement might be agreed upon by the next day ; and proposed an adjournment until then.

After some unimportant conversation on the subject, the court adjourned to sit again on Friday, twelve o'clock.

Friday, August 7, 1807.

Present the *Cheif Justice*, of the United States, and Cyrus Griffin, judge of the district of Virginia.

The witnesses were again called over, and several, who had not been present before, appeared, and were recognized to attend until discharged by the court.

The counsel for the United States, however, not being as well prepared to go into the trial as they expected to be on Monday, (many of their witnesses being still absent) the trial was postponed, and the court adjourned until Monday next, twelve o'clock.

In the course of this day, a difficulty was suggested by Major Scott, Marshal of the Virginia district, as arising out of the order of the court, by virtue of which Colonel Burr had been removed from the penitentiary house to his present lodgings. He stated that he had been informed from good authority, that the secretary of the treasury had declared he would not allow his charge of seven dollars per day, for the guards employed for the safe-keeping of the prisoner ; and therefore he might lose that sum, which he had hitherto been advancing out of his own pocket.

The Cheif Justice declared the firm conviction of the court that the order heretofore made was legal and proper—that the payments made in pursuance thereof would be sanctioned by the court, and ought to be allowed by the secretary of the treasury. He could not believe that the secretary would finally disallow those items in the Marshal's account. But as the officer of the court ought not to be subjected to any risk in obeying its directions ; and, if the secretary should refuse to allow him a credit for the money paid, the court had no power to compel him to do so ; and the situation of the Marshal was such that he dared not enter into a controversy with the secretary ; the court was disposed to rescind the order, unless some arrangement could be made by Colonel Burr and his counsel for the indemnification of the Marshal.

Colonel Burr declared that an offer had already been made on his part to indemnify the marshal ; and that he was still ready and willing to give him satistory security, that the money should be paid him, in case the secretary of the treasury should refuse to allow the credit.

After some desultory conversation, nothing positive was agreed upon ; but it appeared to be understood that security was to be given to Major Scott ; and that Colonel Burr was to remain in his apartment near the Swan Tavern.

HERMAN BLANNERHASSETT is now in confinement in the Penitentiary in this city. He arrived here on Tuesday last, from Lexington, Kentuckey, where he was apprehended, and conducted to this place by Mr. Meade, Deputy Marshal of the state, under a guard ; and conveyed immediately to the Penitentiary by the Marshal of Virginia.

A Wigwam has been built at Washington by the republicans of Washington city aud county, (Columbia.) On Saturday last a deputation from the Wigwam at Alexandria, attended and opened the new Wigwam in due form ; after which a handsome collation was introduced by Mr. Myers, and the evening spent in great hilarity and friendship—many appropriate songs were sung, and among others, the following toasts were drank :

The sons of Tammany—harmony in their wigwams, firmness in their councils.

The chain of union—formed by our fathers to resist oppression—may it never be sullied by their posterity.

Thomas Jefferson, Grand Sachem of the American tribes—he will never unbury the tomahawk until his country's good requires it.

George Clinton, Father of the Council—his vigorous mind impelled our warriors to conquest and directs the national councils with decision, energy and wisdom.

Our brethren in captivity on the great waters—may our tomahawks be unburied until they are honorably released from their servitude.

The National Sachems—wise in their councils, firm in their conduct ; they contend but for justice—may the guardian genius of freedom bless and prosper their undertakings.

The new Wigwam—its object is the promotion of republican principles—may its successs in this undertaking be such as to unite in the holy bands of brotherhood, republicans of all countries.

The late attack on our white brethren of the canoe Chesapeake—may the indignant sons of Tammany never smoke the calumet of peace, with the sons of St. George, until the right to paddle our canoes in the great waters unmolested is conceded.

The rights of man—may it be the destiny of the United States to cause them to be as much respected on the great waters as they are within their hunting grounds.

In Dorchester last week, at the beat of the drum, volunteers enough offered to compleate that town's quota of the 100,000 drafted milit a. All classes are impatient to have their patriotism put to some test ; and if fortifications were laid out on the island in Boston harbour, the people would rejoice in an opportunity of compleating the works, and garrisoning them, in turn, till a few regulars could be raised. *Bos. Palladium.*