

Charles Gwinn & Co.
Have received by the schooner The Friends, captain B. Taves, from Charleston, 56 bales Upland Cotton, (first quality) 40 tierces New Rice.
June 8. d4t

Clarkson's Portraiture
OF
QUAKERISM
Just received and for sale by
Samuel Jefferis,
BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER,
212 Market-street.

Where Book-binding, in its greatest variety, is neatly executed, on moderate terms; and Blank Books made to any pattern, at a short notice.
Subscribers are requested to call for their copies.
June 6. d4t

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book.
Was sold yesterday, containing three Notes of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Charleston, S. C. of one hundred dollars each. A Five Dollar Note of the Hagerstown Bank, and some papers of use to none but the owner.
The finder shall be entitled to Fifty Dollars of the Money, on leaving the Pocket-Book, with the remainder of the contents, with Mr. Nathan Hussey, in North Howard-street.
June 6. d4t

Pocket-Book Lost.
Lost last evening, supposed in the Theatre, an Old Red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a number of Papers, Notes of Hand on persons out of the city; together with 1 Ten, 2 Five, and 1 Three Dollar Notes.—The papers are of no use to any person but the owner. The money in the Pocket-Book, and 20 dollars additional, will be given to any person leaving the Pocket-Book and Papers, with the Editors of the Evening Post, and no questions asked.
June 6. d4t

Benjamin and Geo. Williams
Have received by the brig Deceatur, from Bordeaux, and offer for sale at their store, No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
2 cases of Fancy Goods,
Consisting of
Fine Cambric, Men's & Women's Fashionable Silk Hose, Elegant Silk Shawls, Crapes, White & Pink Sarsonnet, and about 150 pieces Straw and Silk, (elegant for ladies Hats and Bonnets) sufficient in each piece for a bonnet.
40 pipes high fourth proof Brandy. All entitled to drawback.
June 6. d4t-co4t

Wm. & Jerm. Hoffman,
No. 3, South Charles-street,
Have imported a neat selection of
4-4 and 7-8 IRISH LINENS.
5-4 SHEETINGS.
Laws & Dowls, purchased in the Dublin market on short time, and received here by the ships Abcona and John Adams from Liverpool, may 11. d

Best Russia clean Hemp.
Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback
Sherry Wine
AND
3000 bushels yellow Corn.
For sale by
SCHULTZE & VOGELER.
May 13. d

Isaac Burneston,
No. 196, MARKET-STREET,
Is now opening an assortment of
SPRING GOODS.
Also,
German and India Goods,
A choice parcel of first quality white Tick-
lenburgs, Gurrals, &c. May 4. d36t

Susquehanna Canal.
A Special meeting of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal will be held at Bryden's Inn, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 15th day of June, instant at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on business of great interest and importance to the Company. A punctual and general attendance in person or by proxy is earnestly requested and recommended.
By order of the Governor and Directors,
S. STERETT, Secy.
June 4. d15thJe

Salad Oil and Russia Hemp.
200 cases and 170 boxes FRESH SALAD OIL,
15 tons CLEAN RUSSIA HEMP,
Just received per schooner Men's Daughter, captain Willet, from Salem, and for sale by
BUFFUM & GOODHUE,
No. 84, Bowly's wharf.
June 6. d3t-co3t

Benj. and Geo. Williams,
No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
OFFER FOR SALE,
53 bales Colored
India Bale Goods,
Consisting of
Seersuckers; Carandies; Bandanna, Pullicat, Blue Gills, and Sooty Romal Handkerchiefs; Blue Buffs; blue Guineas; blue Mamoodies; Checks; red and blue Gustas and Chintz.
210 do. white India do.
Consisting of
Company and Beerboom Gurrals; Cawn-pore; Janna, Commercially and Tandah Cosas; Meerungy, Jallapore, Manmarack-pore, Mamoodies; Fine Choppa, Gaurzee-pore, and Mow Sannahs; Glittabily, Lucka-pore, Judges, and Fine Baftas, &c. &c. 50 pieces Russia Sheetings,
25 tons clean Russia Hemp,
20 do. Swedish Bar Iron,
40 pipes 4th proof Bordeaux Brandy,
15 do. do. Cogniac do of fine flavor,
60 hds. N. E. Rum,
40 b. reis ditto,
50 boxes Claret Wine, of 12 bottles each,
130 boxes white and brown Havana sugar,
30 hds. Muscovado do.
750 bbls. Pork,
40 do. Mena do.
70 do. No. 1, Boston Beef,
4 O kegs Lard,
1000 lbs. Bacon Hams,
500 barrels Herrings,
Souchong and Hyson Skin Tea, Raisins in kegs, Mould Candles, Chocolate, Pig Lead, &c. &c. &c.
June 2. d3t-co12t

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 9th of June, at 5 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,
Part of LOT No. 33, fronting 65 feet on Hanover-street, and running back 173 feet 3 inches.
JOHN C. WEEMS.

