American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1807.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the U. States for the fifth circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, *Chief Justice of the U. States,*

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, *Judge of the District of Virginia.*

RICHMOND, June 24.

Mr. Wickham. Two indictments have been found for treason; one against Col. B. and the other against Blannerhasset. If the latter was now to come into court, he would be bailed, according to Mr. Wirt's distinction, because not previously arrested: whereas Col. B. would be divested of the very same privilege, though he was indicted for the very same crime.

Mr. Randolph expatiated on this subject at considerable length and with great ingenuity.

Mr. Martin protested against the ingenious distinction of Mr. Wirt. He challenged him to name any king from the days of K. Arthur to the present time who did or could set in the Court of K's Bench.

After a long and elaborate argument on this point, the Chief Justice decided that the court had the power to bail a prisoner indicted for treason; according to its sound discretion; & that this discretion was to be exercised according to the nature and circumstances of the evidence, and the usages of law.

Mr. Burr stated, that the court had then decided that they possessed the discretionary right to bail, it would next be necessary to shew, that they ought to exercise their discretion in this instance: that the indictment had been founded on the testimony of a perjured witness; that Gen. Tupper would prove there had been no such resistance to his authority as had been stated by that witness; and that although G. T. had mentioned this circumstance to the prosecutor, he had not been sent up to the G. Jury.

Mr. McRae. Gen. Tupper has made no such communication to me.

Mr. Hay. Though I have had a conversation with G. T. I do not exactly recollect what it was. The truth is, I have carefully avoided conversing with the witnesses of the United States. Gen. T. has made an application to me for permission to go away; but I said that not for worlds would I submit to the imputation of consenting to the departure of any of the witnesses. Gen. T. was not sent up to the G. Jury because he was not considered as a material witness.

Mr. Wirt. He has made no such communication to me; but I take upon me to assert, that the resistance to G. Tupper was not the Treason, on which this indictment has been founded.

Mr. Wickham. Supppose a man was indicted for a murder committed at some distance from the city; and every man in the city said that he was at that moment walking the streets, would such an indictment preclude a court from bailing him? This *constructive* murder is of the very same stamp as the constructive Treason of Col. Burr, who was indicted for an act said to be done in Blannerhasset's island where he was said to be present, although he was at a considerable distance from the place.

Mr. Wirt. Why produce evidence to prove the perjury of a witness; why look to the indictment itself for a proof of its own fallacy; when the requisitions of the court have not yet been satisfied? The court wanted authorities to prove that it was in *such* a case as this that it had a discretionary right to bail according to the *usages of law.*

The Chief Justice had never known of a *case*, similar to the present. Mr. Martin would produce authorities, if he had time allowed to him. Mr Randolph drew an analogy between this and the case of coroner's inquest.—Mr. Wirt, said there was no apposite analogy between them.—Chief Justice insisted upon the necessity of producing adjudged cases.

Mr. Burr did not wish to protract the session of the court to suit his own personal convenience. There was no time at present to look out for authorities.

The Chief Justice observed, that he was then under the necessity of committing Col. Burr.

Mr. Burr stated, that he was willing to be committed, but hoped that the court had not forestalled his opinion.

Chief Justice. I have only stated my present impressions. This subject is open for argument hereafter.—Mr. Burr stands committed to the custody of the marshal.

He was accordingly conducted to the jail of this city.

THURSDAY, June 25.

About 5 o'clock the Grand Jury entered, and their foreman Mr. Randolph addressed the court to the following effect:

"May it please the court? The Grand Jury have been informed, that there is in the possession of Aaron Burr a certain letter with the Post mark of May the 13th from James Wilkinson, in cyphers, which they deem to be material to certain enquiries now pending before them. The Grand Jury are perfectly aware that they have no right to demand any evidence from the prisoner under prosecution, which may go to criminate himself. But the Grand Jury have thought proper to appear in court to ask its assistance, if it thinks proper to grant it, in making such a requisition in their behalf.

