arrangement will be productive of the same effect) the witnesses on both sides would then be heard; and the reputation of gen. W. would stand on the same foundation.

Mr. Randolph. We shall move then directly for an attachment.

Mr. McRae. We only wish the motion delayed until gen. W. can be permitted to attend the court.

Mr. Hay hoped that to save time, gentlemen would reduce their interrogatories to writing.

Mr. Martin. That can easily be done: There will be no delay on that account.

The examination was postponed till Monday; and the court then adjourned till that day, 11 o'clock.

Monday, June 22.

As soon as the court met, Mr. E. Randolph directed the deputy marshal to call James Knox, and Chandler Lindsley. He would now with the permission of the court proceed to open the motion, which he had introduced on Saturday.

Mr. McRae had understood that this motion was to be postponed, till gen. W. could appear.

Chief Justice. As this is a motion for an attachment, Gen. W. should be heard in his defence.

Mr. McRae. The moment he is discharged, we shall notify the opposite counsel of it.

Mr. *Botts* observed, that it was a spirit of accommodation which had prompted them to a postponement of this motion on Saturday; that it was their anxiety to have Gen. Wilkinson here, which had produced this accommodating disposition, and that if they had not thus waved their usual right of pressing the motion, they might at this time have been in the very body of the investigation. Considering the hardships and inconvenience which this delay imposed upon Col. Burr, it was but fair to retract the consent which they had given on Saturday. If they consented to the present delay, it might be 3 or 4 days before General W. would be discharged by the Grand Jury, and that about that time, they would be ready to report the result of their enquiries. If they did not find a true bill, it was not to be expected, that Col. Burr would give himself any further trouble, by involving himself in any new legal strife. If they did find a true bill, the prosecution which would then be depending, would most probably throw out of view the present motion. Why this delay? Though G. W. himself was not here, he was ably represented by counsel. May not Col. B's counsel then retract the consent which they had given, and either proceed to move for an attachment or for a rule to shew cause.

M. *Burr* was unwilling to controvert the opinion or contravene the wishes of the court; but the subject necessarily required a few remarks. On Saturday he had waved his rights; he had consented to vary the form of the motion, to give G. Wilkinson an opportunity of being present, under an expectation that he would be here on that day; certainly he could not have entertained a doubt, that, he would be present on this day. Was his consent, however, to be indefinitely extended to any period? It was then in his power to vary the form of his motion once more. If they would but name a certain time, say to morrow, he was ready to wave his motion for the present.

Mr. *Wirt* declared, that it was impossible for them to say when the Grand Jury would be done with G. W.; when he could come before the court. He thanked gentlemen for the accommodating spirit which they had manifested, if the obligation was not completely wiped away by their converting it into a topic of a reproach. But suppose the rule was granted, what difference would it make in the situation of things? G. W would still be before the Grand Jury. They could not spare him to the court; and it was impossible to know *when* they could spare him.

The Chief Justice said that the court would have conceived itself bound to hear the motion for a rule; but now the motion was of a mixed nature; partaking of a motion for a rule, and of one for an attachment.—If G. W. was here tomorrow, the motion might go on: but it was not presumable, that the Grand Jury would find immediately after G. Wilkinson's examination as several witnesses has been sent up after him, and would come before the jury. He conceived that Col. Burr's testimony should be delayed no longer than till to-morrow: and Gen. Wilkinson will cross-examine those witnesses, when he came into court.

Mr. Hay. That is the very circumstance which we wish to avoid. These witnesses are brought here to accuse Gen. Wilkinson, and he ought therefore to be present, to shape our enquiries to the proper point, and to expose their fallacy.—

C. Justice Gen. Wilkinson cannot cross-examine them, till Col. Burr has done with them.—

Mr. Hay. How then is G. W. to know what questions he should ask, if he knows not what questions have been put by the other side?—

Chief Justice. All their questions and the answers will be reduced to writing.

