

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Applon Bay.—From Onwego (185 miles from Newburgh) to the most southerly extremity of the lake Michigan is 1200 miles by water, navigable for vessels of 8 or 10 feet draught, excepting a carrying place of 8 miles at Niagara falls. From Onwego to the mouth of the river St. Lewis, on lake Superior, is 1300 miles by water, navigable for vessels also of 8 or 10 feet draught, excepting at Niagara and the portage of St. Mary's. The lakes are about three times as large as the Baltic sea. The lands south and adjoining these vast sheets of water, are of a deep, rich and fertile soil; and the lake markets will unquestionably command, in that direction, the surplus of more cultivatable acres than give life and activity to the three respectable nations of Denmark, Sweden and Russia united. Add to which the mildness of its climate justifies the expectation, that the soil in that region will produce most of the staples of a much lower latitude on this side the Alleghany mountains. A sample of the rice of the lakes, which grows spontaneously, we have in our possession, for the inspection of any who have the curiosity to examine it.

NASSAU, (N. P.) June 4.

By a late arrival at this port from Port Paix, (St. Domingo,) we learn that the town had been set fire to on the 16th ult. and at the time this vessel was here, on the 21st, it was then burning, and nearly reduced to ashes, with the exception of the church and hospital, which has escaped the ravages of the flames. The town was totally deserted, and the only information that could be obtained was from three negroes, who, on discovering the vessel, had come from the mountains; they were totally ignorant as to the cause of the town being burned, and stated that general Christophe was there on the day previous to the conflagration, and had suddenly quitted the place.

SAVANNA, June 6.

INDIAN ALARM.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated May 31, received this morning by a gentleman of this city.

"We are very much agitated with an Indian alarm, which, I am really inclined to think, will cause a failure in our June court. Two Indians have been taken down St. Mary's river, to a place called Trader's Hill, and killed a man of the name of Greene, in a most horrid and cruel manner. It appears, that they were well fed and treated by Greene, after which he took his seat in a shade out at the door, when they both took their guns, fired through him, and cut open his bowels with their knives. His wife and children, we understand, were not molested in their escape.

"William Ashley and some others went after them two days since, if I mistake not; and last night, about 12 o'clock, an express came with orders from Gen. Floyd, ordering out our troop of horse in pursuit of the offenders, and some of the foot, if necessity requires. A party of the horse, say six or eight, are gone."

LEXINGTON, (Kent.) April 17.

A report is in circulation in town, that upwards of 50 boats have been lost in a storm near Natchez—among which it is said are two which were cleared out by some gentlemen of this place.

Several letters have been received to-day which confirm the above report.

NORFOLK, June 10.

Yesterday arrived here from New-York, the schooner Manchester, capt. Cropley, who has furnished us with a statement, from which we present our readers with the following:

On Saturday, at 5 P. M. in lat. 37, 20, long. 75, D. was brought to by a French privateer pilot boat schooner, with about 30 men and small arms, having no carriage guns nor swivels. At meridian the same day, the privateer had captured the British brig Ceres, capt. Niven, from this port bound to Liverpool.—Captain Cropley was ordered to bear down on the brig, then about two leagues to leeward. Captain Niven, four of the crew of the Ceres, with a lady and her daughter, passengers, were put on board the Manchester. Captain Niven informed that the privateer had followed him out of the capes, that he took her to be a pilot boat belonging to the bay, until he got about three leagues from cape Henry, when she came along side and captured him.

On Saturday the 6th at 9 A. M. was brought to by the British ship of war Bellona, the Melampus in sight with a tender. Upon being made acquainted with the particulars, which are before stated, the Bellona, Melampus, and tender, went in pursuit of the privateer and the brig; from the courses they took, and the lightness of the wind during the preceding night, capt. C. thinks it probable that they will fall in with them. Captain Nevin remained on board the Bellona.

The prizemaster of the brig treated the passengers very politely, and was particular in seeing that none of the crew plundered or insulted the passengers.

