

RACING, 1807.

Charleston, South-Carolina.

On Wednesday, February 18, the first Charleston Jockey Club Purse of 700 dollars, for 4 yr's old, 106 lbs.—5 yr's old, 120 lbs.—6 yr's old, 129 lbs. and aged 133 lbs. 4 mile heats—mares, geldings and fillies, allowed 3 lbs.

Col. M'Pherson's g. f. Psyche, 4 yr's. } 1
old, by Sir Peter Teazle, }
Col. Hampton's to. h. Messenger, 6 yr's. } 2

The first heat was run in 8 m. 24 sec.—second, 8 m. 29 f.—Psyche the favourite.

On Thursday, February 19, the second Charleston Jockey Club Purse of 525 dollars, for the same ages and weights as the day before, and 3 yr's. old, 92 lbs. 3 mile heats. The winner of the first day excepted. Mares, geldings and fillies, allowed 3 lbs.

Mr. Wm. Alton, junr's. ch. f. Peggy, 3 yr's. old, by Bedford, (bought of Mr. Tayloe, } 1
Col. Hampton's b. c. Merchant, 3 yr's. } 2 dr.

Mr. J. B. Fishburn's bl. h. Eclipse, 6 yr's. } 3 dr.

The first heat was run in 6 m. 2 f.—Peggy the favourite.

On Friday, February 20, the third Charleston Jockey Club Purse of 350 dollars, for 2 yr's old, a feather, 3 yr's old, 98 lbs. 4 yr's old, 112 lbs. 2 mile heats.—The winner of the first and second day excepted.—Mares, geldings and fillies, allowed 3 lbs.

Messrs. Richardson and Singleton's ch. f. Lottery, 3 yr's. old, by Bedford, } 1
Col. Hampton's ch. c. Omar, 3 yr's. old, } 2

Mr. Flood's br. f. Little Witch, 3 yr's. } 2 dis.

Mr. P. Smith's ch. f. Orange Girl, 3 yr's old, } bolt. & dis.

The first heat was run in 4 m. second 3 m. 50 f.—Lottery the favourite.

On Saturday, February 21, a Handicap Purse of 259 dollars for the horses, &c. that ran the preceding days, 3 mile heats.

Mr. Wm. Alton, junr's. ch. f. Peggy, } 1
by Bedford, 3 yr's. old, 92 lbs. }
Mr. J. B. Fishburn's bl. h. Eclipse } 2
yr's old, 92 lbs. }
Col. M'Pherson's gr. f. Psyche, 4 yr's. } 3 dr.

The first heat was run in 5 m. 56 f. second, 6 m. 4 to 1 the field against Eclipse.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

Messrs. Editors.—As the successful potentate of France has excited so considerably the attention of the inhabitants of this country, as well as those of the trans-atlantic world, I beg leave to lay before your readers the wonderful co-incidence manifested in a comparison of his past prosperity and the following circumstances; the first of which is literally fulfilled, and the latter appears to be fast approximating toward completion.

THE WORDS
R E V O L U T I O N F R A N C A I S E .
1 8 2 1 4 1 2 5 3 1 7 8 6 1 4 9 1 9 1 6 7 1 3 1 5 1 0 1 1
Forms the singular anagram of
V E T O , U N C O R S E L A F I N I R A .
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 0 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 9
It is forbid—a Corsican will finish it.

The second is, the conclusion of his proclamation to the inhabitants of Cairo, dated the 26th of Feb. 1798, when he was but a French general in a distant country, from which it was more than probable he would never return. You will doubtless be surprised to learn, that in all the illegal arrests that have been made, in all the odious measures adopted, Wilkinson has endeavoured to push some one between himself and danger. He has compelled the volunteers to arrest their fellow-citizens; and has constantly deceived and made a cat's-paw of the governor. Folk (governor of East and West-Florida) has fixed his head-quarters at Baton Rouge, where he has between 5 and 600 men, and is actually employed in making preparations for defence, and the report of the day is, that he expects an attack from commodore Shaw, who is now at Natchez with his squadron. But no one can believe that he entertains any such expectations. It is also said, and I am inclined to believe with some truth, that Folk has ordered the dismantling of Pensacola, and is withdrawing all the troops from that place, with the artillery, to Baton-Rouge. This conduct of Folk is as explicable, as the conduct of the general is mysterious."

On Tuesday, the 7th inst. col. Burr was examined at the capital at Richmond, in the midst of an immense assembly of citizens.—As the proceedings in this important case, will be published in a pamphlet, we shall content ourselves with saying, that his counsel were, Messrs. Randolph and Wickham, who were opposed by Mr. Hay district attorney, and Mr. Rodney the attorney-general of the United States. After a very long and elaborate opinion delivered by chief justice Marshall, Mr. Burr was admitted on bail, which was fixed at 10,000 dollars: His securities were Messrs. Thomas Taylor, John G. Gamble, John Hopkins and Langhorn—commodore Truxton's deposition was not received sufficiently early, for exhibition at this examination.