Mr. *Hay* was unwilling for gentlemen to believe, that he wished to wave the discussion for a single moment; perhaps the Grand Jury would spare him for an hour: he understood that he was then employed in decyphering a letter before them. He suggested that a message should be sent up to the Grand Jury, requesting them to spare him for an hour, if it was compatible with their arrangements.

The marshal was accordingly sent for to deliver the message, who informed the court that Gen. Wilkinson was at that moment under examination.

The motion was accordingly postponed till to morrow, when it is understood it will certainly come on.

The *C. J.* observed that the attorney for the U. States might state to Gen. Wilkinson the facts which were charged in the affidavit, and which would agree in all the most material points with the interrogations that would be proposed to the witnesses.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, having, from a regard to his health, determined to exchange his present profession for one less laborious, offers to dispose of his establishment, consisting of the National Intelligencer, printed three times a week, and the Universal Gazette, printed weekly. This disposition will only be made to a person of sound republican principles. It is desirable that the terms should be arranged by personal communication with the Editor.

The Editors of Republican prints throughout the union will confer a favor by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

(WARRANTED GOOD.)

Early Turnip seed,
Large White round, do.
Ruta Baga, or Swedish, do.

For sale at THEO: HOLT'S Nursery Garden city of Washington, and at Dr. OTT'S Georgetown.

June 10—w6t

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ran-away from the Subscriber on Sunday the 14th inst. an apprentice boy named NAAS DOWNS, aged 18 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair cut short. Whoever delivers the said apprentice shall receive the above reward but no charges.

ROBERT DILLON, living near the Navy Yard.

June 26—3t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE creditors of Zadock Baldwin, an insolvent debtor, are desired to take notice that the subscriber, legally appointed assignee of said insolvent debtor, will attend at the house of Johnson Tutle, innkeeper in the town of Newark on the 3d day of July next 10 o'clock A. M. to examine and ascertain the debts due to each creditor; and that he will on Thursday the 3d day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. attend at the same place to make a division of all the money which shall then have come to his hands of the estate of the said Zadock Baldwin.

SILAS CONDIT.

Dated Newark, N. Jersey, 1st June 1807—June 10—1m

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Duckett late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

ALLEN B DUCKETT, Adm.

City of Washington, March 18—tf

☞ All claims forwarded by mail must be post paid.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington in the suit of
Charles Wadsworth—complainant,
versus
Owen Roberts and Jane his wife, George M. Lyles John Harper and James Keith.—defendants

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Saturday the 18th day of July next at Rhodes's hotel in the city of Washington, the easternmost part of Lot No. 18 in square number 168 in the said city of Washington, together with the two story Brick Dwelling House thereon erected and other the improvements to the said part of a lot belonging or appertaining. The above house joins the one now in the occupation of Mr. White the teacher of the Western school. Any person desirous of purchasing said property may be shewn it by applying at the Clerk's Office.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. The terms cash, or money to be paid immediately on the sale's being ratified by the court.

LEWIS FORD, Trustee.

June 12—wtdof

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting as a court of Chancery for the county of Washington, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, the 5th day of August next, at 12 o'clock. M. that valuable stand, situated in Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, and known by the name of

The UNION TAVERN,

now in the occupancy of Wm. Crawford, and late the property of Charles M'Laughlin, deceased; together with the Lots, Houses, Stables and improvements belonging to, and on which the said tavern is erected, and also the two story Brick House situate on Bridge street, near the said Union Tavern, and the Lot on which the same is erected, late the property of James S. Morsell, esq.

The terms of sale are the purchaser to give bonds, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal annual payments.

DANIEL BUSSARD, Trustee.

The creditors of the said Charles M'Laughlin are hereby notified to bring into the said court, their claims, with the vouchers thereof against the said Charles M'Laughlin within two months from the day of sale above mentioned.

DANIEL BUSSARD, trustee.

May 6—w2at

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON!