Mr. Burr rose and asked whether the court was about to give an opinion?

The Chief Justice stated, that the court was about to say that the Grand Jury were perfectly right in the opinion that no man can be compelled to furnish evidence against himself: he suggested that the Grand Jury wished also to know, whether the person under prosecution, could be examined on other questions, not criminating himself.

Mr. Burr declared, that it would be impossible for him under certain circumstances, to explain any letter which had been communicated to him confidentially; how far the extremity of circumstances would impel him to such a course, he was not prepared to decide; but it was impossible for him even to deliberate on a proposition to deliver up any thing which had been confided to his honour; unless it was wrested from him by the law.

Mr. Randolph. We will withdraw to our chambers; and when the court have decided upon the question, they will announce it to the G. Jury.

The Chief Justice, knew not that there was any objection to the Grand Jury's summoning any man as a witness, who lays under an indictment—Mr. Martin said there could be no objection.—Mr. Randolph said he was afraid that the object of the Grand Jury had been misunderstood by the court. The Grand Jury had not appeared before them to apply for the person of Aaron Burr, but for a certain paper, which may or may not be in his possession: and upon that paper's being or not being in his possession, and upon its being possible or not possible to identify that paper, it might depend whether A B. himself was or was not a material evidence before them. And then the G. J. withdrew.

When Mr. Hay had concluded his argument Mr McRae addressed the court: he was solicitus, he said, to lay a communication before them on a circumstance, which had lately transpired. The G. Jury had asked for a certain letter in cyphers, which was supposed to have been addressed by Gen. Wilkinson to the accused. The court had understood the ground on which the accused had refused to put it in their possession, which ground was an apprehension lest his honour should be wounded, by his thus betraying matters of confidence. "I have seen G. W. Sir, since this declaration was offered; I have informed him of the communication which has thus been made; and the general has expressed his wishes to me, and requested me to express those wishes, that the whole of the correspondence between A. Burr and himself may be exhibited. The accused has now therefore a fair opportunity of producing this letter: he is absolved of all possible imputation; his honour is perfectly safe."

Mr. Burr. The court will probably expect from me some reply. The communication which I made to the court, has led, it seems, to the present invitation—I have only to say, sir, that this letter will not be produced. The letter is not at this time in my possession; and Gen. Wilkinson knows it.

Mr. McRae hoped that notice of his communication would be sent to the Grand Jury.—Mr. Martin hoped that Col. B's communication also would go along with it.

The Chief Justice was unwilling to make the court the medium of such communications.

Mr. McRae hoped that the court *would* notify his communication to the Grand Jury, and for an obvious reason. When the Grand Jury came into court to ask for the paper, what did the accused say? Did he declare that it was not in his possession? No: he merely said that honour forbid him to disclose it. The inference undoubtedly was, that he had the paper, but could not persuade himself to disclose it. And what then must have been the impression on the mind of the G. Jury? A cloud of suspicions must have fallen themselves upon their mind; suspicions unjustly injurious to the character of G. W.; and which the present communication may at once disperse. It is but justice, therefore, to General W. to whom the enquiries of the Grand Jury may at present relate, to give them the benefit of this information——

Mr. Burr. General W. sir, is extremely welcome to all the eclat which he may expect to derive from this challenge; but as it is a challenge from him, it is a sufficient reason why I should not accept it. But as the remarks of the last gentleman, seem to convey some reproach against me (which no man who knows me can believe me to deserve) it may be proper to say, that I did voluntarily and in the presence of a witness, put the letter out of my possession for a certain purpose. I wished, sir, to disable any other person, even myself, from laying such paper before the Grand Jury. General Wilkinson knows this fact.—*The Chief Justice* then reduced these communications to writing, which message being read to the court, and afterwards corrected, was transmitted to the Grand Jury.—Mr. Burr. Let it be understood, that I did not put this letter out of my possession, because I expected the Grand Jury would take up this subject, but from a supposition that they might do so.