[Expositor]

The fine cattle exhibited at the coffee-house, on Thursday last, and sold at the Fly-market, the beginning of the present week, were bred and fattened by Mr. Robert Heaton, of Throgs Neck, West Chester. The celebrity of this breed of cattle is too well known throughout the United States, to need any eulogium. For the satisfaction of the curious, the following statement of their respective weight will amply suffice.

	Beef.	Tallow.	Hide.	Total.
1 Steer 5 years old	1381	233	122	1736
1 Ox 8	1318	220	124	1662
1 Ox 8	1280	200	123	1603
Total,	3979	653	369	5001

[N. Y. paper.]

Boston, April 3.

FROM FRANCE.

Capt. Adamson, who arrived since our last, left Bourdeaux city about the 1st Feb. The reports there were, that the French had been very roughly handled by the Russians—it was said 50 officers had been killed. Conscripts were often seen in Bourdeaux: They did not appear covetous of glory. Business was dull. Four frigates were lying ready for sea. The Washington of Philadelphia, with the crew of the French Valeureuse on board, had been taken by a British frigate; but was afterwards forced into a French port in a gale of wind. Some neutral vessels had been seized for an alleged breach of the Nov. decree.

NEW-YORK, April 10

By the ship New-York for Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the 15th of March. A postscript to the Royal Gazette of the 14th says—By the Eagle Guineaman, arrived here from Trinidad, we learn that a vessel had arrived there on the 27th ult. with accounts of Cumana, on the Spanish Main, having been taken by general Crawford, who sailed from England early in November last, in the Spencer of 74 guns, the hon. commodore Stopford, accompanied by the Thefeus, Ganges, and Captain, of 74 guns each, and several other vessels of war.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

By captain M'Dougal, of the ship London Packet, arrived in the Delaware from Cowes, which he left on the 16th February, a London paper of the 13th is received, but it contains nothing important.

The most interesting intelligence received by capt. M'Dougal relates to the treaty negotiated with Great-Britain by the ministers of the United States, Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney. Those gentlemen had repeatedly called the satisfaction of the terms of the treaty, and had declared that they were more favourable to America than their best hopes had led them to expect.

A letter from Mr. Auldjo, American-consul at Cowes, dated Feb. 16th, 1807, states that the restrictions on the intercourse between Great-Britain and the continent had been removed, and C. M'Dougal informs us that he had sent letters by a vessel, which was about to sail direct from London to Amsterdam. This relaxation is ascribed to the extreme inconvenience, and almost entire stoppage of commercial transactions on the continent.

Nothing later than we have already published, had reached England, when capt. M'Dougal sailed, respecting the Russian and French operations.

April 11.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent dated New-Orleans, March 8.

"Turning our political situation, I have to congratulate my fellow-citizens on our emancipation from the most abject despotism, under which every man groaned. This day the battalion of volunteers is to be discharged from actual service. This corps has been retained in service at an unnecessary expence, for no earthly purpose but to keep down the press. Both the American printers are volunteers, and know full well, that if they dare to publish any thing not relished by the general, a trial by a court martial and military punishment, would be the inevitable consequence. It is more than probable that the system of terror would have been kept up yet longer, had we not have received the debate in the house of representatives in the United States, on the bill from the senate to suspend the habeas corpus. Randolph told so many truths, that it struck our general with terror, and he began to relax. You will doubtless be surprised to learn, that in all the illegal arrests that have been made, in all the odious measures adopted, Wilkinson has endeavoured to push some one between himself and danger. He has compelled the volunteers to arrest their fellow-citizens; and has constantly deceived and made a cat's-paw of the governor. Folk (governor of East and West-Florida) has fixed his head-quarters at Baton Rouge, where he has between 5 and 600 men, and is actually employed in making preparations for defence, and the report of the day is, that he expects an attack from commodore Shaw, who is now at Natchez with his squadron. But no one can believe that he entertains any such expectations. It is also said, and I am inclined to believe with some truth, that Folk has ordered the dismantling of Pensacola, and is withdrawing all the troops from that place, with the artillery, to Baton-Rouge. This conduct of Folk is as explicable, as the conduct of the general is mysterious."

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The President of the United States yesterday left this city on a short visit to Monticello.

The following extract of a letter received from lieutenant Gaines, dated Fort Stoddert, February 22, 1807, furnishes some interesting circumstances relative to the arrest of col. Burr.

