but over the unsuspicious confidence of friendship, and, what is still more *honorable*, over the women and children whom he beheld upon her deck!

Is this outrage sanctioned by the British administration; or is it solely the act of an inferior officer?

We cannot consider it the act of the administration. So far, indeed, it may be ascribed to them, as being indirectly countenanced by the marked indignities they have offered us in the impunity and promotion extended to those who have shamefully violated our neutral rights. Of this the honors recently conferred on Whitby is a memorable instance. But hostile as they may be in the abstract to neutral rights, their recent deportment indicates something like a disposition to be, at least for the present, on friendly terms with us. To ascribe then this act directly to them would be to stigmatise them with a complication of injustice, hypocrisy, and folly, which ought not to be imputed to any men without the clearest proofs.

But if it is not *their* act, it is, unquestionably the act of an officer of the British government, for whose conduct that government is accountable. Will they disavow it? Will they make ample, honorable reparation? Is it an act for which any reparation can atone?

These are all questions of the utmost importance, which we shall not attempt to answer. Reposing with absolute confidence in the government, we have no doubt of those steps being taken which the case demands.

Columbia County, (state of New York, June 21.

DIED—At Lebanon Springs, yesterday, *Mrs. Elbertie Van Ness* widow of the late Hon. *Peter Van Ness*, Esq. of this state, aged 64 years. Having been for some time afflicted with a rheumatic complaint, she was, by the advice of her physicians, on a visit to the waters; where she was unexpectedly seized by a paralytic attack at 1 o'clock P. M. and, without uttering a word afterwards, expired at 9 o'clock the same evening. Her remains are on their way to Kinderhook, and will to-morrow be deposited, with those of her husband, at their late residence. It is but justice to the merits of the deceased, to say, that she possessed in a high degree, the domestic and religious virtues. Her mind was intelligent, and her feelings were such as always do honor to the human heart.—Her death is, and will be, sincerely lamented by her numerous family and connexions, in this and the neighboring states, who all respected and affectionately loved her.

Richmond, June 24.

The Grand Jury this day found four true bills; two against Aaron Burr for treason and misdemeanor; and two of the same tenor against Blannerhasset.

A long and animated discussion ensued on a motion to commit Mr. Burr to the custody of the marshal, which was decided (for this night) in the affirmative. He was consequently committed to jail for the night. The argument remains open, and, it is expected, will be resumed to morrow.

CHILLICOTHE, *June 18.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information and respectability, in Vincennes, [Ind. Ter.] to a gentleman of this town, dated May 29th, 1807.

"We have just received information from St. Louis, which induces a belief, that Lieut. Pike and his party have been cut off by the Paddots, a nation of Indians bordering on Sante Fee."

Philadelphia, June 24.

A gentleman lately from Halifax, informs us, that accounts of the acquittal of capt. Whitby, had been received there, adding that he had subsequently been appointed to the command of a 74, and was to be stationed on the American coast! From the manner in which it has been communicated to us, we are disposed to consider it a fact.

Baltimore, June 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in London, dated May 10th, 1807.

"I arrived here the 26th of April. Had been detained and carried into Portsmouth, but was soon liberated. While at Portsmouth I attended the trial of Henry Whitby, heard the verdict read which acquitted him, and saw his sword returned. A few days after I was in company with him: he told me he expected to be off Sandy Hook again in a few months, *to kill another John Pierce.*"

FROM HAYTI.

Port au Prince, June 4.

"I calculate, that in a month Petion will entirely subdue the north, as almost every day brings an account of an additional success over the enemy.

"The fort L rchaye, containing two generals and 3000 men, was taken two days since, by the army under his command, and Gonaives surrendered to the soldiers that went in a fleet of English and other vessels from hence. We are now anxiously waiting to hear of equal success against St. Marcs—after which there is nothing that will stop them until their arrival at the Cape, which no doubt they will soon conquer, as both one and all resolve to completely subdue the north, or perish in the attempt."

LONDON, MAY 11.

Letters have been received in town, via Madeira, from gen. Crawford's expedition, which show that its destination is against the western coast of S. America. It was generally understood in the fleet, that Lima was to be the first object of attack. Our people are represented as being in excellent health: the few sick were on board the Justiani transport, which had been emptied of her stores and fitted up for their accommodation.

MAY 12.

The treaty with Brittain, it is said, has been sent back to London for reconsideration; and we should hope that by mutual concession, the whole of this disagreeable dispute may be amicably adjusted. Perhaps, however, our present ministry, with that laudable spirit of contradiction to the former cabinet, which has prompted all their measures since their accession to office, may undo what their predecessors have done, and involve us in a war with a country united to ours by the ties of blood as well as of policy, to prove their zeal for the religion of peace!

