

gree united in him. The distress occasioned by this fatal event, to his family and numerous friends, the soothing hand of time, and consolation of religion, that point out his removal to a better world, can alone alleviate; but most sincerely do we hope, that the impression will not be lost upon our young men, and that any one who may on the supposition of off-nded honor, be inclined to dare his adversary to the field, will pause—reflect on the commands of his God; on the sacred obligations he owes to the peace of his own family; the debt that is due to his country, and a fully contemplate the scene of distress and misery that lies before him.

Proceedings in Burr's Case in the MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.
EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.
MONDAY, September 21.

Continuation of Jacob Dunbar's evidence.

We overtook col. B. on the 1st January at New-Madrid. I handed him the letter for gen. Wilkinson, and he broke it open. I told him the letter was for gen. W. He asked pardon, took me into his cabin, and sealed it up. I asked him, what boat I was to go in and he said, in his own; as its accommodations were better, than in any other. We left New-Madrid about 11 or 12 o'clock that day (1st Jan.) Andrew Wood, remained at New-Madrid, and Plumb and Walter Davidson, who had been sent on to enlist men, got on board the boats; and Mr. Hopkins was left in their places to enlist. After we got into the stream, a keel boat came along side; and took col. B. into another boat some hundred yards off. I saw him on the bow of that boat giving some instructions, but I could not hear him. Major Floyd had charge of this keel boat and crew; and I understood they were instructed to be at Natchez in 4 days. When we got within 45 miles of the Chickasaw Bluffs, col. Burr asked me if I would go a head with him to C. Bluffs, in a small boat, as I was acquainted with the river. I told him I would. We got into a small boat with 12 more men, and he gave general orders to the other boats to follow on so as to reach the Bluffs early next morning. We got there between 12 and 1 o'clock that night (3d Jan.) After we landed col. Burr told me I must go up to the garrison, and ask the commanding officer, if he could not get quarters that night for himself and men. When I arrived at the garrison, I was conducted to lieutenant Jackson's quarters. He returned his compliments, and said he would furnish them with lodgings. Colonel Burr went up with some of his men and supper. The next morning col. Burr asked me if I was acquainted with the men in the garrison. I told him I was. He asked me if I could not get 10 or 12 of the best men to desert. I told him, I would not. He then said he would speak to them himself, and get two of the best men, and asked me to name them; which I did. (Upon being interrogated, the witness said there were 19 men in the fort; a few pieces of cannon; and the river about as wide as at Fort Mastic.) Sometime in the afternoon, I asked col. Burr if he had got the men to go with him. He said he had. Sometime that evening he told me that lieutenant Jackson and the other men would follow in a few days. That day colonel Burr employed a man, one Skinner, to run him some musket balls. He run him 600; for which colonel B. paid him one dollar. He bought 3 dozen Tomahawks out of the factory, which col. B. distributed among his men; some he had helved. That day all the boats landed at the Bluff, and on the 5th they all started except a small boat left for col. Burr. He soon overtook us, and got into his own boat. No one came from the garrison with him. We proceeded to a place called Palmyra 35 miles above Bayou Pierre, on the 10th January. Colonel Burr asked me, if I would go down to Bayou Pierre with him.

Mr. Wickham asked the court, whether the witness should proceed. How was this kind of testimony calculated to prove the overtact? How was it relevant to the charge? Was it not better for gentlemen to extract whatever they deemed material out of the witness by putting interrogations?—*Mr. Wirt.* The witness was just coming to certain declarations of the accused, which directly related to the objects of this expedition. When he has arrived at Bayou Pierre and is about to tell something that is important, he is stopped. Ch. Justice wished the attorney to put interrogations.

Mr. Hay. Did you ever get out of col. Burr's boat to go into another? A. Never, except at Chickasaw Bluffs and Bayou Pierre, when I went with col. B. at his particular request. Q. Did you go ashore at Judge Bruin's? and state what happened there.—*The counsel for the accused objected to this general interrogatory. Ch. Justice.* Ask him whether any thing happened there respecting this expedition. *Mr. Hay.* Perhaps the witness may omit facts, because he deems them unimportant, which I may consider extremely relevant. Did any thing happen at Judge Bruin's respecting a publication? and state what it was. *Witness.* On Sunday 11th January, while we were 3 or 400 yards from the shore, col. Burr told me to arm myself with a rifle and conceal a bayonet under my clothes. He told me he was going to tell me something I must never relate again. He then told me that gen. Wilkinson had betrayed him; that he had played the devil with him and had proved the greatest traitor on the earth. I told him I could not believe it and asked him how he knew it. He said he had seen published in a paper a letter, which he had some time before written to gen. Wilkinson in cyphers.