Mr. Wickham was interrupted by the entrance of the Grand Jury; when Mr. Randolph informed the court, that they had agreed upon some presentments; which he then delivered into the hands of the clerk. The clerk read as follows:

The Grand Inquest of the U.S. for the district of Virginia upon it's oath presents, that Jonathan Dayton late a senator in the Congress of the United States from the state of New-Jersey, John Smith a senator in the Congress of the U. States from the state of Ohio, Comfort Tyler late of the state of N. York, Israel Smith late of the state of New-York and David Floyd late of the Territory of Indiana are guilty of treason against the United States in levying war against the same, to wit, at Blannerhassett's Island in the county of Wood and state of Virginia, on the 12th day of December, 1806.

Upon the information of

William Eaton	Alexander Henderson,
Erick Bollman,	James Wilkinson,
Peter Taylor,	Hugh Phelps,
Jacob Allbright,	Jacob Dunbaugh,
Charles Willie,	John Monholland,
John Graham,	Chandler Lindsley,
Samuel Swartwout,	James Knox,
George Morgan,	William Love,
John Morgan,	Thomas Hartly,
Thomas Morgan,	Stephen Welch,
Elias Glover,	James Kinney,
D. Woodbridge, Jr.	Samuel Moxley,
David C. Wallace,	David Fisk and
Edmund B. Dana,	Benjamin H. Latrobe,
John G. Henderson,	

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The Grand Jury, continued Mr. R. have no farther presentments to make.—He then delivered two papers which they had received from the court: the one was a cyphered letter addressed to H. Winbourn; the other was the letter to Col. Morgan.

The Chief Justice. Mr. Attorney, have you any thing more for the Grand Jury?—Mr. Hay. I can have all the indictments ready to be laid before them to morrow.—Mr. Taylor (from Norfolk:) Is it not customary for the attorney to file information upon these presentments? Is there any necessity for detaining the Jury? Some objection was made.—Mr. Randolph. May not the bills be laid before another Grand jury, as the parties presented are not now in custody?—Mr. Hay. That course would be productive of great inconvenience. All the witnesses are now here; and they will not, perhaps, appear before another G. Jury, and the present Jury is already in possession of all the evidence.

Mr. Randolph had hoped, that they would be discharged; he was not anxious on his own account, but there was one of the Jury peculiarly and delicately situated, who wished to return to his family.—Mr Taylor observed to the court, that a circumstance of a very afflicting domestic nature made him peculiarly anxious to return home.—Mr. Hay was extremely sorry that he could not gratify the wishes of the Jury; but the interests of the United States forbad him. He would have the indictments ready at any hour in the morning that the Jury would name.

Nine o'clock was mentioned, and the Jury were then adjourned to that hour.

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1807.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated July 7, 12 o'clock.

A lettter from capt Decatur is just received by express, dated the 4th July, stating

That on the preceding evening the four British ships appeared in Hampton Roads, and by their movements manifested a disposition to take the Chesapeake. All hands were accordingly at quarters all that night. The next morning at day-break their tenders were observed sounding the channel.

On the 4th, in the morning early, they brought too a vessel going from Hampton to Norfolk, and by her was sent a letter from commodore Douglass to the people of Norfolk, declaring that if they did not rescind their resolutions, he should cut off all intercourse by water, so as to allow no vessel whatever to go to or from Norfolk.

And on the 4th, a small vessel proceeding from Hampton to Norfolk was fired at and turned back. They have sent several insolent messages to Norfolk. Among others, that if they did withhold from them supplies, they would take them by force.

From the Merchant's Coffee house Books.

July 8.