MAY 12.

The continuance of the act for suspending the operation of the non importation act from July to the second Monday in December, is said to have been determined upon by the President of the United States, for the purpose of attempting some further negociation with our government. It is difficult to ascertain from the American papers what are the points in the treaty to which the President objects. One of them states "the want of some adequate provision for the protection of our seamen, constitutes the objection to the Treaty in its present form. But the principal one arises from the note of the British ministry, which accompanies it."

The note relates to the conduct to be adopted by America upon the subject of the French Decree of blockade—As to the "want of an adequate provision for the protection of American seamen," if America means by that general mode of expression that the American ship shall protect the crew, that is, that a seaman being on board an American ship shall be deemed to be an American seaman, and shall not be impressed from such ship, tho' there shall be ground for believing him to be a British subject and seaman, she will certainly find herself mistaken if she expects that the present Ministers will make the slightest concessions, upon that point. The period of concessions is past.

MAY 13.

As we last night predicted, the new ministers are resolved to make no concessions to America. The Evening Trumpeter, not of their fame, but of their disgrace, warns us that the age of concession is past. Of this we are aware—What then is left us? When fools are too obstinate to concede—too dull to be convinced—they must then be constrained. *Statesman.*

The French have taken possession of the islands of Usedom and Wallin in pursuance of the armistice which the king of Sweden has not ratified.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING-STREET, MAY 13.

The right honorable George Canning, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral powers resident at this court, that in consequence of the recent hostile proceedings of the Ottoman court, his majesty has judged it expedient to direct that the blockade of the Straits of the Dardannelles, and the port and harbor of Smyrna, already constituted by his majesty's naval forces and those of his allies, should be maintained & enforced in the strictest manner, according the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

This Gazette likewise contains an order of the Privy Council for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the Grand Signior; likewise an order permitting his Majesty's subjects to trade with Monte-Video and its dependencies; and twenty two addresses, thanking his Majesty for refusing to agree to the Roman Catholic bill, proposed by the late administration.

MAY 16.

Mr. Shaw the Messenger arrived late last night with dispatches. The three Hamburgh mails which were due also arrived. They have not brought any intelligence of importance from Poland; but the Paris papers to the 8th assert that hostilities will recommence as soon as the weather will permit. All hopes of peace have vanished, the Paris papers admitting, that the overtures of Bonaparte have been peremptorily rejected. The Senate, in an address to Bonaparte, in answer to his message relative to the Conscription, talk of dictating peace, boast that his army is stronger by 130,000 men than it was at the commencement of the war, and hold out the prospect of his surrounding the Russian army, and compelling them to receive from him either death or law.

Orders have been received by lord Collingwood, to send home sir J. Duckworth and sir Sidney Smith, who were hourly expected off Cadiz.

Capt. Miller of the Charlotte, arrived in the river Teneriffe, reports that Buenos Ayres had again fallen into the hands of the English, without a gun being fired or a man lost.

FINKENSTEIN, APRIL 20.

The Emperor has divided the grand army into three principal corps, which he has reviewed in succession.

The enemy has also divided its force into three principal corps. One is to be commanded by the emperor of Russia in person, with gen. Benningsen under him. Another will be led on by the king of Prussia, assisted by generals Ruchel, and Lestroco. The third will be commanded by the grand duke Constantine and general Tolstoy. The principal advanced guard remains under the orders of prince Bagrathion. It appears to be almost certain, that every prospect of peace has vanished, the courts of Russia and Prussia having rejected the proposals made by the emperor Napoleon.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 5.

According to letters from Koningsberg the prince of Benevento is said to have had a conference with the Emperor of Russia, not far from Bransberg, the day and place is not mentioned.

GUN AND PISTOL
MANUFACTORY,
CORNER OF KING AND WATER STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of the city of Washington and its vicinity, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches—he has now on hand and expects in a few days a further supply of Guns and Pistols, (from London) which he will sell on the lowest terms.

R NASH.

☞ Guns and Pistols, stocked & repaired in the best manner, at the lowest prices and shortest notice—A few SMALL GUNS for Boys for sale.

June 29 2awim

By the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, June Term, eighteen hundred and seven.

ORDERED that William Mills, Executor of Joseph Hargis late of St. Mary's county, deceased, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for six weeks in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this ninth day of June, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and seven.

JAMES FORREST, Reg. Wills for St Mary's county.

This is to give Notice

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Joseph Hargis late of St Mary's county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 9th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of June, eighteen hundred and seven.

WILLIAM MILLS, Ex'r.

