forward with assertions of his own innocence; and he charges us with persecution. But, dies, it levince any consciousness of innoceece, thus to be going against every precedent established in this or apy other dountry; Sir I trust, that the court will go on in spite of all opposition.

Mr. Wickham, flated, that having taken the liberty of fuggesting the course of proceeding. he Mond advance a few observations on it; and be did this the more readily, because it had been infinuated that no man: flanding like himlelf as a profesional man, would have made a motion of this fert.—(Mr. Hay declared he had faid no fuch thing.)-Mr. W. said he had rights as counsel for his client and he had rights belonging to himself; No man is heard for himself; but fo long as they employed professional men to defend them, these had a right to purfue the best course they could devise for the benefit of their client. He would therefore go

Mr. Hay speaks of two diffinct charges; the invasion of Mexico and the seizing of New-Orleanse But he declares them to be necessarily blended. How so? Could not a man " levy water against the U. States without an invafion of Mexico? In Pennsylvania we have seen an insurrection against the United States, but no invasiion against Mexico. - Much is said of the loss of time and of certain difficulties thrown in the way of the profecution.

As to the first, Sir, let the world decide whether we or himfelf have most plead for delay. At all events, we cannot entertain any fear that this court will be impatient. As to the difficulties in their way, we will say this, let the gentlemen pursue a régular course; let them bring this buliness before the Grand Jury, and we shall make no objections. But, Sir, if they purfue this course over and over again; if they are continually throwing difficulties in our own way; we shall mete out to them the same mea-" suie which they mete to us. Who has ever known of a proceeding like the present ! Who trus ever heard of the practice of coming out at fuch a stage as this with a dilinct substantive change, not growing out of the evidence before the court, but from uther fources !- Surely these gentlemen do not cry out for mercy; they Rand upon the law and law they shall have. Gemlemen say, that not such exception as this was ever taken before an examining magistrate. But, Sir, where are the reporters that attend private magistrates, to record their precedents? Magistrates are to go by law; and what law! They mast observe the Rules of evidence. Would gentlemen introduce their witnesses without fivearing them.

But the cour, must have all the evidence before them; and " they must separate" the good from the bad. But is this confiltent with common sense; is it consistent with the books? The practice has always been, when an attorney introduced a writing into court, to ask what he is to prove by it: when he introduces a paper to thew the general-contents of that paper. This was the practice on the memorable trials of Hardy and Tooke in England. In Chancery beliness, indeed, a prastice has crept in for the Judge himself to read papers without knwing any thing of their general contents; but this Is done merely fur the sake of convenience, and will not certainly apply to criminal profe-

It is asked are we afraid to trust the court" with this evidence. No, sir. We are afraid to trust the court with nothing : but we do fear to prejudicate the mind of the Grand Jury by this premature and illegal exhibition of evidence. Lershe time come, when Col B. is to come regoldsty before the Jury, and we thall then fee, what initiaks from the tellimony. A number of other remarks have been made, fir, about Col. B's apprehension. All propriety and decorum have been set at nought : every idle tale which is fet afloat has been eagerly caught at. The people here are interested by them; and they circulate all over the country. Sir, if the attormey for the U. S. Anall chose to send up histbills before the Grand Jury, then I hope the whole evidence will be laid before the world; and we that hear no more of rumours and prejudice.

These gentlemen say, " fiall you pretend to order us : shall you distate." No, sir, the law must distate. The gentlemen, indeed, have produced a series of irrelevant svritings and papers; and they forfooth purfue a chronologic. al order. No, sir. Away with such informalities Let gentlemen prove an assemblage of men for war. 'Let them prove the overt act. If they do not, I confidently hope that Col. B. will be discharged .- Mr. Wickham here read a quoextion from " Foster's Discourses on High

Mr. Burr did not expett an opinion of the court Ence na mbtion had been made. Mr. Wickbam had only given notice to the opposite side, that they should follow the firidest rales of law. If it was for a fuit of Icl. only, he should ask for the laws of evidence.

The Chlef Justice said, it would certainly be better, sf evidence was produced to prove the fad first, and live evidence to show their coloring : for na evidence certainly has any bearing show the prefest-cale, unless the overt act be proved. However, if the attorney for the U. sited States thinks chronological order the ben, he may persue his own course; but the sourt trulls to bim that he will produce nothing, which does not bear upon the cafe.