Arrived, sch'r Sea-Flower, Boyle, 16 days from St. Pierres, Mart. The pilot of this vessel, says that on Friday as he was going down from Hampton, he met four English men of war going up to Hampton—they fired and brought to 3 or 4 Hampton boats, and sent a letter by one of them demanding water, otherwise they would take it by force—he left the English ships in Hampton Roads on Saturday, they had with them two tenders, armed and full of men; it was expected they would send them up James River for water. He further says that last week, about 200 of the English attempted to go on shore at Lynnhaven Bay, and were opposed by 400 Americans; a fight ensued, 2 or 3 Americans were wounded, and 4 or 5 English killed. This was the report among the merchants at Norfolk. He also informs, that on Wednesday last, an armed brig come up to the fleet in Lynnhaven Bay, supposed with dispatches, that on her arrival they hoisted their colours, the band played; and every appearance of rejoicing was among them. The brig sailed the next day.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 5th July.

General Wilkinson is here. In passing thro' Virginia, he received the most flattering attentions; so has he here. Yesterday he dined, by special invitation, with the citizens. This day he was waited upon by all the heads of departments; by other officers of the government, and by a vast number of respectable citizens. At the President's levee yesterday, he was noticed with every distinguishing mark of the most respectful and affectionate attention.

AMERICAN ANNIVERSARY.

Annapolis, July 4, 1807.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of three guns. At 10 o'clock Captain Duvall's company of Infantry, paraded at their usual place of assembling; from thence they marched to the field, and performed their manœuvres and firing in a soldier-like manner. At 12 o'clock they formed in the rear of the artillery, and rested until 18 guns in honor of the day, were fired; together with a salute of 21 guns, from the Eole, a French 80 gun ship off our harbour, when the company retired to Captain James Thomas's, with others, and partook of a handsome dinner prepared for the occasion;—And with that temper expressive of the crisis and the American character, drank the following toasts:—

1. The day we celebrate. The bravery of our forefathers, rekindling in their sons, will compel us to take the fame bull by the horns to redress our injuries and avenge our insults.

2. The government of our beloved country. Energetic measures to restrain tyrants and pirates.

3. The United States of America. May the head or heads that plot a disunion, speedily meet their just sentence.

4. The President of the United States.

5. The Militia of the United States. Prepare to arm—a band of brothers.

6. Our native State.

7. The Executive of Maryland.

8. The remembrance of Gen George Washington. May we soon see his like again.

9. The departed heroes of America, who fought, bled and died in the cause of Independence. They made a proud foe bite the dust; we feel as they have felt.

10. Commerce. Its drooping head will again raise at the expence of its oppressors.

11. Manufacturers and Manufactories. May we soon see many as citizens and neighbors.

12. Unanimity. When our rights are invaded and independence endangered, there is but one standard, round which we all rally.

13. Republicanism. The world may take an American lesson, that a republican form of government is the best security for the rights of man.

14. Our infant Navy. May Preble, Decatur and others, with their brave crews, soon teach a haughty, cowardly foe, that the American flag is not to be insulted with impunity—to strike is worse than death.

15. Our brethren at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities. They deserve well of their country. May their cartridges and ball, have their desired effect.

16. The volunteer Militia of this city. May they ever manifest the same union of sentiment, national zeal and soldier-like discipline displayed by them on this day.

17. Our Western brethren. We feel their worth; they are sensible of ours.

18. The American Fair. May their virtues aid the brave, and reward the true patriot only.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Havre de Grace, and its vicinity, convened by public notice on Saturday the 4th inst. for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, and expressing their sentiments on the late British outrage.—Capt. Robert Boyce was appointed chairman, and Henry Denison secretary to the meeting. The declaration of Independence being first read, the following resolutions were offered for consideration and unanimously adopted viz:—

Resolved, That as we enjoying an independent and free government, we view with the highest indignation, the late dastardly attack of the British ship of war Leopard on the frigate Chesapeake, and confident as a premeditated insult offered to our flag and country.

Resolved, That we rely with confidence on our executive, for the adoption of measures most suitable for obtaining redress, and that we consider it a paramount duty of every American citizen to aid his government in effecting such measures.

Resolved, That until the determination of government be made known, we shall deem as enemies to our country, all those who shall in any manner attempt to justify this assassin-like commencement of hostilities.