"Early in the morning of the 19th of the present month I was advised by major Perkins, that a man, whom he supposed to be col. Burr, had passed through the upper end of this settlement the preceding evening; whereupon I immediately set out with a sergeant and three privates of my detachment; and after reconnoitering with major Perkins about 14 miles up the country, met with col. Burr, and escorted him to this place. My apprehensions relative to the Spaniards were strengthened by the arrival of a Spanish officer, who commands one of the armed vessels at Mobile (whose name I cannot recollect.) He dined with me yesterday, and made request through his in-

terpreter, to be permitted to see col. Burr, who he said, he understood was in the fort. I promised to see the col. and then give him an answer. I went to the colonel's room, and informed him that the Spanish officer wished to see him. He immediately showed me a paper he had just written, in which he requested me to introduce him to the Spanish officer, adding that he was anxious to send to his friend Morales for a few necessaries. I observed that perhaps it was nothing more than idle curiosity that prompted the Spanish officer to wish to see him, and I could not, under present circumstances, admit an interview. I returned, and informed the Spanish officer, through his interpreter, that, as col. Burr was a citizen of the United States, and in confinement, for an offence against the laws thereof, I could not permit an officer of a neighbouring government to see him, especially as I presumed they could have no sort of business with each other. The officer immediately set out in a small boat for Mobile. This circumstance together with a communication, made by a Mr. Ashley, who accompanied col. Burr to this country, one of our citizens, has induced me to adopt a measure, which had before strongly presented itself as indispensable, to send him direct to the seat of government.

[See Note 1.]

"I regret extremely that I should have been compelled to take any measure in relation to the disposal of the prisoner without instructions from my superiors; nor would I have hazarded this step, but from the fullest belief that I could not keep him secure in this place much longer; nor could I have sent him with safety to Natchez, from whence his adventures are no doubt moving towards this place. In addition to these causes, I have to combat an enemy that might prove more formidable, and much more unpleasant than either. I have learnt from some whom I have usually found to be a man of truth, that the col. had made overtures to two gentlemen (who were at different times on duty at his camp for his liberation, and had made offers of cash, as informants, John Brown, a tailor, had been doing some work for the colonel, who finding he could speak French, and after some conversation with him in that language, and sounding him as he believed on the subject of a bribe, inquired whether the two gentlemen aforesaid could be depended on. Such a situation, that should any attempts be made either within or without the fort to rescue the prisoner before his departure, the measures which I feel bound to take will be of a much more serious nature than his removal to Washington.

"I have committed the prisoner to the care of major R. Perkins, to whose activity and patriotism the public are indebted for the seizure of this extraordinary man. The major has selected a party of active and respectable men, [See Note 2.] to attend him on the route, and he will also be accompanied by serjeant Harris, and Cyrus Jones, who were with me when I took the prisoner, and who are among the most confidential men of my detachment."

There was another circumstance, which probably operated strongly on the mind of lieutenant Gaines, which is stated on the authority of major Perkins. Information was received in conversation with a Spanish officer, that col. Burr was generally expected in the town of Mobile by the officers there, where it was reported that Morales then was. This, together with the immediate departure of the chief from Fort Stoddert, on finding an interview with col. Burr unattainable, probably led lieutenant Gaines to believe that a rescue might be attempted.

To these circumstances it is proper to add, that col. Burr was treated during the journey with the greatest attention and tenderness. From the beginning to the end of it he was supplied with tea, coffee, wine and brandy, of some of which articles he had even a portion left on his arrival at Richmond; although the party were for two or three days destitute of a sufficient supply of provisions, Mr. Burr allotted to him the usual quantity. Until the attempt made by him to get out of the power of his escort, he was permitted to wear his pistols and a large knife. After this attempt he was deprived of the former.

Note 1. The communication here referred to, we understand to be this: While Ashley was in the company of the sheriff, he said he was well acquainted with the objects col. Burr had in view, and among other things stated, that it was his intention to go into the Floridas. On subsequent inquiries made of him by others, he professed total ignorance of the views of col. Burr, and said that he had accidentally fallen in with him. This Ashley is a character of some celebrity. He is reputed to be a man of talents, possesses considerable property, and was with Noland in the Spanish country when he fell.

Note 2. The escort was composed of the most respectable men in the country, some of them possessed of very considerable property, and others much distinguished in their districts.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have passed the bill which authorises the making of a turnpike road from the Conawago Falls (on Susquehanna) to meet the York road from Baltimore, at the Maryland line.

Died, on Wednesday last, in his 50th year, John Beckley, Esq; clerk of the house of representatives of the United States.

Lieut. Wilkinson, who went with Lieut. Pike to explore the interior of Louisiana, has arrived at New-Orleans, having descended the Arkansas. Lieutenant Pike is to descend the Red river.