Mr. Wirt. .. We coincide with the opinion of the court, that an overt acrought to be proved, de that we ought to produce no evidence u anless we believed we had enough to prove she grent ad. We do believe that we have Sufficient evidence for this purpose; but we think it best, to parine something like a chropological order; to take this conspiracy in its germ, to go on Reply Rep, and to trace out events as entry subsequently arose.

Mr. Hay observed that it would benecessary to give evidence to they the temper of mind of the accufed; as for inflance, Mr. Stoddertwoold thew his bottility to the administration, and even to the government t to shew how this disposition of mind might lead to treasonable designs, to plans, and thence to overt acts. This was the natural order of things & of the evicethe apped, that in drawing out this eridence, the court would rely upon Jushumanity that he would produce none which he did Bot believe to bear upon the fad.

Mr. Randolph fald, that however he might reiped that gentleman's humanity, he knew too mal the watter of any profecution, to expect mach fromit. They are for first law, laid Mr. R. and so me we. In England before a witness is heard, it most be flated in general terms what he intends to prove. The fame pradice ought to preveil bere. Let theattorney for the United States Bate the / Subflance of each part of the tellimous he is to produce, and, the court will then perceive whether it is only intended to inflame the public prejudices against Col Dan .- We domand, that the overt act be fire Proved | withput that the accessory evidence is of so kind of vie. Let that be established, and the accessory fad's will then have their weight. -I hope, lie stibe attorney log, the United States noes not introduce his evidence on that

T. Marie

irrelevant tesimony. Mr. Bolts, faid he should leave it to the

Mr. Hay. Agreed. The Chief Justice decided, that the Attorney for the United States might ; pursue whatever course he thought best. .Mr. Botts. Send us the written tellimony

before you sabmit it to the court. Mr. Hay., As I said before, I shall take up the depositions sirst; and then the vivis voce testimony, in a chronological order.-I shall first introduce gen. Wilkinson's deposition.

Some desultory conversation, then ensued between Mr. Hay and Mr. Botts, on the latter's demanding the liberty of examining the deposition. At length Mr. Hay handed the paper to him. Mr. Botts then addressed the court.

(As Mr. Botts' speech contains an explananation of much of the course, which is probably to be pursued by Colonel Burr's counsel, particularly in regard to instructions from the court to the grand jury on the evidence ;-we have published it at some length.)

Mr. Botts. In my objections to General Wilkinson's affidavit, I may be compelled to question the correctness of principles, in favour of which the court has expressed an impression. It has been our missortune to have been drawn out into a desultory discussion of some of the propositions fixing limits to the examination; when these propositions had such relation to each other and among themselves as to render it difficult to fortify one essedually against assault, without the support of the others. And although the subject was not wanting in novelty or importance to fit it for solemn argument, yet the complaints of the prosecutor io often, so loudly and so causelessly repeated, has forced from the court a premature intimation of judgment. I feel the perplexity of my situation most sensibly, and shall hope for the indulgence of the court, if I should unwarily stray into the seeming indecorum of resisting, now and then, an inclination of the mind of the bench. Whenever I venture into a scene so delicate, I shall present to the court authorities not to be

The opinion of the Supreme Court overruling the objection, that the oath administered to general Wilkinson was extrajudicial, fixes the law for this court.

Ine best evidence that the nature of the case will admit of, should be produced. This rule applies to every stage of every case in every court. The failure to produce the best evidence that the nature of the case admits of, surnishes a presumption, that the higher evidence lest behind, would, if produced, make against the party offering the weaker. All this is samiliar in civil cases, where 40s may be the quantum of interest in litigation. The benefit of this common law and common fense ought not to be loft, when the liberty of a citizen is concerned -when a 6 mouths dungeon may be the object of the motion.

The Supreme Court considered an affidavit as the best evidence the case then admitted of. The acculation was fresh, and neither time or means had been allowed for precuring a personal attendance. Now the acculation is old, and the government has had all the necessary means of bringing the witness here. The circumstances do tueresore, now admit of higher evidence than an exparte athdavit.