Grand Concert.
Mr. NENNINGER respectfully announces to the public, that his CONCERT will take place at Bryden's Assembly-Room, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th of June.
The entertainment will consist of the following pieces:
PART I.
A Grand Military Overture, Full Orchestra
A Concerto on the German Flute, By an Amateur
A new Song, "Oh climb the rocks with me, my love," By Mr. Webster
A Rondo on the Violin, By Nenninger.
PART II.
An Overture, Full Orchestra
A Comic Song, By Mr. Jefferson
A Concerto on the Violin, By Nenninger
A new Song, Strophon & Celia, By Mr. Webster
A grand Military Piece, by Full Orchestra.
Neubauer,
The Concert will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M. precisely.
Tickets to be had until 6 o'clock at Mr. Carr's and Mr. Sadler's; after 6, at Bryden's Assembly-Room. June 8. d35t

La Plata Hides.
7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Video, are now landing and for sale at 4, Water-street, by
WM. JENKINS.
Also an Hand,
Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.
A general assortment of
Tanner's and Currier's Tools, Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds, which is offered on accommodating terms.
June 8. d4t-co

The Editor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser will publish the above every other day, six weeks; the Lancaster Journal (Penn.) in English, and Mr. Gruber at Hagerstown, in German, once a week six weeks, and forward their accounts to the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

Whale, Spermaceti Oil, and CANDLES.
Just received per ship Two Friends, captain Allen from New Bedford,
15 casks Wh. le Oil,
8 do. Spermaceti do. (winter strained),
80 boxes ditto Candles.
On hand,
Fresh Teas, Green Copperas in hds. Ravens Duck, Saltpetro, &c. &c.
For sale by
CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL,
83, Bowly's wharf.
June 8. d4t

Stock Rising.
AT no former period in the annals of Baltimore Lotterings the wheels gaineed in short a time so great a sum as the St. Paul's Parish Lottery, now drawing every Tuesday and Friday, at Fulton's Globe-Inn, Market-street.
The present gain is twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars. Tomorrow's drawing will complete eight thousand tickets drawn, and after which not less than five hundred tickets will be drawn on every stated day of Drawing.
Take particular notice, that in consequence of the gain as above stated, and the reduced price, number of tickets on hand, the price will be advanced to eight dollars at the opening of the wheels on Friday next, when the first drawn number will be entitled to a premium of two hundred dollars.
Advertisers having drawn prizes may in the mean time avail themselves of the present price of seven dollars, and have their tickets exchanged for others warranted undrawn, on application to the subscribers, all of whom keep correct check Books.
* Cash given for prize tickets as soon as drawn.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, N. Gay street.
COLE & I. BONSAI,
174 L. 2, Market-street.
G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,
Near Centre Market-house.
June 8. d4t

Lewis Michael & Co.
Have imported, in the different vessels from London and Liverpool, their assortment of
Spring Goods,
Also on hand,
India Muslins, Checks, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, German and Irish Linens, assorted, all which will be sold on reasonable terms.
May 4. d38t

ELEGANT LACES.
MISS LEVY,
Corner of St. Paul's-Lane & Chatham-street,
Has just received a new assortment of
Rich LACES, and Cambric Muslin SHORT DRESSES, worked with Cotton. She offers the above for sale on reasonable terms. She has a variety of handsome FLOWERS, and other articles.
Ladies can, as usual, be furnished by her with EMBROIDERY in Cotton, Gold, Silver, and Colours, as well as MARKING with durable Ink, and Painting on Satin.
M. L. Has a quantity of
SUPERB WORKING COTTON,
Which she will dispose of to those who wish drawing done on any article they think proper to work.
Plain India MUL MUSLIN and French CAMBRIC can be furnished for CAP PAT-TERNS, &c. &c.
She continues to receive orders for Plain Sewing, which is dispatched with neatness.
ALSO,
MOURNING FOR LADIES.
May 30. e66t

Baltimore Gen'l Dispensary.
THE present attending Physicians having declared their intention to decline offering at the ensuing election, Doctor John Shaw, is nominated as a candidate to succeed one of them by
A CONTRIBUTOR.
April 24. eo

Portrait Painting.
C. BOYLE
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore that he Paints Likenesses in oil colors, at No. 6, Calvert-street, opposite the Mechanics' Bank, where a few specimens of his stile may be seen every day between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
June 5. e64t

Trial of Col. Burr.
DEBATE
On the motion (made on the 25th) to commit Colonel Burr—continued.