He mentioned that gen. W. had made oath to this letter before the court or in open court. I do not recollect which; He then told me he was fearful of being injured or taken; that I must keep a good look out about Judge Bruin's. Col. Burr went into J. Bruin's to breakfast: and I went into the Cotton Gin that was near the house. A boat came; and he told me to take a spy-glass and see whether it was his boat. I could not determine; He then directed me to go down and if it was his boat, to fire a musket. Q. Where is Judge Bruin's? A. About a mile & a quarter below Bayou Pierre. *Mr. Wirt.* Where did he say he had seen the paper? A. The paper had been handed by Judge Bruin to col. B. the evening before. Q. What was the conversation at Judge Bruin's? A. Col. Burr asked him, if he had any papers; he hand-d him this paper, and after reading 15 or 20 minutes, he rose up and said he must go to the boats. *Mr. Hay.* Did the troops from the boats land there? A. Yes. Q. With what view did the men go ashore below the mouth of Bayou Pierre? A. They landed about 2 or 3 miles below, in the Louisiana territory. The opposite counsel objected to these questions, but were overruled by the court. *Mr. Hay.* State what happened at the landing of the men. *Witness.* Some days after the men landed, (they all landed) col. B. ordered ground to be cleared for a parade ground, for the purpose of exercising the men; but I never saw the ground myself, nor the men exercising. Some of the men, however, are here; Dr. Munholland is one of those men who assisted in clearing off the ground. There was a guard of twelve men paraded at this place: Wylie for one had a rifle and sword. *Mr. Wirt.* Were there any Indians at that place? A. None. Q. What produced this guard? A. They understood that the militia were coming to take col. Burr; and these twelve men were placed to alarm the boats. Q. Was this before or after sinking the muskets? A. It was before. The witness, upon being further interrogated, deposed that Mr. Lemaster had taken potatoes out of a hoghead then in Mr. Blannerhasset's boat, with which he said he was going to fill the box of arms, so as to make it appear like a box of potatoes; that he was asked in the presence of col. B. to go and help to clear the ground; that col. Fitzpatrick came to take an inventory of all the goods and arms that he could see; but that he did not see col. F. search for the arms. *Mr. Burr.* Where was I all this time? A. I know not; but I saw you handling 2 or 3 muskets out of the cabin in-sert of your own boat into Mr. Blannerhasset's boat. The witness further stated, that the arms which were sunk, were sunk between Petit Gulf and Coles's creek; that col. B. was looked upon as the commander in chief of the expedition; that in the night his boat was distinguished by 2 lanterns, placed one above the other, whereas the rest had but one; and that in the day-time handkerchiefs were hoisted in some of the boats by way of flag.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Ship Fame, Sloop, from N. Orleans, is in the bay.
Ship Victress, Maddox, hence, at Bordeaux.

Extract of a letter received at Boston, from London, dated Aug. 12.

"Sir John N. Ch. (the King's advocate) has delivered his opinion, that any attempt to search a government ship of one nation by that of another, is a violation of the laws of nations. Admiral Berkeley is recalled, and I trust all that can be reasonably required will be done in the case."

From the Norfolk Ledger.

SPANISH TRI UN LS.