The viva voce tellimony of General, Wilkinfon is the right of my client. No man should be deprived of the benent of a cross examination without necessity. You have in another place faid, fir, that it was to be made out only by inference from gen. Wilkinson's affidavit, that Col. Burr was the writer of the letter in cypher. If the witness was here he would impugn that inference by swearing that it was not in Col. Burr's hand writing. If general Wilkinson was present, wonld you admit his assidavit? If he ought to have been present and the government would not get him, shall

the protecution be favored for its negligence! But the present charge is confined to high treason in levying war against the U. States; and the great quettion is, whether Wilkinson's evidence is in any form pertinent to the charge! I do not mean to urge the objection, that if it developes any criminal purpose, it is not a treasonable purpose, for this construction has been lettled by the Supreme Court. Admitting f.r the time, that it contained evidence of a treasonable purpose and that the Supreme court is to be overruled, still the evidence would be most imper inent upon the present charge of actual

I have altaded to legal propositions, intended to be pressed, as forming legal restrictions upon the task in which we are engaged. I will first combine them, that their situels to each other, and their collective effects, may be feen. My second process will be to difunite them, and by an analitycal comparison of them, wi.h the known principles of our treason laws, to ascertain their legality.

No evidence of any matter ought to be given until proof shall be adduced that there was an actual war levied in the district of Virginia; and until it is proved that an overt act of treason, in that war, was done by Col. Burr :- which proofs shall be by 2

witnesses at least. First: It must be proved that there was an adual war. A war confifts wholly in ads and mot in intentions. The acts must be in themselves alls of war; and if they be not so inteinfically, words or intentions cannot make them so. In England, when conspiring the death of the king was treason, the quo animo formed the essence of the offence; but in America, the national convention has confined treason to the all. We, cannot have a constructive war, within the meaning of the constitution. An intention to levy war is not evidence that a war was levied. Intentions are always mutable and variable. The continuance of guilty intentions is not to be presumed. If this were not the case, the avowal of a purpose to levy war' would fix the crime: For a prov'd intention might be attached to the next innocent act of the person who formed it; and so preparations of emigration be turned into a levying of

It than been eloquently declared that war cand not exist in a closet or a corner; but when levied it must be in the face of the world. This cannot be true if the recesses of the bosom are to be explored for any of the ingredients in the composition of the crime of levying war. The guilty intention must be made manifest from the

General Wilkinson professes to know nothing but of intentions which are not evidence

andly: The war must not only have been levied, but Col. Burt mult be proved to have committed an overt ad of treason in that war. A treasonable intention to co-operate is no evidence of an actual co-operation. The acts of others even if in partuance of his plan, woold be no evidence again him. It might not be necellary that he thould be present perhaps a but he most be, at the time of levying the war, cooperating by acts; or in the language of the confliction, be committing overt sets. The acts: of affordates in a treasonable plan, in countries where the doctrine of confirmative war prevails, can never be given in evidence against the accused until after the plan been profed en

the latter, and until Toch acts shall appear to have been within the limits of the plan, I East's Power Law 96-97. Part of the proof in this affidavit is of the declarations of a supposed affociate as to what the plan itself was. But in this cquatry, as there cannot be a constructive treasonable war, plans and acts of associates can only come in, when the former has been executed and the latter has been vifibly and publicly affilled. Vol. 1, Tucker's Black, Appendix B.

Billy: The overt achby the acculed in an actual war must not only be proved, but it must be proved to have been committed within this distrift. The 8th article of the constitution of the U. S. and the 8th article of the amendments to the constitution, require that 'the trial shall be by a jury of the diffrie where the offence was committed. The oath of the Grand Jury is accordingly to enquire of offences within the diftiid. The jurisdiction of this court is also limited by express law to offences within the district, and it is obviously true that the courts of ju-ildiction cannot be broader in an inscipient enquiry, than it would be in its connection with a jury on a final trial. Doct. Blackstone in the 4th volume of his com. 303, refers to the oath of the Grand Jury " to enquire into offences committed within the body of the county," and denies the right of the Grand Jury to enquire into faces out of the county. In preparing a work for the Grand Jury the court cannot difregard the limits of their power.

