

From the N. Y. Evening Post. The Morning Chronicle of yesterday contains a statement relative to the late fatal duel, introduced in the following manner: "The gentleman who accompanied Colonel Burr to the field in the unfortunate contest..."

"At nine o'clock, on Monday, the 25th inst. I called on Gen. Hamilton, at his residence in Cedar-street, to present the letter No. 4, already alluded to, and with instructions for a verbal communication, of which the following notes No. 7 handed me by Mr. Burr, were to be the basis."

"A. B. Far from conceiving that rivalry authorizes a latitude not otherwise justifiable, always feels greater delicacy in such cases, and would think it unbecoming to speak of a rival but in terms of respect; to do justice to his merits; to be silent of his foibles. Such has invariably been his conduct towards Jay, Adams, and Hamilton; the only three who can be supposed to have stood in that relation to him."

"That he has too much reason to believe that in regard to Mr. Hamilton, there has been no reciprocity; for several years his name has been lent to the support of base slanders. He has never had the generosity, the magnanimity, or the candor to contradict or disavow."

"The statement containing the facts that led to the interview between General Hamilton and C. Burr, published in the Evening Post of Monday last, evinces a decided intention to avoid particulars of what took place at the place of meeting. This was dictated by sensible considerations at the time, and with the intention, that whatever it might be deemed proper to lay before the public, should be made the subject of a future communication. The following is therefore now submitted. In the interviews that have since taken place between the gentlemen that were present, they have not been able to agree in two important facts that passed there—for which reason nothing was said on those subjects in the paper lately published as to other particulars in which they were agreed."

Mr. P. expressed a confident opinion that General Hamilton did not fire first, and that he did not fire at all at C. Burr. Mr. V. N. seemed equally confident in opinion that Gen. H. did fire first—and of course that it must have been at his antagonist.

General Hamilton's friend thinks it to be a sacred duty he owes to the memory of the exalted man to his country, and his friends, to publish to the world such facts and circumstances as have produced a decisive conviction in his own mind, that he cannot have been mistaken in the belief he has formed on these points—

1st. Besides the testimonies of Bishop Moore, and the paper containing an express declaration, under General Hamilton's own hand, enclosed to his friend in a packet, not to be delivered but in the event of his death, and which have already been published, General Hamilton informed Mr. P. at least ten days previous to the affair, that he had doubts whether he would not receive, and not return Mr. Burr's first fire. Mr. P. remonstrated against his determination, and urged many considerations against it, as dangerous to himself and not necessary in the particular case, when every sound of accusation or calumny against him had been prepared and published. He said he would not do so, but he would take time to deliberate fully. It was incidentally mentioned that at the occasional subsequent conversation, and on the evening preceding the day of the appointed interview, he had made up his mind to fire at C. Burr the first time, and he did so. Mr. P. upon this subject repeated his former opinions, and it was only when he was in terms of making an impression on Mr. P.'s mind which could not be effaced. "My friend it is the effect of a notorious sentence, and it is a commend of reasoning; it is useless to say more on the subject, as my purpose is definitively fixed."

2d. His last words before he was wounded show a proof that this purpose had not changed. When he received his pistol after having taken his position, he was asked if he would have the hair spring set? His answer was, "Not this time."

3d. After he was wounded, and fell in the boat, the first words he uttered in receiving the power of speech, were, addressing himself to a gentleman present, who perfectly well remembers it, "The gentleman knows I did not mean to fire at C. Burr the first time."

4th. This determination had been communicated by Mr. P. to the gentleman that morning before they left the city. 5th. The pistol that had been used by General Hamilton, lying loose over the other baggage in the case, which was open, after having been some time in the boat, one of the boatmen took hold of it to put it into the case. General Hamilton observing this, said, "Take care of that pistol—it is cocked. It may go off and do mischief!" This is so remembered by the gentleman alluded to.

This shews that he was not sensible of having fired at all. If he had fired previous to receiving the wound, he would have remembered it, and therefore he knew that the pistol could not go off; but it afterwards it must have been the effect of an involuntary exertion of the muscles produced by a mortal wound, in which case he could not have been conscious of having fired.