The brig Fair Manhattan, captain Woffenial, an American vessel, owned by a native citizen of the United States, and laden for her account, sailed from this port for Gibraltar, sometime last winter, her cargo consisted of rum, flour, tar, tarr-pine and rosin. On her passage and near her port of destination, she was captured and carried into Algiers. We shall give the following extract from the sentence of condemnation, before we offer our remarks upon it. "That there being wanted among the documents taken from the captain, the certificate giving a detail of the cargo, in the manner and form prescribed in the 17th article of the treaty of amity, limits and navigation made in the year 1796, between the United States and the court of Spain, which is inserted in the royal order of the 4th September of the same year, bringing in its place one which appears to have been given in Norfolk, by the notary public R. B. Taylor, which cannot by any means supply the place of that which is prescribed by the said article, especially when the signature of this is only legalized by the English consul of its district, when it ought to be by all the other consuls, or at least by that of France or Spain, as all American vessels which navigate fairly with lawful property (and of which there are many instances in this commandancy) are used to carry

"Considering also the kind of goods of which this cargo is composed, for which the English admiral of Cadiz, forbade its entrance into any French or Spanish port, under the penalty of confiscation, wherefore according to the principles of reciprocity and the spirit of the 34th article of our ordinance for cruising, it must be confiscated. And lastly this vessel going to a boundary place, against what is expressed in the second article of the royal ordinance of the 19th of February of the last year, sent as a circular by the prince high admiral, declares as lawful prize, &c. &c."

Remarks.—The first ground of condemnation is a want of a certificate of the property in manner as prescribed by the 17th article of the treaty. The part of 17th ar-

of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place from whence the ship sailed in the accustomed form.—Now the villainy of the tribunal in giving this turn to this clause of the treaty, is one of the most profligate and impudent perversions of justice that a corrupt tribunal ever sought to cover its wickedness with. Our readers will remember that this treaty was made after our government was aware of the advantages which France took of a clause something like this, therefore it was inserted in this treaty that the document of the cargo should be made out by the officer of the place in the accustomed form. This we know was the case in the present instance, for copies of all the papers are before us, as we write. But then it seems these documents ought to have been legalized by all the consuls, especially those of France and Spain. We presume it is not necessary for us to say that the consuls of those nations have and do refuse to affix their signatures to the documents of any vessels bound to English ports. Thus the consuls refuse their signatures, and the Spanish tribunals condemn the property for want of them! and yet no one complains.

The next ground of condemnation is the nature of the cargo, at which there is a squint to make it out contraband. The 16th article of the same treaty declares expressly, that tar, pitch &c. shall not be considered as contraband. The Spanish tribunal, as if aware that the condemnation could not be sustained on this ground, takes another, not less curious than novel. The English admiral blockading Cadiz having forbid the cargo entering that port, is sufficient to justify its condemnation by a Spanish court. So because the maritime superiority of England enables her to blockade Cadiz, the American merchant must lose his property, bound to any English port not blockaded, & that upon principles of reciprocity. These Docs are excellent logicians; the poor American must pay because the fleets of the former dare not venture out and drive these English from before Cadiz.

It would be a tax on the patience of our readers to pursue this subject further. We have done enough to show that the property of our fellow-citizens is condemned upon the most unjust pretex, by those who call themselves friends, and are treated as such.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS.

8 per cents,	100 a 101
do.	95
3 do.	60
Louisiana, do.	none
U. S. Bank Stock,	118
Maryland Bank Stock,	350
Baltimore do.	3-0
Union Bank of Maryland do.	57 1/2
Mechanics' Bank,	133-4
Alexandria Bank do.	190 a 195
Farmers Bank do.	par
Columbia do.	par
Potosac do.	90
Maryland Insurance Shares,	no sales
Warine do.	360
Chesapeake do.	130
Union do.	1-0
Water Stock,	96

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Baltimore, October 8.	
On London (direct)	67
On Amsterdam,	39 cts. per guildler
On Hamburg,	34 cts. per m. banco
On Bremen,	73 cts. per rix dollar
Philadelphia, October 5.	
On London,	164
On Hamburg,	33 1/2 cts. per m. banco
On Amsterdam,	39 cts. per guildler
New-York, October 3.	
BILLS	
On London,	98 1/2 99
On Amsterdam,	38 a 39 cts. per guildr
On Hamburg,	33 1/2 cts. per m. banco

Communication.

On yesterday evening, after a short and severe illness, departed this life, William James Cowgoc, Esq. attorney at law, of this city, in the 27th year of his age. Honorable and respected in his profession—correct and just in his intercourse with man—amiable in all the relations of private life—his worth & merit will live with the remembrance of him in an extended circle of relatives and friends, whilst the decease of this gentleman very justly meets the regret of all who knew him.