The crime to be committed in the district must be wbolly committed there. At the common law, if the stroke was given in one county and the person firiken died in another, the murderer could not be prosecuted in either. To remedy this defect and to provide for others similar to it, many provisions have been made by the English parliament, 4 Black, 803 4 5. But the English parliament never did alter the common law as it respected the crime of levying an actual treasonable war, Kelyng 15. The constitution and aft of Congress have both adopted the rule of location, V. Tucker's Blackstone, 4 vol. Appendix B. 49-54 51. Granting then, that intention may make that war which would not otherwise be so, still as a formed intention is no proof of its own continuance or execution, the intentior, must be proved to have been co emporaneous and homogeneus with the act in the diftriet. In this view the intention forms a constituent part of the offence. If one constituent part of the offence can be brought from without the diffrie and coupled with others in the diffrict, any one constituent part, or number of constituent parts of the crime may be brought from without the district. Then one competent part only happens in Virginia out of one hundred necessary to its completion would give this court jurisiliction-and thence one out of one hundred parts of a crime would be a crime within the meahing of the conflicution. Let us view the confequences of this logic.

Upon proof against Col. Burr touching a crime part of which was committed in this diftrift, he may be tried and acquitted. In Ohio he may be indicted, and evidence may be prepared touching the same crime. Can he plead autresois acquit in bar, by avowing that the crimes charged in the two flates was one and the same? His averment would be against the record of the indiament charging a complete separate crime in each driftrich. Will you, fir, put upon the constitution such a construction as will subject a citizen to be hunted down, by trial after trial, in flate after state, as long as the perfecuting spirit of a wicked executive may last? Do not understand me to allude, in this. to the present administration, the characters of which I have been in the habit of admiring but the construction now to be fixed must go down to posterity and may branche fastumen. tal in effecting the work of flate oppressions.

Remember that Col. Burr has forborne to avail himfelf of this legal principle in Kentucky and in the Miffiffippi Territory, in order that the merits of his cale might come before the inquests; but it ought now to be agreed that he should protect himself from being harrasted further by calling into exercise the great principles of the conflitution declaring that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy for his life for the same offence. V. amendments to conft.

Now what part of the affidavit speaks of a fact within the district? 4thly: The overt act of treason by Col. Burr within the district must be proved by two wit-

The constitution and act of congress require two witnesses, not only to the act, but to the treasonable quality of the act. After full time has been afforded to collect all the witnesses in the power of the government, the accused ought not to be deprived of his liberty, unless it was believed that the evidence collected would convict him. Imprisonment is only intended for trial and not for punishment. What does Gen. Wilkingon's affidavit make out intentions by. The answer is by the confessions of the accused or of his supposed associates. The confessions of the accused by the express words of the constitution, are not evidence, unless made in open court.. Confessions are often admitted, from necessity, to get at crimes that deal in secrecy, as larceny, forgery and robbery: but the safety of the people requires that crimes which deal in publicity, as does the crime of a treasonable war, should not be proved by evidence so incapable of exculpatory proof. When an honorable gentleman, (Mr. Giles) was challenged the other day upon a suggestion of his baving expressed himself upon the case of the accused, he said he was indisposed to hear evidence of unguarded expressions in which the witness might have mistaken his meaning-have misunderstood what he said or not have beard-all that he said-or have substituted his own inferences for the words of the speaker. Blackstone and Foster have characterised it to be the most dangerous species of evidence, ever liable to misconstruction and abuse. But if the constitution has proscribed it why now question its exclusion. If the confessions of the acoused, out of court could not be evidence against him, could the confessions of real accomplices be evidences agrinst him & Yet the evidence of Wilkinson relates, in part, to the confession of pretended accomplices no way proved to have been au-

thorised by Col. Burr to say or do any thing. But why, it may be asked, is Col. Burrafraid to hear illegal evidence, if he is consciously

We see witnesses from different and distant parts of the United States, whose names, faces and characters, are alike unknown to colonel Burr. He cannot ascertain upon what parts of his life or conduct they are expected to speak, or upon what information their evidence may rest. His character has long been on public torture; and wherever that happens, with either a good or a bad man, the impulses to false testimony are numerous. Sometimes then emerge from the sinks of vice & obscurity into petronage and distinction by circulating biteresting tales, as all those of the marvellous kind are others from expectations of office and reward volunteers while timidity, in third class, seeks to guard against the approbended danger, by magnifying trifling stories of alarms. These works of exaggerating, and peopagation are frequently, the subjects of idle by amusement. The authors, until they commit have no just conception of the

mischiefs they are batching i but when they are afterwards easted to give testimony, perjury will not appal them, if it be necessary to save their reputations for consistency or veracity. If the evidence be restricted within the legal limits, the purest of characters, under accusation of treason, will have hazard enough to run. A judge whose experience of these dangers was great thus speaks on the subject-"The rule of rejecting all manner of evidence in criminal prosecutions, that is foreign to the point in issue, is founded on sound sense and common justice. For no man is bound, at the peril of life or liberty, fortune or reputation, to answer at once and unprepared, for every action of his life." Few, even of the best of men; would chuse to be put to it. And had not those concerned in the state prosecutions, out of their zeal for the public service, sometimes, stepped over this rule in the case of treason, it would, perhaps; have been needless to have made an express provision against it in that case. Foster's C. L. 246. [Preceedings to be concluded.]

