

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
The 22d instant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Frederick-street dock, on a very liberal credit.
The entire CARGO of the schooner Fame,
Consisting of
50 bbls. of very good Muscovado Sugar,
and
60 tierces of the very first quality Green Guadalupe Coffee.
THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.
July 21.

Sale by Auction.

40,000 acres of Land.
The subscribers will offer for sale at Thos. Chase's Auction Room, on THURSDAY, 23d instant, all their right, title and interest, Trustees to the following valuable property, viz:
40,000 acres of LAND, lying on the navigable waters of the little Kenahawa River, and Bear Fork of Steer Creek, in Harrison county, Virginia. This Land is represented to be of very good quality, heavily covered with valuable timber, on a navigable river and distant only about 35 miles from the river Ohio. A considerable portion of the tract consists of first rate bottom Lands. This property on account of its advantageous situation, rapid settlements in the neighborhood, &c. its intrinsic and increasing value, offers to speculators and persons disposed to invest their money permanently in Lands, an opportunity seldom offered to them, and which from the great demand for such property in the Western Country, must seldom occur again. It is laid off in Lots of 500 acres each. The title is considered by the trustees to be unquestionably good. The original survey and other papers, with the plat &c. together with the opinion of counsel relative to the validity of the title, will be left at the store of John Trimble, No. 15, Chesapeake, till the day of sale, where those inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of examining them.
The Creditors of Clement Brook, who prefer settling their accounts immediately, by purchase, are respectfully informed that their claims will be received in payment, for their purchases. The terms of payment, which will be accommodating, will be made known at the time of sale.
JOHN TRIMBLE, Trustees of
WM. LEE, Clement Brook, esq.
July 8.

Bolting Cloths.

Millers and others, who deal in this article can be supplied on the best terms, by the inventor or single piece, with Bolting Cloths, from No. 0 a 7, of a superior quality, from the manufactory of the "Three Kings," by applying to the subscriber.
JOHN SPERRY, 55, Smith's wharf
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Baltimore Volunteer Artillery Company.

A meeting of this company will be held (agreeably to adjournment) to-morrow evening, (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock, at Isaac's (late Hostetter's) North Howard-street.
As the organization of the company is nearly completed, and the constitution is on that evening to be submitted to consideration of the members, a general and punctual attendance is requested. Gentlemen who may wish to become members are invited to attend at the above time and place. After the adoption of the constitution, no person can be admitted except by ballot.
By order of the captain,
WILLIAM BARR, 1st Lieut.
July 21.

Ordered.

That the Baltimore Independent Blues meet in Howard's Park to-morrow evening 22d instant, at 3 o'clock.
JOHN HUTCHINS Secretary.

N. B. Those who have been elected members and have not signed the Constitution, will immediately come forward and sign the same.
July 21.

First Baltimore Troop.

The members of this Troop, are requested to meet at Mr. Fulton's Inn, on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to elect an Officer, ballot for new members and make other essential arrangements.
Per order,
WM. M. MAYNADIER, Sec'y.
July 20.

A Meeting of the

FIRST BALTIMORE HUSSARS,
Is requested at Causton's Tavern, on Wednesday Evening, at half past six, for the purpose of signing the constitution, and paying their subscription—at the same time the uniform will be submitted for their approbation, and other important business laid before them.
By order of the Captain,
JOHN S. SMITH, Cornet.
July 20.

The United Blues

Are requested to meet in Howard's Park on Friday evening next, at 5 o'clock, with arms; as the Company is not quite completed, those persons who wish to join will please to attend.
By order,
JOSHUA FORT, Sec'y.
July 21.

The Subscriber

Requests such persons in Baltimore as may be willing to associate themselves with him, in forming a volunteer Company of Cavalry, to meet him in Col. Howard's Park, near the gate, on Friday next, at 6 o'clock, in the afternoon.
The object of this association will be to prepare, and be in readiness, for active service, whenever the public safety may in the opinion of government require an exertion of the public force.
To those who concur with him in political opinion he would say, that it is the duty of a citizen to defend his country, whatever may be his opinion of the manner in which its government is administered. To those who differ from him, that in times of public danger, domestic differences ought to be forgotten, or at least suspended, and that it is by union alone that national character, or independence can be preserved.
To both we would say, that although he may hope for an amicable adjustment of the present dispute, there is still reason to apprehend a contrary event; and that the surest way of obtaining justice, is to prepare promptly and vigorously for defending our rights and our honor.
ROE, G. HARPER.
July 21.

FROM THE AURORA.