Resolved, That the prompt, decisive and spirited measures adopted by the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, in defence of our national honor, merits our highest applause.

Resolved, That the secretary be directed to publish these resolutions throughout the county.

ROBERT BOYCE, Chairman.
HENRY DENISON, Sec'ry.

An extensive arbor had been erected for the occasion, under which a numerous company partook of a dinner, partly of an ox roasted whole, when the following toasts were drank:—

1. The day we celebrate—May the events which gave rise to this distinguished day, be recorded on the mind of every American citizen.

2. The memory of Washington—May his virtues and patriotism be an example to the present and succeeding generations.

3. The constitution of the United States.

4. The memory of our forefathers who fell in establishing our independence—Let us participate in the joy their spirits receive in the regions of bliss, which a beneficent Providence secures to those, who sacrifice their lives and fortunes to establish the liberty of their country and happiness of their posterity.

5. Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States—At this eventful crisis, may he as a skilful pilot conduct our political ship into the haven of safety.

6. The heads of departments—Integrity and ability in council the safest barriers to a nation.

7. The judiciary of the United States—May it ever as heretofore, be governed by the dictates of reason, justice and humanity.

8. The members of the Senate and house of representatives—May they always, by keeping in view the honor and welfare of their country, merit the approbation of their fellow citizens.

9. The people of the United States—May they ever be ready with spirit, firmness and unanimity to encounter the enemies of their country.

10. The army and navy—May their spirit and enterprise in the service of our country never be cramped by want of a requisite.

11. The late British outrage—A strengthener to the bonds of our Union and a reconciler of political parties—May it kindle in every American bosom the patriotic flame of seventy-six.

12. The memory of those who fell on board the Chesapeake—May we ever hold in the detestation and abhorrence which it merits, the base, cowardly and assassin-like conduct of their murderers.

13. The citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton—The first to resent British aggression, may their spirit in repelling these tyrants of the ocean, who insulted our flag, receive that applause on earth and reward in Heaven which the citizens at this meeting feel an unbounded pride in believing they deserve.

14. Our ministers at Foreign courts—May their conduct on all occasions, be such as will secure to their country and themselves honor and respect.

15. Agriculture and commerce—May the fostering hand of government afford them that protection which the voice of the country calls for.

16. The fair daughters of Columbia—May the youth who would not fight and die in defence of his country, never enjoy their smiles.

17. The State of Maryland—May her patriotism entitle her to rank as a star of the first magnitude in the American constellation.

VOLUNTEERS.

Our country, when forced to resign the olive-branch—May she be crowned with the laurel.

British Justice—May the resentment which the late conduct of Humphreys has kindled, never be extinguished, until the assassin under whose orders he acted, be rewarded with a halter.

The American tars—May they be successful reapers in the fields of glory.

The blood of our departed heroes, a gem more precious than the treasures of Britain—May the spirits of those who fell in defence of our liberties receive additional bliss, while viewing the patriotic ardor which now animates their descendants.

ON SATURDAY LAST,

In commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence, a number of citizens, amounting to upwards of sixty, dined together at Mr. James Wharfe's tavern, near this city—a spirited representation of the wanton attack made by the British ship Leopard on the United States frigate Chesapeake, painted for the purpose by Mr. Francis Guy, and elegantly framed by Mr. George Smith, ornamented the upper end of the piazza, where the company dined. William H. Winder, Esq. was appointed President, and captain John Shrim, Vice President of the day. After partaking of an elegant and plentiful dinner, the following toasts were drank:—

The day we celebrate—The spirit which gave birth to our independence, still animates us to defend it against foreign insult and aggression. 3 guns, 9 cheers.

The people of the United States—The nation that dares to insult them wantonly, shall soon be convinced that in defence of their government they are all republicans—all federalists. 2 guns, 6 cheers.