6. Mr. P. having so strong a conviction that if General Hamilton had fired first, it could not have escaped his attention, (all his anxiety being alive for the effect of the first fire, and having no reason to believe the friend of Col. Burr was not sincere in the contrary opinion,) he determined to go to the spot where the affair took place, to see if he could not discover some traces of the course of the ball from general Hamilton's pistol. He took a friend with him the day after general Hamilton died, and after some examination they fortunately found what they were in search of. They ascertained that the ball passed through the limb of a cedar tree, at an elevation of about twelve feet and a half, perpendiculary from the ground, between thirteen and fourteen feet from the mark on which general Hamilton stood, and about four feet wide of the direct line between him and Colonel Burr, on the right side; he having fallen on the left. The part of the limb through which the ball passed was cut off and brought to this city, and is now in Mr. Church's possession.

No inferences are pointed out as resulting from these facts, nor will any comments be made. They are left to the candid judgment and feelings of the public.

The following is the document No. 13, which first appeared in the Morning Chronicle of Tuesday and is above referred to. The occurrences of that interview will appear from the following statement, No. 13, which has been drawn up and mutually agreed to by the seconds of the parties. No. XIII. Col. Burr arrived first on the ground,

as had been previously agreed; when general Hamilton arrived the parties exchanged salutations, and the seconds proceeded to make their arrangements. They measured the distance, ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of position, as also to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of Gen. Hamilton. They then proceeded to load the pistols

in each others presence, after which the parties took their stations. The gentleman who was to give the word, then explained to the parties the rules which were to govern them in firing, which were as follows: "The parties being placed at their stations—the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; bring answered in the affirmative, he shall say 'present' after which the parties shall present and fire when they please. If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say one, two, three, &c. and he shall then fire on such a count." He then asked if they were prepared, being answered in the affirmative, he gave the word present, and had been agreed on, and both parties presented and fired in succession, the instant time is not expressed, as the seconds do not precisely agree on that point. The fire of Colonel Burr took effect, and general Hamilton's most instantly fell. Burr then advanced towards the general, with a man or two as his aid, to general Hamilton's friend to be expressive of respect; but without speaking, turned about and withdrew, being afterwards followed by his friend as has been subsequently stated, who have views to prevent his being regarded as the victor, and who were then appearing. No further communication took place between the parties, and the paper that enclosed Col. Burr's statement referred to in the document No. 13, presented to the public. We conceive it proper to add that the conduct of the parties in this affair was perfectly proper as far as the law is concerned.—Horn. Chron.

I will be observed that this paper has been published according to the corrected copy since taken place in one particular. Instead of saying both parties "took aim," as it originally stood, which might imply that general Hamilton took aim at Colonel Burr, it has been changed to "both parties presented," which means merely an elevation of the arms.

NEW-YORK, July 21. Captain Shepherd from Guadaloupe informs, that 7 French privateers, of from 12 to 16 gunned out there, were on the eve of sailing for the St. Domingo station. He also informs, that when he was 3 days out, he was boarded by a British frigate, having under convoy a transport with troops for Berbee, detained an hour, and treated politely. We understand that General Armstrong who is appointed Minister to France, will embark from this port; and that he was engaged his passage to board the ship Thomas, bound for Nanai, to sail early in August.

DECREES.—Relative to vessels bound to such Ports in the Island of St. Domingo are in possession of the Brigades—dated at Guadaloupe 16 Prairial (June 17) the 12th year of the French Republic.

A. ERNOUF, General of Division. Captain General of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, Considering that those vessels which have Communication with the Rebels of St. Domingo can be regarded in no other light than as the enemies of France, since all the neutral powers, or those allied to the Republic have prohibited all intercourse between their subjects and the Brigands

DECREES.—Article 1st. The Privateers of Guadaloupe shall detain all vessels bound to the Ports of St. Domingo in possession of the insurgents, as well as those coming from them.—That part of the Island subject to France, is comprehended between Cape Raphael and the Bay of Ocoa.

Article 2d. Those vessels whose destination shall be proved for the Ports, or coming from the Ports in possession of the Rebels, shall be considered as the enemies of France.—They shall consequently be declared lawful prizes and condemned according to the usual forms.