From the Enquirer.
Mr. Wickham observed, that he should offer a few remarks on the supplementary arguments of Mr. Hay; that in this case Col. B's counsel had called—they had a right to call for the precedents—that Mr. Randolph, who had so ably represented this Commonwealth, as a criminal prosecutor for thirty years, had never known a single one to justify this motion; that however true it might be, that the state of Virginia was now of smaller extent than the whole of the United States, yet that it was then cut up into small judicial districts as the United States at present are, and that the witnesses in a criminal prosecution might have been scattered over those districts, as they are said to be in the present circumstances; that Mr. Randolph had represented not one of those districts, but the whole, not only on this side of the mountains, but beyond them; and even the uncultivated region of Kentucky, where travelling was at that time liable to so many difficulties, and from which it was so extremely laborious to transport the witnesses to this side of the mountains; that it was not until Kentucky had become more thickly populated, that a particular court had been established there. And what is the case in England and her dependencies? Certainly that island is not equally extensive with the United States, but her subjects may at all events be scattered over the world. Why then is there no precedent in that country? Is it not possible that a man might happen to be as far from the court of king's bench as General Wilkinson is from this court? And yet there is no precedent to justify this motion.

What is the crime? Is it of so little importance that this court, upon the production of every little affidavit should consent to hear new motions for a commitment? This crime is treason; it is "a levying of war" against the United States. And where is the proof of it? Where was Col. B's force? Was his army, like that of Bayes's, kept in disguise? Wilkinson's testimony cannot establish this fact; for it is the opinion of the chief justice that his affidavit does not at all bear upon this subject; and yet two months have since elapsed, and no testimony has been collected. Wilkinson's deposition contains an improbable, mysterious tale, about a key and cypher: Mr. W. said that would not at present expose this transaction; but does this mysterious tale constitute treason? "You, sir, have already decided that there is no treason in Wilkinson's deposition; but were the man himself in court, what could he establish further than his deposition can do?"

Mr. Hay is satisfied that he has sufficient evidence to convict Col. Burr. No man doubts his ability or his inclination to discharge his duty. Why then does he not lay his indictments before the jury? Because there happens to be a man in New-Orleans, and one perhaps in the East-Indies; and therefore "to make assurances doubly sure," he must wait for their appearance; and all this, whilst the gentleman most seriously protests against oppression and delay. Though the gentleman may not be conscious of such a sentiment, there must be something like it in his heart: but whatever may be the motive, the result to ourselves is the same. It produces delay and all its consequent oppressions. No court should sanction this proceeding. This case is like that of a man whose cause stands for trial. When subpoenas after subpoenas have been issued; when sums after sums have been expended, he moves for a continuation of his suit. At the very same time he insists upon the sufficiency of his evidence. Surely the court would rule him to trial.

Why is not the attorney for the United States ready for trial? He has indeed made a computation of time to show that Wilkinson could not have been here before this period; and he has besides introduced an affidavit to show that an express was on his way to Orleans to give him an early summons. There is, however, nothing in proof that the drawer of this affidavit was not imposed on by this express; or that the express himself was not mistaken as to the contents of his dispatches. And how stands the computation as to time? The post goes from Washington to New-Orleans in seven days. Mr. Rodney left this city in the last of March. The express must therefore have reached New-Orleans about the 20th of April; and yet where is Wilkinson? Though the Mississippi runs down to New-Orleans, and opposes a strong current to those who ascend it, yet it is surely a reasonable proposition that on land it requires no longer time to come than to go; and yet Gen. Wilkinson is not here!

Mr. Hay says it is of no consequence whether the grand jury is present or not. But is this consonant with the sound principles of law? Is it constitutional, sir, where there is a particular body set apart for the investigation of facts, for the court to step in and rudely take this power from them? He says that perhaps he shall not send up his bills before the present grand jury—but I trust in God, sir, that this determination will be overruled by the court; and that if this prosecution is ever to be closed, we may see the curtain drop upon it now and forever! If, sir, the prosecution obtains a postponement of this trial, and for want of evidence on their part, we might properly contend that Col. Burr, if bound to bail at all, should be held in a smaller recognizance than at present. But we shall waive this right. It is not our wish to discharge the grand jury, but to set this question at rest forever.