It was supposed that this boat had been manned on the French ship Patriot, which opinion was somewhat strengthened by a Patowmack pilot, who capt. Cropley spoke about three hours after leaving the British ships, for when described to him, he said it was the boat that attended the French ship lying at anchor; but we have information on which we can say, that this privateer is from St. Augustine.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Gen. Wilkinson embarked on board the U. S. schooner Revenge, at New-Orleans, on the 21st ult; and arrived at Hampton on Wednesday the 10th inst. Immediately on his arrival at the latter place, he dispatched an express to the district attorney, with intelligence of that event, to prevent a discharge of the grand-jury. The express reached Richmond on Thursday afternoon. On Saturday morning, the general, accompanied by Mr. Graham, secretary of the Orleans territory, lieuts. Murray, Gaines and Smith, and the general's son, arrived in the stage at Richmond. About the same time sergeant Dunbagh, and some other witnesses who had come round with the general, arrived in a pilot boat.

By last night's mail, we received Richmond papers of Saturday. From these it appears that the court were employed the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, and the greater part of Friday, in hearing arguments on the motion of col. Burr for a subpoena duces tecum, for the president of the United States. The object of this motion will be understood from the following affidavit, on which it was founded.

Aaron Burr maketh oath, that he hath great reason to believe that a letter from general Wilkinson to the president of the United States dated 21st October, 1806, as mentioned in the president's message of the 22nd January, 1807, to both houses of congress, together with the documents accompanying the same letter, and a copy of the answer of the said Thomas Jefferson, or of any one by his authority to the said letter, may be material in his defence in the prosecution against him—and further, that he hath reason to believe the military and naval orders given by the president of the United States, through the departments of war and of the navy, to the officers of the army and navy, at or near the New-Orleans stations, touching or concerning the said Burr, or his property, will also be material for his defence.

Sworn, &c.

AARON BURR.

The court adjourned on Friday without giving a decision; but on Saturday the motion was allowed—the subpoena issued and Monday forenoon was fixed on for the president, who, we are told, will forward the papers. His personal attendance will be dispensed with.

The grand-jury met on Thursday, to which day they had stood adjourned from the Tuesday preceding; and were then further adjourned till Saturday.—On that day, (as general Wilkinson had arrived) or at farthest on Monday, the district attorney would send up his bills.—From the number of witnesses attending, it is probable the grand-jury will require at least a week to get through the examination.—Should a bill be found, either for treason or a misdemeanor, or both, it is probable two or three days will elapse before the respondent is put upon his traverse; so that we need not expect, for ten days or two weeks, any development of the evidence in this important case.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 16.

Mr. Hay, mentioned to the court the result of his application to the president of the U. States, respecting the papers col. Burr had required, which was the receipt of the several papers demanded; with the exception of the order that had been given for the arrest and destruction of Burr and his followers, because the order in question could not be produced without resorting to a vast and voluminous number of state papers, unless a particular specification was given of the order.

Mr. Hay also read the following letter from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1807.

"SIR,

"Your letter of the 9th is this moment received. Reserving the necessary right of the President of the United States to decide, independent of all other authority, what papers, coming to him as president, the public interests permit to be communicated, and to whom I assure you of my readiness, under that restriction, voluntarily to furnish on all occasions whatever the purposes of justice may require. But the letter of gen. Wilkinson of October 21, requested for the defence of col. Burr, with every other paper relating to the charges against him, which were in my possession when the attorney-general went on to Richmond in March, I then delivered to him; and I have always taken for granted he left the whole with you. If he did, and the bundle retains the order in which I had arranged it, you will readily find the letter desired, under the date of its receipt, which was November 25; but left the attorney-general should not have left those papers with you, I this day write to him to forward this one by post. An uncertainty whether he is at Philadelphia, Wilmington or Newcastle, may produce delay in his receiving my letter, of which it is proper you should be apprised. But as I do not recollect the whole contents of that letter, I must beg leave to devolve on you the exercise of that discretion, which it would be my right and duty to exercise, by withholding the communication of any parts of the letter, which are not directly material for the purposes of justice.