You are called upon to assemble this evening to express your feelings on an occasion, in which every thing that is dear to freemen, or sacred to Americans is involved. A perfidious and pusylanimous enemy has dared to perpetrate an outrage on your rights and character that loudly calls for vengeance. Appear then in your full strength at the Theatre with souls indignant but calm, that you may, by the steps you shall take, show yourselves worthy of the rank you hold among your fellow freemen; that you are sensible of the blessings of independence, and are ready to sacrifice your lives and fortunes in its defence.

'*IN CONSEQUENCE OF A RE*presentation made to me by a number of citizens communicating their opinion of the expediency of a public expression of the ideas and feelings of our fellow citizens on the late *ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE* offered to the *honor and rights of our country,* I do hereby request a GENERAL MEETING of the *citizens at the Theatre* on *Wednesday at six o'clock in the evening.*

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

N. B. Those Citizens of George Town and the adjacent country, disposed to unite in this step with the citizens of Washington are requested to attend the meeting.'

The DINNER at Stelle's Hotel, in celebration of the 4th of July, will be on the table precisely at 4 o'clock.

Gentlemen, desirous of partaking of the dinner, will have an opportunity by applying to Mr. Stelle.

We understand that immediately on receiving information of the issue of the outrage offered to the Chesapeake the Secretary of the Navy ordered Capt. Decatur to take command of her, and prepare her without delay for service; and likewise ordered an enquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Commodore James Barron on the occasion. The Court of Inquiry is composed of Commodore Preble, and Captains Hull, & Chauncey, and is to convene on board the Chesapeake.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the officers of the wardroom of the Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Late U. S. Ship Chesapeake, Hampton Roads, June 23, 1807.

SIR.

The undersigned, officers of the late U. S. Ship Chesapeake, feeling deeply sensible of the disgrace which must be attached to the late (in their opinion) premature surrender of the U. S. ship Chesapeake of 40 guns, to the English ship of war Leopard of 50 guns, without their previous knowledge, or consent, and desirous of proving to their country and the world, that it was the wish of all the undersigned, to have rendered themselves worthy of the flag under which they had the honor to serve, by a determined resistance, to an unjust demand do request the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy to order a court of enquiry into their conduct. At the same time they are compelled by imperious duty, by the honor of their flag, by the honor of their countrymen and by all that is dear to themselves, to request that an order may be issued for the arrest of Commodore James Barron on the charges herewith exhibited which the undersigned pledge themselves to prove true, viz

1st. On the probability of an engagement, for neglecting to clear his ship for action.

2ndly. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy a vessel which we conceive it his duty to have done.

With the highest respect,
We subscribe ourselves,
Your most obedient servants.

(Signed)
Ben. Smith 1st Lt.
Wm. Crane, 2d. Lt.
W. H. Allen. 3d. Lt.
S. Orde Creighton 4th. Lt.
Sidney Smith 5th. Lt.
Saml. Brooks, S. M.

The Hon. Robt. Smith, Secretary of the U. S. Navy, Washington.

We have conversed with several gentlemen of respectability, who left Richmond on Sunday last. The court rose on Saturday, after fixing the 3rd of August for the trial of Aaron Burr; and after giving an opinion, overruling the motion for an attachment against Gen. Wilkinson.

From the most respectable source we learn that the article, from the Virginia Gazette, inserted in our last number, relative to an equal division of the grand jury on presenting Gen. Wilkinson, is totally false. One of our informants expressly declares, on the authority of a member of the grand jury, that no such motion was made. A slight enquiry was instituted, which produced the request for the letter of Gen. Wilkinson, to Mr Burr; but this enquiry was totally superseded by the offer of Gen. Wilkinson to absolve Mr. Burr from any obligation not to disclose any papers in his possession. The general opinion at Richmond was that Gen. Wilkinson had come off with flying colors. It is said that the bills against Burr and Blannerhasset were found unanimously.