We have said that we were ready for trial. We are so, sir, in fact, as well as in the abstract. The prosecutors say, that we do not believe them to be ready. But how can the gentleman suppose that we mean to pay so poor a compliment to his veracity, as to believe that he acts upon his own facts as if he himself did not believe them to be true.
The gentleman, sir, has warmly eulogised the present administration. As a private citizen, sir, no man has less to say with the politics of this country than myself. That

gentleman has drawn a picture of our national prosperity; and I am happy to hope that is true to the life in every thing, one feature only excepted. What, however, will he say of the persecution of my client? Sir, let that gentleman draw the most animated pictures of our happiness which his imagination can supply; let them be however cheering or however just, it will be but little alleviation to the wounds of my persecuted client, that he is the only man in the nation whose rights are not secure from violation.

Mr. Burr then rose, and addressed the court to the following effect:
I am not, I hope, sir, wasting the time of the court upon the present occasion. The motion proposed is admitted on all hands to be important; and it is certainly a new one. Perhaps it was to have been expected, that on a point so novel, some precedents would have been produced; but in this expectation we have been disappointed. Its novelty will, however, be productive of another effect: it will still better qualify it for making another small feature in the picture of oppressions and grievances which have never been paralleled in the records of criminal law.

The case is this: no man denies the authority of the court to commit for a crime; but no commitment ought to be made except on probable cause. This authority is necessary; because policy requires that there should be some power to bind an accused individual for his personal appearance, until there shall have been sufficient time to obtain witnesses for his trial. But this power ought to be controlled as much as possible. The question in the present case is whether there is probable cause of guilt; and whether time ought to be allowed to collect testimony against me. This time ought generally to be limited; but there is no precise standard on the subject; and much is of course left to the sound discretion of the court. Two months ago, however, you declared that there had been time enough to collect the evidence necessary to commit on probable cause; and surely if this argument was good then it is still better now.

As soon as a prosecutor has notice of a crime, he generally looks out for witnesses. It is his object to procure probable cause for committing the accused. Five months ago, a high authority declared there was a crime; that I was at the head of it; and it mentioned the very place too where the crime was in a state of preparation. The principal witness against me is said to be Mr. Wilkinson. Now from what period is the time to be computed? If from the time I was suspected, five months; if from the time when I was seized, 3 months; or is it to be only computed from the time when I was committed? so that it is nearly 40 days since the notice must have arrived at New-Orleans. But a vessel navigates the coast from New-Orleans to Norfolk in three weeks. I contend, however, that witnesses ought to be procured from the very time when the crimes are said to be committed. There is then no apology for the delay of the prosecution, as far as it respects the only person for whom an apology is attempted to be made.

There are other serious objections to my situation. Must I be ready to proceed to trial? True sir, but then it must be in their own way. Are we then on equal terms here? Certainly not.
And again, as to affidavits, the U. S. have compulsory process to obtain them; but I have no such advantage. An ex parte evidence, then is brought before this court on a motion for commitment. The evidence on one side only is exhibited. But if I had mine also to adduce, it would probably contradict and counteract the evidence of the United States; well sir, and these affidavits are put into the newspapers; and they fall into the hands of the grand jury. I have no such means as these, sir; and where then is the equality between the government and myself?

The opinion of the court too is to be committed against me. Is this no evil? A sufficient answer, sir, has been given to the argument about my delay; and its disadvantages to myself have been ably developed. But my counsel has been charged with declamations against the government of the United States.—I certainly sir, shall not be charged with declamation. But surely it is an established principle, sir, that no government is so high as to be beyond the reach of criticism. And it is more particularly laid down, that this vigilance is more peculiarly necessary, when any government institutes a prosecution, and one reason is on account of the vast disproportion of means which exists between it and the accused. But if ever there was a case which justified this vigilance, it is certainly the present one, when the government has displayed such uncommon activity. If then this government has been so peculiarly active against me, it is not improper to make the assertion here, for the purpose of increasing the circumspection of the court.

Mr. Burr observed, that he meant by persecution, the harassing of any individual contrary to the forms of law; and that his case unfortunately presented too many instances of this description. He would merely state a few of them. He said that his friends had been every where seized by the military authority; a practice truly consonant with European despotisms. He said that persons had been dragged by compulsory process before particular tribunals, and compelled to give testimony against him. His papers two had been seized. And yet in England, where we say they know nothing of liberty, a gentleman who had been seized and detained two hours in a back par-

lour, had obtained damages to the amount of 1000 guineas. He said that orders had been issued to kill him as he was descending the Mississippi and seize his property. And yet they could only have killed his person, if he had been formally condemned for treason. He said that even post offices had been broken open, and robbed of his papers; that in the Mississippi territory, even an indictment was about to be laid against the post-master; that he had always taken this for a felony; but that nothing seemed too extravagant to be forgiven by the amiable morality of the government. Mr. Burr said there seemed to be something mingled in these proceedings, which manifested a more than usual inclination to attain the ends of justice. As far as related to himself, perhaps, these things were of no account; but what was then to be said of those and other measures, such as the suspension of the habeas corpus act, which concerned the whole nation? If in the island of Great-Britain, such a measure was calculated to produce so much disturbance, what kind of sensation ought it to produce in this country?