NORFOLK, June 6. A gentleman who came palienger in the fchr. Hannah, from New Orleans, bound to Baltimore, informs, that on the 11th ult. General Wilkinson was at that place in perfect health, and that he did not appear as preparing to leave that place. From this circumstance, it would

seem as if the General did not purpose attending Mr. Burr's trial. In Ferguson's Packet arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, came Mr. PurviANCE-He is the bearer of dispatches to our Ministers in London, and goes in the United States sloop of war Walp, captain Smith, which is to fail this day for England.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1807.

A Supplement will be issued from this office in the course of the forenoon.

From the Merchants' Goffee-House Book. June 11. Arrived, ship Comet, Hart, 32 days from N.

Orleans-lugar, cotton, logwood & lead - Wm. Taylor. Lest ship George Washington, for New York, in 2 days; Amity, for ditte, in 4 or 5 days. At the Balize, spoke ship New Orleans, from Philadelphia, bound up. May 25, in the Gulph of Mexico, spoke the United States schoener Revenge, 4 days out from New Orleans, bound to Norfolk, with General Wilkinson and Mr. Grahame, Secretary to Governor Claiborne, on board. Off Roznoke, in 20 fathom water saw a middle sized sharp built ship flanding into the Capes.

The Comet has 50 passengers on board:

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Revd. Mr. Glendie, Doctor James Glass ow, to Miss Eliza Schaffer.

Married, last evening, by the Revd. Doctor Becker, Mr. Frederick Hammer, to Miss Morgaretta Augustine, both of this city.

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED. Brig Commerce, Collins,

Sloop Polly, White,

The second secon Sair by Ametron.

THIS DAY,

St. Thomas

North-Caolina

The 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Water's wharf, .Fell's Point, will be sold, on terms that will then be made known,

The Ship PATSEY, With all her materials, burthen 370 tons. The ship may be examined and her inventory seen at any time previous to the day of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSET, Auct'rs.

Male by Auction.

ON MICHDAY NEXT, The 15th instant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, That valuable piece of GROUND, as advertised by the administrators of Wm. Clemm. deceased, containing about 7.1.4 acres, situated on Cove-street, and near the country seats of Hezekiah Clagett and Henry Schroe-

der; it will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers and sold on six and nine months credit. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

sale by Auction. ON FRIDAY NEXT. The 19th instant, at 30 clock in the afternoon.

on the premises, will be sold, A HOUSE and Lotof GROUND, situated on the Washington road, a short distance from Mr. Warner's, and formerly occupied as a ta vern by Mr. Isaac Henry.

The improvements are a large two story Frame Dwelling-House, with every convenient out house, and two Gardens in a high state of cultivation, with two Wells of excellent water on the Lot. Terms which will be accommodating, will be made known at time of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

June 12 Sale by Auction,

WELL WORTHY ATTENTION. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the following PROPERTY --- A Grist Mill. wherein is two pair of stones, that may grind the year round; a Stone Fulling Mill adjoining, in good repair, with about 50 scres of Land, the greater part is nice woodland; near the milis is a comfortable Dwelling-House, with other out houses. This property is situated on the great Falls of Patapaco; about 12 miles from Bultimore.

On the first day of July next, on the premises,

A short distance below those mills is as good a mill scat as any on the falls , there is a natural dam nearly high enough. A large merchant and a saw mill may be worked here to great advantage.

Part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit given for the remainder. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms and view the premises, by applying to Joshua Astem, there. THOMAS BODLEY, Near Towson's Tavern

Pork, Brandy and Molasses. 500 barrels PORK 50 pipes high flavored Bordeaux BRAN-

30 hlids . Surimem MOLASSES—For sale AARON R. LEVERING,

No. 79, Bowly's whart. June 12

For New-Orleans,

The Ship COMET; Captain Hart, (A regular trader.) She is expected to sail about the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply

to the captain on board, or - -WM TAYLOR, Who bas imported in said ship for sale. 10 tons Pig Lead, and 10 tons Campeachy Logwood.