June 29—w6t

James Waring, against Tab and Alethea his wife, formerly Alethea Turner, Noble and Elizabeth his wife (formerly Elizabeth Turner) Evans and Mary his wife, (formerly Mary Turner) Walter Turner and Ary Turner

MARYLAND—COURT OF CHANCERY, JUNE 16th, 1807.

THE object of this bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of John Turner deceased, father of the said Alethea, Elizabeth, Mary, Walter and Ary, for the purpose of satisfying a debt which the complainant as security for the said deceased paid to Charles Carroll of Carollton

The bill states that all the said defendants, are now residents of the state.

It is therefore, and on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer three weeks successively before the 25th day of July next, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of his application to this court, and of the substance and object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here in person or by a solicitor on or before the 25th day of November next to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy

Test NICHS. BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 22—w3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 11th of this month

Negro JOHN,

who calls himself John White, but as he is an artful and intelligent fellow, may probable change his name, and attempt to pass for a freeman. John is about 35 years old, his complexion black, has a pleasant countenance a high round fore-head and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, square and well set. He is a blacksmith by trade, and a tolerable good house carpenter, and will probable offer his services in one or the other of the above trades,

Had on, when he absconded, a black fur hat a good deal worn, a round jacket of striped country made cotton, oznaburgs shirt, and a pair of olive colored negro cotton trowsers, but, as he has a variety of clothing, will no doubt change his dress. He is given to drink and apt to get intoxicated.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for apprehending the said Runaway and lodging him in any jail so that I get him again, if out of the state, or fifty miles from home—but if within the state or the above distance from home 20 dollars & all reasonable charges.

CLEMENT BROOKE.
Near Upper Marlborough.
Prince George's County.

May 25,—w6t.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

The atrocious outrage of the British, detailed in our last, has excited in every quarter from which we have received information the deepest execration. It has likewise kindled a spirit of patriotism ready to encounter every hazard and to make all sacrifices in defence of national honor.

"In consequence of the outrage which we have detailed in the preceding article, "says the Norfolk Ledger," a town meeting was convened this morning at the Town Hall, which on account of the great concourse assembled, was adjourned to the large church. The meeting adopted many resolutions upon the subject, which we cannot obtain for this day's paper. In substance they went to express the horror and indignation excited by the occasion. A determination to support with life and fortune, the government in obtaining satisfaction. It was determined to refuse all intercourse with, or to furnish supplies to any of the British ships of war. The Pilots were invited to refuse to conduct any ship of war into our waters. Committees were appointed; the people in all the U. States were invited to co-operate in these resolutions, and to hold as infamous all who should violate them, or refuse co-operation. There were some others which we do not well remember. The meeting was conducted with great moderation and temper, when the occasion is considered."

The citizens of Richmond have been notified to convene at the Capitol on Saturday "to express their sentiments on the present important crisis of affairs, and to pledge themselves to defend their rights, liberties and independence against such daring aggressions."

The citizens of Hampton were so exasperated at the news of the outrage that they destroyed 200 hogsheads of water on board a schooner, ready to sail for the British men of war.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

Wednesday, June 24.

The grand jury on presenting their bills against A. Burr and H. Bannerhasset, informed the court that they had not finished the business before them, having enquiries to make against other persons.

The argument on an attachment against general Wilkinson went on. Messrs. E. Randolph, Martin, M'Rea, and Botts spoke. While the last gentleman was speaking the grand jury entered the court with their bills.

Mr. Hay moved for the commitment of Col. Burr for high treason.

Mr. Burr and his counsel contended that it was in the discretion of the court to allow bail even in a capital case.

After a long discussion the court expressed the opinion that they were vested with the power, but postponed the consideration of the fitness of allowing bail in the present instance to the next day.

Mr. Burr was then committed to the charge of the marshal, who attended him to his lodgings, where having dined, he was conducted to the public jail.

Thursday, June 25.—The argument on a motion for an attachment against Wilkinson, mixed with much extraneous matter, progressed. In the midst of Mr. Hay's speech, Mr. Burr entered, attended by two deputy marshals.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury entered—

Mr. Randolph, the Foreman, addressed the court—"May it please the court, the grand jury have been informed by a witness that there is in possession of A. Burr who is now present in court, a letter from general James Wilkinson, dated the 13th of May, written in cypher, which letter the grand jury think will afford to them information on matters under consideration. The grand jury therefore wish to know whether the court sees any impropriety, or if it be legal, that A. Burr should deliver up this letter, if it contain matter criminating himself.

Chief Justice.—Certainly no man can be called upon to produce evidence which may criminate himself; but if col. Burr thinks proper voluntarily to produce any letter which the grand jury may require, the court sees no impropriety in his doing so.