The President of the United States—May he direct with wisdom and enforce with energy measures in unison with the wishes of our fellow citizens, to procure just and honorable retribution for the insult and outrage committed on our national safety and dignity. 3 guns, 9 cheers.

The Memory of General Washington—Let us not forget his advice, that the best way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war.

The departed heroes of our revolution—In preservation of the boon they bequeathed us, may we emulate the glorious exploits by which it was won.

The citizens of Norfolk, exposed, yet fearless of danger, they have not hesitated to speak the indignant language of an insulted nation. 3 guns, 9 cheers.

All the Foreign Nations of the Globe—"Enemies in war, in peace friends." We exist by the favor of none, nor will we submit to the insults of any. 1 gun.

The energies of America—They have cleared the Indian hunting ground of wild beasts, and peopled the desert with freemen—a sure pledge that they can free the great hunting ground of nations of *Leopards.* 2 guns, 5 cheers.

The Chesapeake—With cataracts of *fire*, may she purge away the foul, though bloody stain, thrown her cast on the injured honor of our flag.

The American Navy—In its infancy it has proved an Hercules; in manhood it shall thunder like Jove 3 guns, 5 cheers.

The brave Tars of Columbia—They ask but the sanction of government to avenge their wrongs. 3 guns, 9 cheers.

The Federal Union—Palsied be the head which can conceive, and withered be the arm which can attempt a separation of the states. 2 guns, 3 cheers.

Our Constitution and Laws—When treason or tyranny taint the age, every honest patriot will rally round these sacred palladia of our civil and political rights. 3 guns, 9 cheers.

Political Parties—May the only contest be, who shall best act as the defender of his country. 1 gun, 5 cheers.

The American Manufactures—May they rapidly increase, and remove the only obligation which we are under to any foreign nation. 1 gun, 3 cheers.

The American People; Soldiers, yet Freemen, 3 guns, 5 cheers.

The American Fair; May we be conquered by them only. 3 guns. Glee, "Here's a health to all good lasses."

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. The city of Baltimore; May the fire and warlike spirit of its citizens, keep pace with, regulate and protects its rapid progress in population and commercial enterprize. 3 guns.

By the Vice-President. The state of Maryland: May she dress by the centre and move by the union. 3 guns.

By Wm. Gwynn, Esq.

Our wharves on the Basin, may free *Commerce* fill.
And liberal *owners* fill Wharfe's on the hill.

By Mr. Mathew Brown. An energetic Executive. 1 gun, 8 cheers.

By S. Vincent Esq. A sufficient quantity of tar and feathers, for those who vindicate the conduct of the British, in the outrage committed by the ship Leopard on the frigate Chesapeake.

By Mr. F. Guy. May honesty preside in all Cabinets, despotism fall throughout the world, and no nation possess more freedom than they know how to use.

Recantation of Calumny.—Relf, the printer of the Philadelphia Gazette, who has acted such a base part as an editor with respect to the recent British outrage, has been compelled to make the following acknowledgments:—

In our paper of the 29th ult. in remarking on the unfortunate transaction between the British ship Leopard, and the American frigate Chesapeake, we stated, as we presumed on the authority of several letters from the Southward, that the latter ship was completely unprepared and unfit for action.—This impression was universally prevalent; for letters even stated that her guns *were in the hold.* We are now satisfied that this was an erroneous impression. On the most unquestionable authority from Washington, we can now state, that the frigate Chesapeake, was, in every respect, fitted out to support the honor of the flag she bore.—"She mounted 28 long 18 pounders, and 12 32 pound carronades, all *loaded*, with 400 men to manage them with a set of young officers on board, able and willing to do honor to any nation on earth." From this statement, upon the veracity of which we implicitly rely, it appears, that the Navy Department have done their duty, and we therefore think it no dishonor to recall imputations which were founded on misinformation.

We are now also convinced, on the same authority, that in the case of the John Adams, the Navy Department acted with strict propriety and prudence.