It appears to be one of the necessary consequences of criminality that it should, for the warnings of others and the moral good of the world, take no step, but such as is calculated to betray itself. When Bollman presented the article which we published yesterday, from the manner of his address, coupled with a declaration which he made in the hearing of the editor, in the district court of Richmond, that the communication of the treasonable project of Burr, which he made to the executive, "should be made public by him," we expected that such was the paper he proffered for publication. After a perusal, however, we perceived that the real purport of the paper offered was only the offspring of that system which the unfortunate author of the treason has pursued towards the country, the public, the executive, the persons whom he deluded, and those whom he failed to delude.

Instead of asserting his innocence or attempting to prove it by facts or evidence, Mr. Burr has endeavored to roll back upon the government by which his treason has been frustrated and upon the public officers who have been most active in defeating his treason, and on the public officers who have conducted the prosecution,—odium and reproach and contumely.

"Like master, like man!" as Burr has done so does Bollman. This unfortunate object of mercy, with a pardon registered in a court of law, issued upon the voluntary revelation of his own treason and the treason of the "master spirit" by whom he was led; this is the man who comes forward to the public with the expectation of making an impression on the public mind in favor of the man whom he had before betrayed and of depreciating the character and conduct of the man to whose benevolence and good faith he owes his liberty and life.

Was the disclosure made by this person brought before the district court in an extraordinary and unwarrantable manner? The manner was this, Mr. Hay, attorney for the district of Virginia in discharge of his duty as public prosecutor called the several witnesses for the public, to be sworn in open court on their passage to the grand jury. On Bollman being called, Mr. Hay stated that he conceived it to be his duty to inform the court in what situation he stood as a witness. This Bollman had made important disclosures of Burr's plans, projects, and the means of accomplishing them, and in consequence thereof the president had issued a pardon; which pardon Bollman at first received, then returned, and said he would neither receive nor reject. In this situation Bollman stood when he came into court and Mr. Hay there tendered a pardon to him in open court which Bollman refused, and thereupon the pardon was recorded in the court by the clerk thereof.

Was this either an unwarrantable or an extraordinary manner of acting? could any course be more fair and liberal? How could Mr. Hay omit to notice the pardon or the cause of the pardon, when the man pardoned was to be called as a witness, and appeared to temporise between his first revelations of the treason, and his latter intercourse with his accused principal. The notice of the information given by Bollman to the executive, was rendered necessary then by Bollman himself, and what his own unprincipled conduct throughout had rendered unavoidable, for every act but that of his pardon, which rescued him from the gallows, were his own voluntary acts—he embarked in the treason with Burr, voluntarily—he went to New-Orleans voluntarily—he opened his overtures to Wilkinson voluntarily—he was sent thence to Washington, indeed involuntarily; but without any solicitation or expectation on the part of the executive, he voluntarily proposed to reveal the plans, projects, and means, by which Burr was to accomplish his treason. The executive however he must detest the traitor, was bound to hear the revelation of the treason; he condescended to let Bollman come into his presence, and to reveal at once the demonstration of his own criminal purpose, and the foreign aid which Burr was to receive, and had already received, and to which Bollman before his departure to New-Orleans from Philadelphia, was privy and a participator. Here then we see this Bollman, who first embarked in a scheme of perfidy to the United States, of which two foreign powers were the aids, and abettors, if not the original instigators—after, but not till after he is seized and transported from the proposed theatre of his perfidy, come forward with a new act of that very species of perfidy which he in his essay of yesterday affects to reprobate.

Bollman says that a few days after his arrival at New-Orleans in September last, advices were received from general Wilkinson stating that he would chastise the Don. Now the first question we would ask is, what has this to do with vindicating Bollman's character, which he professes to be the object of his essay?

What has gen. Wilkinson's conduct or his threats on the Sabine, to do with Bollman's pardon, or his disclosures to the executive?

But a more important question precedes these inquiries—how and for what end came Bollman to New-Orleans? How came letters to be addressed to him in cypher, under the name Henry Windbourne? Why, possessed of all the knowledge concerning the perfidious intentions of foreign powers against the United States did he go to New-Orleans, endeavor to seduce the commander in chief of the army and leave his very tender solitudes for the United States and his ideas of the great necessity of a war with Spain unrevealed, until he came prisoner

to Washington city? Why did he keep the plans concealed, until they were frustrated? And for what purpose was it, after they were frustrated, that he requested an interview with the executive?