The statement in our last paper, with the preceding circumstances, embrace a full outline of the whole proceedings of the court. We are obliged to defer the details until our next, to make room for the highly interesting proceedings of several public meetings on the British outrage.

Resolutions, of the most animated complexion, were adopted at Richmond on Saturday, after a splendid display of eloquence from Messrs Hay, Wirt, M'Rae and others.

The Secretary of War was expected to arrive in this city last night, and the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to-day. After their arrival, a full consultation will, no doubt, be had with regard to the measures called for by the crisis, the delay in taking which has probably arisen from their absence.

MR. SMITH,

Observing my name in your paper, among the gentlemen selected to make arrangements for a Public Dinner, on the 4th of July approaching, I must beg leave through the same medium, to decline the honor intended me by my fellow citizens—as it does not comport with my mental feelings at this time to take a lead or join in scenes of hilarity.

THOS. TINGEY.

Washington, June 29, 1807.

Extract of a letter from Robert Thompson, Chaplain on board the Chesapeake, to a Gentleman in Norfolk, dated Hampton, June 24, 1807.

"There is a disagreeable circumstance that happened yesterday. The frigate *Chesapeake* got under way at 7 A. M. with a fair wind, and proceeded out of the Capes, where she met with the British ship Leopard, of 50 guns, commanded by Capt. Humphreys. He sent a boat on board the Chesapeake, demanded the English seamen, which Commodore James Baron said he was not authorised to give up. The boat returned to the Leopard, who immediately fired a gun a-head of the Chesapeake. Commodore Barron went to the gangway and hailed the ship; while he was there they fired a gun at him, which struck so nigh him, that the splinters wounded him in three different places. After that they commenced a regular fire; the Chesapeake had sixty men sick, their hammocks being placed on the gun deck, it was impossible to get the guns clear, and five men were killed and twenty-three wounded. The Commodore struck his colors. The Captain of the Leopard sent an officer on board, who, on being interrogated about the conduct of his captain, said that "he did it to save the effusion of blood!" If Commodore Baron had known it, or even dreamed a possibility of any such thing, I am confident that the Leopard would have called a larger ship to his aid."

The following article is taken from the Norfolk Public Ledger of the 24th ult. We do not vouch for the accuracy of all the facts, though we believe the statement generally correct.

We are now to present our readers the details of a most unexampled outrage, in the perpetration of which the blood of our countrymen has been shed by the hand of violence, and the honor and independence of our nation insulted beyond the possibility of further forbearance.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a report reached this place, which produced a degree of agitation beyond any thing we ever witnessed or can attempt to describe. It was reported that on the preceding evening the Chesapeake frigate, which had gone to sea that morning, had been attacked by the British ship Leopard, captain Humphries, of 50 guns, and that the Chesapeake had struck her colors. Although the source from whence this information was derived was not such as to deserve the highest consideration, yet it was stated in that way, and attended with such circumstances, as left but little hope that it was not true. Accordingly every vessel or boat from the Capes was boarded with great anxiety, and which was not relieved until about 2 o'clock, when pointed information was received that the Chesapeake was returning to Hampton Roads, without shewing any colors. About 4 o'clock all doubt was relieved, by a spectacle which was calculated, and did not fail, to rouse the indignation of every American present, and we trust that it will *never* subside until ample satisfaction has been made—eleven of our wounded fellow citizens arrived in a boat dispatched from the Chesapeake, and now we learned the following particulars, which we believe are correct.