Died last Thursday, at Mr. James Armitage's, Mr. *Enoch Story*, printer, of this city.

New-York, July 5.

ARRIVED,

The brig Ceres, Wood, 27 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Left sch'r Enterprize, Barr, for New York, in 4 days, and others. June 19, off Cape Antonio, spoke ship Fame, of New York, from New Orleans. In the Gulph, spoke brig Eliza, Gray, 22 days from New York, for Havanna. June 14, off the L. Caymans, was *plundered* by a French privateer of their stores, a hhd. rum, and Mr. De Aguilard and lady, passengers, of 1500 dollars worth of plate.

The British brig Olive Branch, Kennedy, 10 days from St. John, N. B.

The sloop Rose, Bradley, 10 days from Savannah.

The ship Abula, Dillingham, 60 days from Barcelona, and 48 from Gibralter. At Barcelona, May 5, brig Meridian, Dellers, of Philadelphia, for New-Orleans, in 6 days; brig Industry, Cook, of Salem, Sailed. May 1, brigs Washington, Torey, for Salem, Almira, Baker, for Philadelphia; sch'r Betsey, Powsler, of Beverly, for Marseilles, April 10; brig Success, for Boston, sailed fr Tarregona May 1. At Tarragona, ship Cabinet, Chamblin, of Norfolk, for N. Orleans, in 10 days. At Valencia, brig Harriet, Storer, of Portland, discharging. July 1, lat 38, long. 73, spoke sloop Richard, 4 days from Charleston for Boston.

The ship Howard, Marsh, 18 days from P. Petre (Guad.)

The brig Izette, Barns, of Portsmouth, 14 days from Oporto. Left brig Nancy, Bartow, of New-Bedford; and ship Hero, Milekin, both for Toningen; brig President Jefferson, Barnard, discharged; and sch'r Aurora, Hooper, just arrived from Bayonne, with corn June 23, lat. 40, 10, long 65, 40, spoke ship Alberice, Choate, 5 days from New York for Amsterdam.

The brig George, Moore, 9 days from Savannah. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and Family, James Gun, Francis Sage, J. Longworth, R H. Thompson, C. Paulding, and 10 in the steerage.

The sch'r Silenus, Jones, 12 days from St. Croix. Sailed in co. brig Resort, Bridgeway, for New York. The ship Richard, Rogers, was to sail in 5 days for New York; Junius, Roberts, in 7 for Philadelphia.

The sch'r Minerva, Bird, 5 days from Philadelphia.

The brig Resort, Ridgeway, 13 days from St. Croix. On Wednesday, lat. 37, 30, long. 72, 30, spoke ship Eliza, of Boston. On Thursday, off Egg Harbour, was detained an hour by the Squirrel sloop of war and treated politely.

The sch'r Freeman, Ellis, 5 days from Newbern.

The sch'r Judah, Smith, 5 days from Washington, N. C.

The sch'r Feronia, Block, 3 days from Richmond, & 4 from the Roads. Was boarded by a boat from the British squadron & treated politely.

The sloop Example, Cozens, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C.

The sch'r Ceres, Gale, 14 days from Curracoa. Left sch'r Augusta, in 6 days; brig Vigilant in 10, and Patty in 12 days, all for N. Y. A Philadelphia ship capt. Newcomb, Parke, Supereargo, was captured by a British privateer, going into Porto-Cavello, and was to be sent from Curracoa for Jamaica for trial. Sir Charles Cockburn was appointed Governor of Curracoa, and was hourly expected from England.

The brig Mary, Crafts, 18 days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe.

The ship Ann, Allcock, 17 days from St. Bartholomews, in ballast. On Friday evening, in the Offing, was boarded by the British frigate Pearl, and treated politely.

The ship Thomas, Kleine, 12 days from St. Bartholomews, in ballast. Left sch'r War Hawk, of New-York, refitting, and an American ship from C. Francois.

The sch'r Aurora, Allen, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C. Passengers, Mr. Graves and others.