ERNOUF. James Biscoe, NO. 21, CALVERT-STREET, HAS received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Bristol, the whole of his SPRING ASSORTMENT OF Hardware, Cutlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, Amongst which are, Waldron's prime grass, cradling and bramble SCYTHES Sickles Broad and narrow Hoes Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans Scams and sewing Twine London and Bristol Hewter Smiths' Anvils, Vices and Hammers Which he will sell low for cash or to punctuate customers on the usual credit may 19

THE GLORIOUS ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA. So various have been the opinions of our good federal editors on the subject of the acquisition of Louisiana, that it has been impossible to form any just determination as to the value of this territory and the probable advantages which might accrue therefrom to the government of the United States.

Hitherto the Democrats have heaped argument upon argument to convince the unbelievers, that the United States would reap incalculable benefits, from that wild country, inhabited by the most ferocious Savage human race; yet have they been blind to every rational argument. Fortunately, however for the happiness of United America, an intelligent gentleman, has informed certain great editors, of the tribe of those who lately were unbelievers, but now are converted, that this country abounds with a race of warriors, (whom he said are men) 15 warriors with a KING at their head, and 5000 stand of muskets, could supply the mint of the United States, in profusion, with ingots from the Spanish mines!

It may be necessary to premise that the Osage Indians are generally stout, robust men, who are capable of bearing great fatigue, and who scarcely, if ever, engage in any undertaking without prosecuting it with such vigour, as to obtain the desired end. Now as they are friendly disposed towards the United States, and as the Spaniards, it is said, have taken possession of a certain part of the Mobile, which they claim as their territory, and where they evidently deny the authority of the United States, there can be no doubt, but that the United States will take energetic measures to expel the Spaniards from our territory—what follows—a declaration of war! Al! but we are peaceably disposed—But the event cannot be avoided—they take possession of our territory; we expel them; they declare war, and we act only on the defensive! There is nothing to fear from such a state of things, as the Dons will ere long have business in abundance at home. But the Osage Indians—we are in a state of war with the Spaniards, form causes a over-mentioned. It is well known that "we have a right, recognized by all nations, to harass and enfeeble them;" to stir up discord among her good citizens, "to perplex the affairs of the government & arrest its agents." Therefore the government of the United States, will be constrained to adopt some OTHER defensive measures. For as they will engage one King and 15 warriors, who can, as has been proved, "intercept a Spanish convoy with ingots going across the isthmus of Darien, and load US with rich booty." The Osage nation of Indians, are said to consist of about 15 hundred warriors, who might in a very short time fill our treasury, besides paying for this boundless country. And indeed to such an extent might this traffic be carried that every poor man in this country would become rich, and the rich rich. What glorious times we should then have!

This plan of filling our treasury, paying for Louisiana, and enriching our inhabitants, has been approved by the most intelligent men in this country, and no man can doubt, when he is told that the government have it now in contemplation to send a minister etc. as soon as his Osage majesty shall have returned to his country, for the purpose of making some arrangement, in case we should be longer troubled with obstinate resistance to our lawful claim of territorial rights. "Policy, Mr. Speaker, is a bad weapon in the hands of a knave or fool; for it ever turns out to be bad policy, but when policy like that held forth by those who opposed the acquisition of Louisiana, is adopted by an able negotiator, a country's greatness will be the result.—Every candid man, who views the proposed defensive state into which it may be necessary for us to place ourselves, will, with a loud voice, exclaim, on the acquisition of Louisiana, VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!!! See last Saturday's Gazette.

Further translations from late Paris papers received at the office of the AMERICAN. BORDEAUX, 1st Prairial. The last letters arrived at Bordeaux from St. Yago, island of Cuba, are full of details on the atrocities committed at St. Domingo by the negroes. The unhappy whites who remained in this colony, perish by all kinds of punishments, according to the fancy of the chiefs who command there. But what civilized nations will not learn without indignation, is that the English commissaries, Sunderman and Quatquartz came from Jamaica to the Gonaives & managed and are the instigators of these frightful scenes. These monsters have presided in the congress of the negroes for the proscription and the death of the unhappy Frenchmen who remained still on the island of St. Domingo; they have been the instigators of this cowardly and barbarous proclamation, at the result of

which so much French blood has been spilt.—Are not such men the opprobrium of a nation and of humanity.