The Chesapeake frigate, captain Gordon under Commodore James Barron, got under way on Monday morning, and proceeded to sea, passing the Capes about 12 o'clock—At 9 o'clock the Leopard by signal from the Commodore's ship had got under way and stood out to sea. About 3 o'clock the Chesapeake and Leopard approached, when the customary signal for firing a gun to leeward the signal for friends, was made from both ships. Being about 3 leagues from the land the ships came within hail, when the commander of the Leopard hailed, and hoped Commodore Barron was well, and informed that he had dispatches for the commodore. The ships hove to and a boat came on board the Chesapeake, with a letter from captain Humphries. In this letter was a copy of one from Admiral Berkley at at Halifax, to all the British commanders on this station, in which they were ordered to demand from the commander of the Chesapeake four British seamen named in the letter, & that if they were not delivered by fair means to use force. Captain Humphries stated in his letter that as Commodore Barron would perceive that his orders were peremptory he hoped that he would not oblige him to execute them by force. Commodore Barron returned an answer to the letter, in which he stated that the orders of his government forbid him to permit his vessel to be searched, or to deliver a man from her. The boat from the Leopard had no sooner returned on board, than a gun was fired a-head and a-stern of the Chesapeak, and instantly followed by a broadside from the Leopard, accompanied by swivels and small arms. Six other broadsides followed, the two ships then within pistol shot.—On board the Chesapeake all was astonishment, no man at his quarters, and some of the officers at dinner. In this situation Commodore Barron hailed the Leopard repeatedly without effect; he then ordered the colors to be struck; as this was doing, a gun from the Chesapeake was fired, upon which the Leopard fired another broadside. The colors being now down, an officer was dispatched to the Chesapeake, who on coming on board expressed some regret on behalf of his commander for what had happened. He was received with great indignation by the American officers, who tendered their swords, which he refused, saying that he wanted the four men and nothing more, and demanded the muster roll, which was produced by the Purser, and then was exhibited the degrading spectacle of nearly four hundred Americans mustered on the deck of an American Man of War, by order of a British lieutenant & four of the crew taken away. The lieut. said he was desired to make Commodore Barron an offer of any services in the power of his commander. It would be needless to say in what manner such an offer was received, it was considered as an aggravation of the outrage which had been perpetrated. The British officer refusing to consider the Chesapeake as a prize, departed, informing Commodore Barron that he was at liberty to proceed whither he pleased. The Commodore returned to Hampton Roads, as before stated. We are sorry to add to this account that three of the crew were killed, and sixteen wounded, some of them dangerously. Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg, and one Midshipman. The ship is greatly injured in her hull, masts and rigging, and must be repaired before she can go to sea. Such are the details of this affair, which we believe are substantially correct, being mostly furnished by a gentleman who was on board the Chesapeake last evening.

It is impossible that on such an occasion, there can be but one sentiment in the heart of every American. The independence of our country has been attacked, and in defending it our fellow citizens have been killed. Submission to the demand made on commodore Barron could not have been made, without relinquishing our rights as an independent nation. Every national ship is considered as a part of the nation's territory; as well might the government of Great Britain instruct her officers to land in our country and assume the right of punishing those who have offended her laws, as to enter our ships of war for the same purpose. This is not the act of a rash imprudent commander, but acting in execution of the deliberate orders of his superior officers, if not from the highest authority of the British government, and we shall state our reasons for so thinking.

In the month of March the Halifax sloop of war, commanded by lord Townsend, was lying in Hampton Roads, and one of her boats with four men and a petty officer was sent on some duty. Being out of the reach of the guns of the Halifax, or being unobserved, the men rose upon the officer, and one threatened to throw him over board, this however they did not do, but pulled for the shore, which they reached and proceeded to this place where they entered with an officer then engaged in the enlistment of men for the Chesapeake. A formal demand was made to have them delivered up. The civil authority refused to interfere, and the officer who had enlisted them did not think himself authorised to deliver them without orders from his superiors. The case was represented we believe at Washington, but what passed there on the subject we know not. The men were not delivered up, and were believed to be on board the Chesapeake. We are confident that a representation of the case was made to the British government, whose orders we apprehend were to take the men wherever they were to be found. Our readers will be informed that the Leopard arrived here only a few days since, and brought the orders of the admiral at Halifax to take the men at all events and under any circumstances. It may be objected that there has not been time to hear from England since the circumstance respecting the Halifax occurred, which we think was about the ninth or tenth