It is ridiculous to say that he had no personal motives—he may deceive himself into the supposition that others will be deceived by him, but the *biter is the only one bitten!* His concern in the plans—his being a principal emissary, his being taken in a situation that subjected him to be hanged as a spy—the very mercy of Wilkinson, which changed his fate from a gibbet to a transportation by sea to Washington—his situation at Washington—the mode in which he made the application to the president—the very disclosure of the secret plans of Burr, and of the foreign resources from which Burr drew his funds, and his hopes, of establishing that empire, with which in or near the fiftieth year of his age "the more youthful imagination of Dr. Bollman, became enamoured in the prospect of emancipating an enslaved kingdom."

Dr. Bollman stands precisely then in a situation similar to that of one of a number of highwaymen, seized on the road in the attempt to rob; the robbery to be sure was not perpetrated, but the Dr. turns stag, and backs out with a full (or a half full) disclosure, and for his useful discoveries as state's evidence, the executive deems him entitled to a pardon.

In this situation it is that this state's evidence comes forward as the vindicator of the man he at first betrayed, and the reviler of a magistrate to whom he owes his being at large and exemption from punishment, and thus he insults the very people against whose peace and union he had been a conspirator.

These we believe to be the real merits and the true character of Bollman's conduct all round—like his principal, he belies and betrays every body—old friends & strangers, benefactors and partisans—all are alike the victims of his duplicity and wily artifice.

Under such circumstances, and against such an antagonist, so fallen in the estimation of every man of worth and real honor, it may perhaps be superfluous to say another word. But public information demands a few further remarks, in relation to gen. Wilkinson and to the president of the U. States.

The whole course of Burr's conduct has been since his seizure to heap revilement and distrust on gen. Wilkinson. Bollman, in his curious note upon gen. Wilkinson's returning to New-Orleans "to play the devil," (and he appears to have played the devil with Burr, Bollman and Co.) confesses the whole extent of Burr's treason; and he admits it too in a curious way, for while it convicts Burr, it establishes the sagacity and sound generalship of Wilkinson; for, says Bollman, Wilkinson made use of the information which Swartwout gave him of Burr's expedition, to close the dispute with the Spaniards, and then very ungratefully (he infers) after preventing the Spanish war by using the name of Burr, he comes back, and after having rendered both illegal and illaudable Burr's plan (by frustrating the Spanish war) he then fixes upon Burr's own project its original and true character of treason!

There is one other point in this note that merits notice. Bollman says Burr's expedition "acquired an illegal character through the immoral conduct of a weak and treacherous friend!" The reader will do well to consider this sentence.

Was Burr's expedition originally or at any time legal? Did not Burr to more than ten of the witnesses who were examined by the grand jury, declare that it was not only without the knowledge or consent of the government, but that he held the government itself in contempt? But Bollman says that had not Wilkinson by a stratagem brought the Spaniards to a truce on the Sabine, Burr's project would then have succeeded.

Here then we have a clue to the "immoral conduct of a weak and treacherous friend." That is, Wilkinson "as so weak as to avert a Spanish war by one stratagem, and to destroy a treasonable conspiracy by another; had the Spanish war been suffered to go on, Wilkinson would not have acted inimical to Burr, had he suffered Burr to come down to Orleans in force he would not have acted inimical, but says this renowned intriguer from the county of Hoya, Wilkinson by frustrating both was weak and treacherous. We shall leave the weakness to be judged by the events; let us see by whom it is and how consistently gen. Wilkinson is called treacherous. Treacherous to whom? To his country? No! To the Spaniards? No! To whom then? Why treacherous (says Dr. Bollman who exposed Burr's treason after the fact) to Aaron Burr! Was impudence and audacity ever so barefaced as this conduct of this man Bollman? Let us suppose the very worst—that the fell spirit of deceit and treachery could inspire Burr to insinuate or assert. Let us suppose the very worst that Wilkinson had a previous knowledge of Burr's imperial designs—of his determination to seize on New-Orleans and make it the seat of his *quid empire*, of which the youthful fancy of Dr. Bollman was so enamoured. Let us suppose even more than ever was asserted or surmised, that Wilkinson had entered into written engagements to consummate such a scheme of treason as the severation of the western and southern territory—and having arrived at the point when Swartwout reached him; that at this moment he had determined and continued resolved to conceal his plot from every one but Swartwout and Bollman, and that on arriving at New Orleans he had, like Coriolanus at the gates of Rome, re-

ed, and instead of prosecuting the scheme of treason and severation of the national territory, compunction filled his bosom and the love of his country triumphed over his premeditated scheme of treason; we suppose all this freely, because we know that the very reverse is the truth—but suppose this true. Why after all, Wilkinson would have the merit of at least saving his country, and if he was guilty of treachery, it was treachery to the most treacherous of men, to one with whom no faith ought to be kept. We do not admire Mr. Bollman's idea of honor. It is that vulgar honor called *honor among thieves*. He cannot see any treachery in treason, but he can discover treachery in saving a nation from division of territory and civil war, and its concomitant horrors—Wilkinson at the very worst has acted a nobler part than the admired Coriolanus. He has frustrated not only a foreign but a civil war.