- eoft

Tonningen, or Hamburg, [If the Elbe be not blocksded] The fine fast sailing Ship ELEONORA, Captain William Taylor: Will sail in a few days. From fifty to sixty linds, tobacco or other goods to

that bulk, will be taken on freight. Apply to D. L. THOMAS, Ship-Broker. June 12

Public Sale,

AT TAYLOR'S HALL. By order of the Orphans Court of Baltimore County, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, will commence the tale of

The PERSONAL ESTATE of the late Thomas Cockey Dye, Esq. (sadcontin se from day to day until all are sold) the following articles, viz Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Indian Coin, Wheat, Hay in stack. Farming Utensils, Honsehold and Kitches Furniture, and various other afticles too tedious to mention—on terms which will then be made known, by

THOMAS DYE COCKEY. JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY. Executors

N. B. Also, at the same time, for the benefit of the owners, the crops of Wheat, Corn and Meadow Grass, now growing on the land.

June 12

STRAYED

TROM a pasture adjoining the country house I' of Robert Oliver, Esq. two Milch COWS, one a red and white, wanting the left horn, the other a small red, without any particular marks. Five dollars each will be paid for returning them to the subscriber, at his present residence nearly opposite Dr. Henry Steven-HUGH NEILSON.

NANKEBNS. 4,000 pieces White Entitled 4,000 do Short Yellow 1,000 do Long Blue Dra vback Are just received from Philadelphia, for sale on liberal terms by

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, 21, Market-street. June 12 Souchong Teas.

TUST received from Philadelphia, imported J in the brig Ariel, and entitled to debenture 15 chests of a very extra fine quality.

Spermaceti Candles, ditto Oil swinter strained) Whale Oil, London Refined Salt Perrage Ravens Duck, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hy. son Teas, Green Copperas, &c., which will be sold low to close sales: Apply to

CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL 83, Bouty's whark

Public Sale

TO be sold at auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock, a valuable two story Brick HOUSE, finished in complete order, situate. on Eutaw-street, near Franklin-street, on a healthy situation, and good water at the door : front en Entaw-street 25 feet, subject to a small ground rent. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. A long crodit will be given

on the largest part of the purchase money-by PHILLP DEWALD.

Just Received, BY the brig Neptune, from the City of Saint

100 bags Green COFFEE. diens by the same wessel. Carracas Cocoa, Bees Wax 540 Hides. .

Old Copper, Gum Guiacum. Simarouba, &c. The whole estitled to Drawback. For sale by

B. A. ALLEGRE. Water-street, between Gay & Frederick streets

30 Dollars Reward.

D AN away from the subscriber, Rying near . IL the Friends' Gunpowder Meeting-House. in Baltimore county, on Twesday the second instant, a Black Boy, named TELEMACHUS; about sixteen years of age, about fire feet three or four inches high, has a sear on his nose. slender made; had on when he went away a coarse tow linen shirt, and trowsers-he has been ween with boots on since he cloped. It is very likely he has obtained a pass. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given if taken ten any jail so that I get him again.

miles from home; if twenty miles fifteen dol lars; if thirty miles twen y dollars, and If out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, if brought home or secured in JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY At the former residence of Thomas Cockey Dye, Raq. no many man and the state of th June 12

Horses for Sale, A pair of very handsome bright Hay Henet. seven years old, well calculated for a light carriage, and are very pleasant under the Sade

with the street to the street of the street A remarkably fine GIG HORSE, trots fair and very true in barness; he is sufficiently strong for a light Jersey Waggen, and water ranted seand, The Herses may be seen at 1

prices known at Crowel's Livery Stables. by June 12 wantenand Law waster and the ON Thursday, the 11th instant, on Hollingsworth's wharf, adouble cased Silver WATCH.

bisker's pame Grabamer Linndons on pletes thee, with a peoble seal, with the initials C Dignota gold key, with the letters Tie H. with a small linked steel, chain attached to the watch. Wherer finds and leaves ber with the printer shall receive Five Dollars

N. B. Watch-makers and others are re-Quested to stop said watch if it should he offered for vale. June 12