Col. Burr. With respect to any information, letters, or papers, which may have been given to me in confidence, I do not regard myself authorised to communicate them. Whether any legal process may enforce me is not now the question; but so long as I retain those principles of honor, to which I have been always accustomed, I can never regard myself responsible for any consideration to disclose matters that have been so confided—I certainly can never tolerate such an idea, or harbor such a sentiment.

Mr. John Randolph. Shall the grand jury withdraw and wait the opinion of the court.

Chief Justice. No man can be compelled to deliver testimony which may criminate himself; but it does not appear to the court that a person, although indicted, can refuse to give testimony against others, which may not criminate himself. Although col. Burr stands indicted, yet at present I do not know any authority by which his testimony could be debarred.

Mr. John Randolph. The grand jury will therefore retire, and submit their request to the deliberation of the court.

Mr. Hay then proceeded in his observations on an attachment to issue against gen. Wilkinson.

Mr. M'Rae rose and stated to the court that after the grand jury went out, he had a conversation with gen. Wilkinson and that he was authorized by general Wilkinson to request that all the correspondence between colonel Burr and himself should be made public, and that colonel Burr through him was absolved from every promise of secrecy he might have given to gen. Wilkinson.

Colonel Burr—"May it please the court, some reply no doubt is expected from me to the information which the gentleman has given with respect to gen. Wilkinson—The production of that letter is not now in my power. The letter is not in my possession; and gen. Wilkinson knows this to be the case."

Mr. Wickham then rose in reply to Mr. Hay, when—

The grand jury entered—After the names were called over, Mr. Randolph addressed the court "may it please the court, the grand jury have made several presentments." Mr. Randolph then handed them to the Clerk who read as follows:

Presentment against Jonathan Dayton, of New-Jersey, for treason.

Presentment against John Smith, of the state of Ohio, for treason

Presentment against Comfort Tyler, for Treason.

Presentment against Israel Smith, of New-York, for treason.

Presentment against Davis Floyd, for treason.

Mr. Hay requested the grand jury might not be discharged for a day or two, until he should prepare indictments conformable to these presentments.

After the grand jury retired, Mr. Wickham concluded his argument on the motion for an attachment.

Mr. Martin rose in support of the motion.

Friday, June 26.

The court was opened about half past nine.

The grand jury entered at half past ten. After their names were called over, Mr. J. Randolph delivered indictments indorsed true bills against *Jonathan Dayton, John Smith, Comfort Tyler, Israel Smith, Davis Floyd*, for both high treason and misdemeanor.

The Chief Justice in the name of the court, thanked the Grand Jury for their attention, attendance and perseverance in this long and laborious investigation.

They were then discharged; and the court adjourned on the motion of Mr. *Hay*, until twelve.

The court met at 12.

The counsel of Mr. Burr prayed the court to assign him other apartments than that assigned him in the jail, in consequence of its wretched situation. The court, after consideration, agreed that the marshal, if he pleased, might procure a safe room for the keeping of col. Burr. The marshal accordingly inspected the rooms lately occupied by col. Burr, and informed the court that with a guard of seven men and a deputy marshal he would be perfectly secure in them.

Mr. Hay then observed to the court, that he had some difficulties with respect to the summoning of the venire. That the law declared in all cases of death the venire should be summoned from the county where the offence is alledged to be committed; but that an amendment to the constitution posterior to the law, declares that the accused shall have a right to a speedy trial, by a jury summoned from any part of the state.

Mr. Hay therefore wished the opinion of the court on the subject.

Mr. McRae read the 8th section of an act of Congress, passed in March 1793, to shew that it was the intention of Congress, that the law regulating the venire, should still remain in force.

The *Chief Justice* after some discussion, gave his opinion, that if both parties agreed, the venire might be summoned from any part of the state.

Col. Burr and his counsel, wished the venire to be taken from this district, but the counsel for the prosecution informed the court, after some consultation, that they had resolved not to give their assent. A venire was therefore ordered to be summoned from the county of Wood, and the adjacent counties, 12 from the former and 36 from the latter. After which, it was agreed, that it should be determined this day, to what time the court would adjourn.

[Here our account of the proceedings of the court end.]

We are informed, says the Virginia Gazette, that a lengthy discussion took place among the grand jury, for presenting General Wilkinson for High Treason—but when the vote was taken, they were equally divided.

WEISKOPFF & KELLER,
CONFECTIONERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have commenced business in High street, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied with CAKE of the best kind, Ornaments for Tables, and also Ice Creams by giving the shortest notice.

They have also on hand an assortment of Confectionary, which they will sell to retailers on the most reasonable terms. They have also Orgeat, Essence of Lemon, do. Punch and Cordials of different kinds, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place. They will use their endeavor to please those who may favor them with their custom.

⁂ Ice Cream every day.

Georgetown, June 22—2awtf