Died, yesterday morning, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. Frances Coudsmith Presbury, consort of Mr. Joseph Presbury, of Fell's Point. For a long time past she had been called to combat with sore afflictions of body, and manifested in her general deportment and last hours that she had also combated with her sins, and through mercy obtained the privilege of the righteous—"hope in her end." Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her own dwelling, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED,
Brig Dove, Child, Madeira
Schr Three Friends, Sears, Bermuda

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books.
October 7.
Arrived, Bremen ship Martha Margaretta, Dierks, 81 days from Bremen—ballast—Von Kapff and Brune. Sept. 26, off Cape Henry, spoke brig Susannah, from Smyrna, for Baltimore.
Also, brig Hero, White, 28 days from Barraco—sugar, rum, hides, &c.—John Dillon—Nothing new.
Also, ship William Wilson, Gibson, 77 days from Amsterdam—gin and dry goods—Nathan Levering. July 28th, off

title which applies is in these words: "It is likewise agreed, that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars Plymouth, spoke ship Hamlet, 27 days from Philadelphia for Amsterdam. August 21, lat. 38, long. 31, brig Hiram, of New-Bedford, from Cape de Verds for Belfast. Sept. 10, lat. 39, 45, long. 61, 30, ship Lovely Matilda, 45 days from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, same day ship Betsey, M'Dougal. 8 days from N. York for Am rdam. Sept. 23, brig Emeline, 3 from N York, for Martinique. 27th, schr. Franklin, from Martinique, for M. London.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of Mr. John Fitzhugh, situate in Duke street, near Granby street.

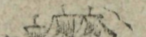
A variety of elegant Household Furniture,
Late the property of said Fitzhugh, taken by distress for house rent, due John Terrill and John Marsh, and to satisfy a fieri facias, at the suit of Wm M'Mechen, for the use of William Graham.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

Sale by Auction,

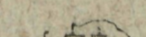
By David Dunham,

On Tuesday the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock in the Town Coffee-House, [to the highest bidder.]



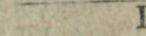
The Ship GOLD HUNTER,

Capt in Vose, As she arrived from London, now lying at C House slip. This ship is a regular trader, is well known, built in this city of the very best materials, copper fastened, and coppered to the bends, burthen about 300 ton having performed only 3 voyages, her accommodations are superior to any other ship in the trade, and may be considered a new ship being but 16 months old, is well found in every respect and will require but little expense to send her again to sea. Inventory to be seen at the auction room. Terms, 4, 8 and 12 months, for sp'd ind. notes.



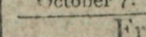
The Brig WILLIAM,

Captain DATE, As she arrived from Guadeloupe, burthen 164 tons, lying at Rutgers's wharf. Terms, 4 and 6 months.



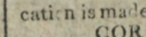
The Schooner COLINA,

Captain Wormon, Will sail in a few days; for freight or passage, apply to JOHN H. HEIDELBACH, No. 39, South street.



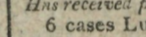
The Schooner NANCY,

Captain Almy, She is a good vessel, burthen about 700 barrels, which will be taken on moderate terms, if immediate application is made to CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL, 83, Bowly's wharf.



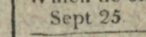
The Schooner ERIN,

Will sail in a few days; for freight or passage, apply to JOHN H. HEIDELBACH, No. 39, South street.



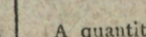
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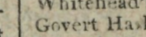
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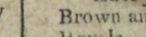
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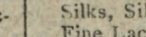
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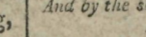
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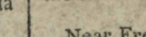
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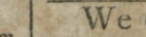
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BALTIMORE THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 9, Will be presented a celebrated tragedy, in 5 acts, called,

Alfonso, King of Castile.
To which will be added, a Farce in 2 acts, called,

The Irishman in London.
Characters expressed in the bills of the day. Box, one dollar—Pit, three-fourths of a dollar.