In this place, and we thank Bollman for the opportunity, we will inform the public of two important facts; and they will enable the public to determine the chastisement which this hardened conspirator merits, who has dared to speak as he has spoken of Wilkinson.

We above assumed that Wilkinson had concealed the communication made by Burr through Swartwout and Bollman, from every one; it has been repeatedly said that he concealed these and even Dayton's famous communications from the government. Mark the real state of the case. Swartwout reached General W's camp in the afternoon, and made his communication that evening. The first emotion of Wilkinson was, that he ought to be immediately disposed of as a spy; but recollecting that there were further communications to be made by Bollman, he determined to pursue another course. Early in the morning he called on colonel Cushing, the second in command, and to him communicated the mission and the dispatch brought by Swartwout; with him it was agreed to be best to temporise with Swartwout, until the whole treason should be revealed by the prime emissary Bollman, and upon the possession of that full information to seize upon them and send them to the seat of government. The government was immediately addressed by an express dispatch; and Wilkinson took his measures with that admirable skill which has ended in preventing a Spanish war, and in frustrating the conspiracy.

In like manner the recent rumors concerning measures proposed in the grand jury, were founded upon the assumption that Gen. Wilkinson had concealed Dayton's treasonable letter from the government. Had any question been asked by the grand jury, this mistake could not have arisen, as a copy of Dayton's letter had been forwarded to the government, and fully communicated to the president, and was known to the secretary of war. *These are facts which we know to be true, and which will appear on the trial.*

Let us see it then in another point of view—we entreat the pardon of Gen. Wilkinson and of the president, for the indecency of naming them at the same time with Bollman, but it is the public cause.

Wilkinson was treacherous! says Bollman.

To whom? To Burr.

The president was treacherous, says Bollman.

To whom? To Bollman.

But it is Bollman who, after Wilkinson had frustrated the treason, that complains of Wilkinson's treachery! What treachery? Why, good reader, Bollman upbraids Wilkinson for not aiding Burr in his treason, and his treachery consists in not being treacherous to his country; he saves his country and frustrates Burr, and for this Bollman calls him treacherous; this same Bollman, after detection, betrays all Burr's schemes to the president voluntarily and without solicitation, nay, who writes five folio sheets of treachery to his principal.

Here then we find Bollman first a traitor to the country which received him with hospitality, and then treacherous to Burr; upbraiding the chief magistrate, who had not only frequently proved his good wishes for him, but who had on several particular occasions given him proofs of his good will; who after being guilty of treason upon his own confession, and guilt upon the proof of Gen. Wilkinson and others; who, after voluntarily revealing his treason, and obtaining from the president the highest exertion of power and the greatest gift of mercy, his *forfeit life*; this man comes forward as the calumniator of his former benefactor, and of the head of that government which he had conspired to dissolve, and of the individual who had been his generous benefactor. Such is Bollman. But let us see what it is that he charges upon the president. His own story is, that he meant to "remove false impressions" of treasonable purposes; and to convince the president that he ought to go to war with Spain, and give countenance to Burr! This is his own story! The reader will recollect that this self-created privy counselor and teacher of political ethics, was no other than the prime minister of the emperor in prospect. This very man Bollman had gone to New-Orleans with foreign gold in his pocket, and treason digested & methodised in his mind; detected in that treason and sent to the seat of the government against which he conspired; and he tells the meridian public in an address to the American people, that from the cell in which he was imprisoned as a traitor, he of his own motion undertook to become the privy counselor of the government he aimed to destroy, and to preach politics and purity to the executive.

It is his own story; he says he requested the interview for those two decided objects. Well! let us see how he is treated. His story is heard; he said he had no personal motives. What motives then? If he had no personal motives, he must have meant only to add another scene to the atrocious cheat; for he says he sought to remove impressions of treason, and to persuade the executive to a war with Spain. If these were the objects, he must be one of the most infamous and hardened of conspirators; we will not say if he is not entitled to it; we believe that he wished to save his life by turning state's evidence. The veriest prostitutes sometimes talk of purity, and disinterestedness. They nevertheless pursue their traffic with the world. Bollman revealed the secrets of his principal and was pardoned. Let us now see what were the conditions.

The president's note, which Bollman fortunately furnishes, speaks both the senti-

ments of the president concerning Bollman, and the purpose for which he wished to obtain the statement in writing.