With this application, which is specific, a prompt compliance is practicable; but when the request goes to "copies of the orders issued in relation to colonel Burr, to the officers at Orleans and Natchez, and by the secretaries of the war and navy departments," it seems to cover a correspondence of many months with such a variety of officers civil and military all the United States, as would amount to the laying open the whole executive books. I have desired the secretary at war to examine his official communications, and on a view of these we may be able to

judge what can and ought to be done towards a compliance with the request. If the defendant alleges that there was any particular order, which, as a cause, produced any particular act on his part, then he must know what this order was, can specify it, and a prompt answer can be given. If the object had been specified, we might then have had some guide for our conjectures as to what part of the executive records might be useful to him. But, with a perfect willingness to do what is right, we are without the indications which may enable us to do it. If the researches of the secretary at war should produce any thing proper for communication and pertinent to any point we can conceive in the defence before the court, it shall be forwarded to you. I salute you with esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

George Hay, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival of the Robert Barclay, at New-York, in 31 days from the Downs, London papers to the 11th ult. have been received—they contain the official account of the capture of Alexandria, by the British troops consisting of 5000 men, under the command of gen. Frazer, on the 19th March—and state their loss at only 20 men killed and wounded—they were accompanied by one ship of the line, some frigates and gun-boats, but on the 20th a squadron of 7 sail of the line arrived there—detachments were sent to take possession of Rosetta and Rathmance—the Mamelukes and Arabs are stated to be friendly to the British—Adm. Duckworth had taken possession of the island of Cyprus—He had returned to Sicily—adm. Louis remaining at Alexandria—mention is also made of a misunderstanding said to have arisen among the principal officers of the English fleet in the Archipelago, and in particular between admiral Duckworth and the rear admirals Sir Sidney Smith and Louis. The two latter, it is said, have formally accused the commander in chief to their government, charging him with having dishonoured the British name before Constantinople, and by his inconsiderate conduct provoked a rupture with the Porte. High words have also passed between the admiral and the British ambassador Arbuthnot—Reports state that the king of Sweden refused to ratify the armistice (mentioned in the second page.)—May 8, the funds experienced a fall—this was said to be owing to the subsidy intended for Russia, amounting to the enormous sum of 6,000,000 sterling!—the forces of the two grand armies are stated at 600,000 men—letters from gen. Craufurd's expedition, dated Feb. 18, lat. 39, S. Long. 51, W. had been received—Lima was said to be the first object of attack.

The Melampus British frigate, which went in pursuit of the French privateer mentioned under the Norfolk head, has returned to the anchorage in Hampton roads after an unsuccessful pursuit.

The Knell.

DIED, on the 12th instant, in the 59th year of his age, PHILIP FORD, Esquire, of St. Mary's county.
—, on Monday evening last, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. JOHN WILMOT, of this city.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the judges of Prince-George's county court, at the next term, for an act of insolvency passed November session, 1805, and the supplement thereto, passed November session, 1806. Circumstances of peculiar hardship have rendered him unable to discharge his debts.

NATHANIEL HOGAN.

June 22, 1807. G. J. Capell

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES SMOOT, late of Charles county, 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 third Monday in December next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven.

10th 7/6 CHLOE SMOOT, Administratrix.

Baltimore and Annapolis Mail Stage.

THE Baltimore and Annapolis MAIL STAGE will leave Mr. EVANS'S Tavern, in Baltimore, every Monday and Friday at 8 A. M. and arrive in Annapolis at 5 P. M.—Returning, leaves the POST OFFICE, Annapolis, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 5 P. M. Fare of passengers, and allowance of baggage, as usual.

Seats to be taken and paid for at the PRINTING OFFICE.

Annapolis, June 16, 1807. 2

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on FRIDAY, the tenth of July next,

ALL the personal estate of gen. JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, consisting of NEGROES, and a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. The terms of sale will be ready cash—sale to commence at 11 o'clock at my dwelling in Green-street near the dock.

ANN MARIA DAVIDSON, Executrix.

June 17, 1807. 2