The doors will be opened at half past five and the performance commence at half past six o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had, and places in the boxes taken of Mr. Evans, at the office in front of the theatre, on days of non-performance from ten till two, and on days of performance from ten till four o'clock.
* * * Gentlemen cannot be permitted to smoke cigars in the Theatre on any account.
October 8

10 Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday morning at the Marsh-Market, a Red Morocco P.O. KEY BOOK, containing the following Bonds, Notes of Bank and Bank Notes:

A Bond of William Hawkins, for 7015, dated July 1800; Frey, Bruners an Co's. Note for 3455 1/2 cents, at 9 days in favor of George Passmore and indorsed by him; two Notes of George W. Todd, for 500 each, at 60 days, date 23 and 30 Sept; Also one Note of G. W. Todd, for 4075 1/2 cents, date 23d Sept; Thomas Bayle's note for 4955 5 cents, at 60 days dated, August 1; John Fernal's Note for 14 3/4, date not recollectet; Jacob Winard's Note for 3555 25 cents at 60 days, dated 5th August, one do. for 3555 25 cents, at 10 days, dated 3d October; one two dollar Note on what Bank not recollectet; two one dollar Notes, and a number of papers, of no use to any body but the owner; two 65 Prize Tickets in the German E. Church Lottery, and three Tickets in the St. Paul's Lottery. Any person finding the above Pocket Book and delivering it to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and the Bank Notes it contains; no questions asked.

JACOB HOFFMAN.
N. B. The public is cautioned not to receive any of the above described notes, and bond in payment.
October 8 d45

At a meeting of the Officers,

of the 39th regiment on Tuesday Evening the 6th October, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be published:

Whereas the existence of all governments depends upon an efficient military force, to resist external attacks, and repress internal tumult and faction; and the dangers from standing armies to liberty, renders a well organized militia the only safe defence for free governments:
Resolved therefore unanimously, by the commissioned Officers of the 39th regiment, that the commissioned officers of the 3d brigade, be invited to meet at the Pantheon, on Monday, the 6th of October, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, to take into consideration the most effectual means to promote, and perpetuate the military spirit which now prevails, and to devise the most effectual means of increasing military knowledge.
By order,
SAMUEL VINCENT, Sec'y.

October 7

100,000 Dollars

WILL be given to any person who can pick or unlock a LOCK, that will be exhibited to the public, at Baltimore court house on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 11th instant. The above reward is offered to any person who can pick or unlock the same from the outside of the door, namely, in the street side of the door, and they shall also have the very key of said Lock given them, on the outside of the door. The Lock will be complete, and will last as long as three other locks ever invented; there is no spring made to the said lock, nor a ward to the key. The most skillful men in picking locks are desired to attend—and those gentlemen who are building, will find it their interest to attend, and the public in general from 7 o'clock in the morning until dusk, each day.
Signed,
GOODWIN'S INVENTION.
Oct d44

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ON Tuesday, the 6th instant, was stolen out of my house, No. 29 Water-street, a French-made Gold WATCH, having 2 1/2 hours marked on the face, the 12 hours are run in the day with red English figures, and the other 12 hours in black figures. On the upper part of the face is shown the day of the month, and below the minutes, with the name of Breque, Paris. She has a steel chain, with a gold seal to it, with the initial letters J. M. and a common brass key. Any person who will return the said Watch and seal to this office, shall receive Five Dollars, and no questions asked; and the above reward will be given to any person that will find the said watch and seal, and bring the thief to conviction. Those to whom the same may be offered are requested to stop them. JOHN MARCHE.
Oct 7 d4

Green Turtle.

TURTLE SOUP will be served upon the Table of the Fountain Inn, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 o'clock, and from 11 till 2, in the Public Room, during the season. JAMES BRYDEN.
N. B. Private Families can be served.
June 2. TH-S

Ordered, That the Baltimore Independent Blues, meet in col. Howard's park, on Friday evening, 8th inst. at half past three o'clock.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'y.
October 7.

Fell's-Point Rifemen.

You are requested to meet at Calhoun's Rope Walk, on Trca the 9th at 3 o'clock, uniform, with six blank cartridges, each man.
N. HYNSON, Captain.
October 8

Baltimore United Volunteers,

You are ordered to meet on Friday next at 3 o'clock in Mr. Lindenberger's lot, in complete uniform, with arms and accoutrements, & flints in your muskets. The members will please to be punctual in their attendance.
JOHN REINICKER, Sec'y,
Oct. 7;