Our president, said Mr. B. is a lawyer; and a great one too. He certainly ought to know what it is that constitutes a war. Six months ago he proclaimed that there was a civil war; and yet for six months have they been hunting for it, and still cannot find one spot where it existed. This scene of a most terrible war in the newspapers; but no where else. When I appeared before the grand jury in Kentucky, they had no charge to bring against me; and I was consequently dismissed. When I appeared for a second time before a grand jury (in the Mississippi Territory) there was nothing to appear against me; and the judge even told the U. States attorney that if he did not send up his bill before the grand jury, he himself would proceed to name as many of the witnesses as he could, and bring it before the court. Still there was no proof of war. At length, however, the Spaniards invaded our territory; and yet there was no war. But, sir, if there was a war, certainly no man can pretend to say that the government is able to find it out. The scene of which they have now hunted it, is only 300 miles distant; and still there is no evidence to prove this war.

Mr. Burr requested the court to consider the consequences which would now result from a commitment for treason; that if he were bound now, the law of Virginia declared that he should so remain till the next term; that this delay was the very inconvenience he would wish to avoid; and that he presumed he was to remain in prison six months, until they could find out this war.

ANCONA, Feb. 23.
We learn from Ferrara, that the Jews at that place have offered 30 lives a month to all the youth of their nation who will enlist in the service of the French emperor, and promise after the war a pension of 180 livres a year.

LONDON, April 17.
Letters from Wallachia state, that the Turkish garrison of Rajova Baile surrendered to the Russian troops, after a siege of 8 days; and that the Russians had taken Giurgewia by assault. Gen. Michelson commanded at this assault, where the garrison were entirely cut to pieces, the Russians having had express orders to give no quarter.

Private Correspondence.
"Camp, near Monte Video, Feb. 7.
"Gen. Crawford, with a force equal to ours is expected hourly. The object of his expedition was intended to be distinct from this; but he has orders to call here, and I fancy the commander of the forces will think it necessary to detain him before we proceed to Buenos-Ayres.
"One half of our troops are in the fortifications—the other half encamped on a neck of land, three miles from town. We are all in high spirits."

BOSTON, June 4.
It is currently reported, that Peter Morton, esq. speaker of the house of representatives, is appointed governor of Michigan Territory; and governor Hull to be secretary at war.
Arrived, ship Amelia, Sawyer, London, 50 days from Deal. Sailed from the latter place April 14, in co. with the Galen, Steadman, for Boston; Triumphant for Salem; brig Susan for Ipswich, and the ship Two Friends for Charleston. A ship, supposed to be the Albert from Boston, had just ar. in the Downs. Off the Start, saw a ship with her main-top-mast gone, supposed the Galen. Lat. 44, long. 41, the Amelia experienced a severe gale, struck by a heavy sea, which washed overboard John Collier, carpenter, and Casad M'Call, cook, together with the long boat, cambouse, quarter rails, boards, &c. May 31 off Cape Sable, spoke ship Elizabeth of Portland, 43 d from Liverpool for Boston, had lost a man, long-boat, &c.
Also, Princeton, Allen, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.
Arrived, ships Rosseau, M'Lowan, Canton; Three Sisters, Drivers, Basseterre, 16 days; brig Betty, Bellows, Point-Petre, 23; P. A. severance, Atkins, Boston, 5; Nancy, Wilson, N. Brunswick, 14; schrs. Philip, Williams, Charleston, 5; Mercury, Swift, do. 8; Suley, Storer, Portland, 6; Catharine, Curtis, Passamaquoddy, 14; Lucretia, Blanchard, do. 14; Three Friends, Fisher, Richmond, 5; sloop Arner, Bangs, Boston, 10.
Cleared, ship Active, King, Cork; British brig Swift, M'Lacklan, St. Johns, N. S.; schrs. Sally, Brady, Havanna; Fly, Reynolds, Nantz; Champlain, Thompson, New-York; Olive Branch, Young, Portsmouth; sloop Jane, Titcomb, Boston; Hannah, Drinkwater, Portland.

Received
By the Brig Admiral Borth, capt. Collins, from Coaniers,
About 70,000 lb. Prime Green COFFEE, in bags for sale by
PAYSON & SMITH
May 29. eo