Paris, 6th Prairial. Yesterday 5th Prairial his Imperial Highness prince Lewis, constable of the empire, presented to the oath, for the emperor, the following generals of brigades, viz: Paillard, Leopold Berthier, Vonderweidt; colonel Ponsard, commanding the 1st legion of gen d'armes; Dufour, commanding the 21st regiment of the line; Beaumont, aid-de camp; the adjutant commandants Fournier-Dalbe, Alexander Lautoni, Simon Roussor; the under inspecter of reviews.

His Imperial Highness asking in the office of grand admiral, has also presented to the oath, which they have taken for the emperor, the vice admirals Sercey, Gantheaume, and M. Sane, general inspecter of marine artillery; the naval captains Laville Gris, Clement, Senior; and colonel Lacombe, inspector of the artillery of marine.

It is said that the department de l'Allier is in hopes of an abundance of grain and wines. The tribunal was to meet to-day, in order to proceed by the order of the Senatus Consul um, to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and the formation of this body.

The members of the tribunal went to render their homages to the French princes and to the great dignitaries of the empire.

Mars a Murat, Governor of Paris, gave the 4th inst. at his country seat, at Villiers, a great feast, at which the President of the Senate, of the tribunals, and of the legislative body; the marshals of the empire; their colleagues; the generals, colonels and superior officers of the staff, and of the garrison of Paris; and the prefect of the department of the Seine, and the mayor of the twelve Districts of the town who all appeared last Sunday to the promulgation of the organ of senatus consulum, of the 23th Prairial, which proclaims Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor of the French. The president of the senate drank the first toast to his majesty the Emperor Napoleon; it was received by all the guests with the most lively enthusiasm. The second toast was given to her majesty the Empress, by marshal Moncey, first inspecter of the gen d'armes; it was received with the same enthusiasm as the preceding, and with the same joy; all those that were drunk afterwards, were equal to the two first, & formed an union of vows under their different reports, to the glory, to the happiness, to the greatness & prosperity, of the French Empire, of the illustrious Emperor and of his family.

This feast, which the Marshal of the Empire, Murat, has acted with the nobleness and grandeur, which characterize all his actions, has been the most brilliant. Joy and satisfaction, inspired by the motive which gave place to it, added still to it, etc, or brightness.

M. Faujas, aid de camp of General Ernouf, has brought news from Guadaloupe. They are the most satisfying—her privateers have made 85 prizes from the English, of which several are from London and Liverpool, richly laden. Provisions were there in abundance. The most perfect tranquillity was there, and agriculture was making progress.

The Minister of the navy and colonies, has received from Rear Admiral Linois, commander of the French Naval Forces in India the following express dated in BOMBAY—ROADS, the 19th Frimaire of the 12th year of the French Republic, from on board the Frigate Marengo. CITIZEN MINISTER, I have the honor to acquaint you of my departure from the point of Pondicherry; I took possession under the line of an English Merchantship of 1500 tons burthen, from Bengal bound to China; her value is estimated at several millions. My destination was for the Isle of Sumatra. Before I entered the sound I wished to assure myself if any vessels were in the Roads of Bemoule and I indeed perceived six, but the approaching night compelled me to anchor, out in the offing. In the morning they perceiving me at anchor, took refuge at Sellabar, to the southward of Bemoule. I hoisted English colours, and an English pilot was dispatched to enquire the names of the ships of my convoy and to what Division I belonged. I compelled this pilot to bring me to an anchor before Bemoule, out of reach of the guns of Fort Marlborough. I then sent off the Semillante, and the Berceau captains Major and Helgan, for Sellabar with orders to destroy whatever English vessels might be there. In despite of the incessant firing of a small fort, my orders were fulfilled: the English themselves burnt six vessels, we two, as well as 3 great stores belonging to the company, full of pepper, rice & opium. The ship Eliza-Ann, 400 tons burthen, arrived the night before from Madras, and two brigs were also captured by us. The loss of the English may be estimated at 10 or 12 millions francs. I might have destroyed the town of Bemoule but we were not at war with the Indians and I did not wish to imitate the conduct of our enemies in making it my endeavor to ruin without cause the property of indi-