The president states that Bollman's communications were "interesting," because they unfolded designs against the peace and unity of the nation, and the connexion between the conspirators and foreign governments; but he assumes, that their *confidence and tendency* was such as Bollman would not scruple to "commit to writing, in all the details into which he had orally entered," but hints at "omissions" which hint must have alluded to some circumstance necessary to complete the narration, or some incompleteness or inconsistency in the narrative given. The manner of the president's note is obviously decorous but distant, and it displays a guarded caution against the man, and a want of confidence in the completeness or fidelity of his communication. But this point that appears to be most dwelt upon by Bollman, is the promise of its being kept secret, and secluded from the public.

From the manner in which Bollman attempts to distort this point, we are firmly of opinion that when Burr made so many Sempronian protestations about the fidelity of confidential letters, in relation to the letter of the 18th May, before the district court, that he had a special apprehension of this state's evidence of Bollman, and that it was by his whole apprehensions and sensibility were aroused into such an inflation of affected honor.

But as it regards Bollman, what does the president say?—Thomas Jefferson gives his word of honor that the communication in writing shall never be used against Eric Bollman?

Now what is the fact—have these papers ever been used against Eric Bollman? No! on the contrary to prevent the possibility of it, the president issues a pardon, so that upon any change of the president or any alteration of circumstances, that paper, which is an official paper, and which the president under the obligations of duty must file in the secret department of the state, he took care by issuing a pardon should never bring the author and informer into jeopardy. The pardon is issued and the promise is fulfilled. But let us see the revelation made by Bollman. It is not said that it specially concerned the president; but it is said deeply to concern the state; well then, was the president to keep treason unrevealed and not to act upon it in any shape, was the promise never to use it against Bollman, the whole end and purpose of the disclosure, and of the commitment in writing? Having brought the examination of Bollman's essay to this point we at once see the man, and his profligacy stares the public in the face. The communication of the treason is to be committed to writing, and on what condition? Look at the condition, it is not on the condition of saving A. Burr, or Jonathan Dayton, or James Adair, or any other principal or associate in the treason; the condition was single, and on that single condition was the communication deliberately written and delivered, that condition was that it should never be used against Bollman. Here then we have not only the history of the disclosure, but the purpose is unfolded and we find that Bollman, who talks so much of "essential fraud and turpitude," had actually made all these disclosures upon the single condition of saving himself; leaving his principal and all his associates to shift for themselves. This is the true character of the transaction, and we deem it wholly superfluous to say more upon it, though there is room for ample animadversion. We trust we have placed this agent of treason fairly and in his true colors before that country before which he had the impudence to intrude himself.

The notice we have taken of him has been on public grounds, nor should his production have obtained a place in this paper, had we not at once seen the propriety of suffering him to convict himself before the country he endeavored to betray. If we ever take notice of him again in any way it will be only from similar motives, though we think it will be hardly ever necessary to say a word about him again.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW YORK, July 20.

On Saturday, agreeably to invitation, the governor, the secretary at war, the mayor, recorder and members of the corporation, together with a number of respectable citizens, attended at Fort Jay, when Mr. Fulton exhibited and explained the principles of his machinery for blowing up ships of war. An experiment will be made this day (weather permitting) at half past two o'clock, on a bag of 200 tons, which, for the gratification of public curiosity, will be moored as near the city as safety will permit. As soon as Mr. Fulton shall have completed his arrangements, a signal gun will be fired at Fort Jay, about twenty minutes past two o'clock, and in ten minutes after the experiment will be made.

We understand that a late Quebec paper mentions the arrival at that place of the frigate Crocodile, from Halifax, with intelligence that orders had been received by admiral Berkeley from the English government "to take by force if necessary, the British seamen who were on board a frigate of the United States, carrying about 32 guns, and supposed to be then at sea."

Arrived, the brig Rover, Town, of Kennebunk, 52 days from Greenock. June 14, lat. 46, 43; long. 30, 39, spoke ship Charles, of New Bedford, 19 days from N. York for Amsterdam. 20th, lat. 43, 15; long. 51, 40, ship Hercules, from Philadelphia for Cork. July 8, lat. 41, 56, long. 64, ship U. States, from Wiscasset for Liverpool—the day before, spoke ship Eliza, 3 days from Portland for Liverpool.

The British ship Jane, Simpson, from Trinidad, and 30 days from St. Thomas. Several American vessels had just arrived at St. Thomas.

The British brig Ann, Ross, 24 days from Kingston, Jamaica. On the 30th June, off the Grand Caysmans, the British brig Hope, of St. John, N. B. was run down by the British ship Monk, of London—captain and one man drowned.