

their arms, retreated in the direction of St. Elmor, of which they took possession, and re-ceived the demand for their discharge, and... The different batteries were then turned on the fortress, and the cannonading and bombarding continued for about 48 hours, without intermission, when the besieged demanded water, and threatened to set fire to the magazine, unless they were furnished with a supply; this was refused them, in consequence of which a great number surrendered, but the most daring remained by the fortress, firmly determined to put their threat into execution. They accordingly laid a train, to which they set fire, and in a moment blew the fortress and a number of the besiegers and besieged into the air. Six of the mulicians, who were most distant from the magazine, made their escape through the line of troops which surrounded St. Elmor, and retreated to the interior of the island, where they wandered several days, hunted from hamlet to hamlet, until exhausted by hunger and the numerous wounds they had received from the different parties out in search of them, they were at length taken and shortly afterwards hung in presence of the rest of the regiment, who were taught to believe that a similar fate awaited them.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

On Wednesday morning last the body of a young man genteelly dressed, was found dead on the shore at Wheatsville, near the monument of Gen. Hamilton. Information was immediately given to the Coroner, and the body was conveyed to the city of Jersey, where an inquest was held. On examination it appeared that he had shot himself through the head with a ball from a large horse-pistol, which tore off part of his ear. His name was J. A. Bertell, a foreigner, about the age of 20 years. Two letters were found in his pocket, one addressed to the person who might find his body, the other to a gentleman at Brooklyn. In these letters he signifies his intention of destroying himself—that he was tired of his life—and could not bear the idea of his beloved (whom he fills his Matilda) being in the arms of another. In one of the letters is his will, bequeathing two thirds of his property to Matilda, and the remainder to the family of the gentleman above named. The letters are dated the 27th instant and it is supposed he perpetrated the horrid deed on that day. On Monday afternoon he was seen near the monument with a book in his hand, and on being observed drew his hat over his eyes. The book was found on the ground by his side, and was the "Sorrows of Werter." It lay open at the place where Werter writes to Charlotte. "They are loaded—the clock strikes twelve—I go to Charlotte, Charlotte! Farewell! Farewell!" That and several of her passages in the books, corresponding with his unhappy situation, were marked by him with a pen.

NORFOLK, July 29.

Captain Benthall informs us that a few days before he left Madeira, a brig arrived from Lisbon, which brought an account of an Earthquake on the 6th of June, having done great damage to that city, particularly to the aqueduct.

The brig Flora, captain Benthall, arrived this morning from Charante and Madeira, left June 5, in Roehofort Roads, 1 French line of battle ship of 130 guns, 4 of 84, 2 frigates and 4 brigs, blockaded by six English 74's at anchor off the mouth of the harbor, said they expected the French out every day.

Mr. Davis, pilot, was brought to yesterday by the Triumph, Sir Thomas Hardy, who put on board a black man belonging to Baltimore. Mr. D. was also informed, that there were eight more Americans on board, that would be given up on proper application.

The United States' schooner Revenge, captain Lead, went to sea on Monday evening.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

MR. O'CONNOR,
U. S. frigate Chesapeake,
July 27, 1807.

SIR,
I have discovered in your paper of the 25th inst. a publication signed "A Friend to Justice." From the tenor of said publication, it appears evident, that the writer who styles himself a Friend to Justice, in his anxiety to prevent public prejudice from falling on Commodore Barron, has thought it expedient to hold me up as a proper object for censure. So much of his story as reflects upon me, I feel it a duty I owe myself, to declare FALSE, and without foundation. This I shall be able to prove by many, and by Commodore Barron himself.

Many reports injurious to my reputation have been in circulation, said to have originated with Commodore Barron; on hearing them I applied to the Commodore, to know whether those reports originated with him. He has disavowed them, and has even offered to "confute the authors, friends or foes." I therefore cannot think this statement, which in substance is the same he has disavowed, will meet his approbation.

Since this unfortunate affair has taken place, I have been particularly cautious in mentioning any thing that might tend to mention the public prejudice on this subject. I had hoped that it would not have been necessary for me to vindicate myself, until called on by proper authority—I still hope that those who call themselves the friends of Commodore Barron, will not render it necessary for me, in vindication of my own character, to state facts.

Your's, &c.

CHAS. GORDON.

N. B. You and all other Editors who have published the remarks, signed "A Friend to Justice," will, I hope, not hesitate in publishing the above statements.

American Commercial Daily Advertiser

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1807.

The following deposition, handed to us by a Western Correspondent, is published to exhibit the frauds, falsehoods & treachery which have been employed by Burr, to beguile honest men, and seduce them from their duty and allegiance. It will serve to show also, that to accomplish his sinister designs, he can descend to employ, and associate himself with the most vile and infamous of the human race.—Such seems Ashley, Mr. Burr's most confidential friend and agent. Having broke custody in the county of Washington, (Mississippi Territory) he pursues major Perkins, with intention to rescue Burr, but does not overtake the party until they reach Richmond, there he is embraced by his patron, equipped with a fresh horse, provided with a large sum, and ordered to the westward, from whence he speedily returned to attend the trial of his friend. The moment the court adjourned, he is again dispatched, as he said himself, for New-Orleans, by the little emperor, and his return is now daily, we understand, expected.

COPY.

The deposition of John Callier, Esq; a justice of the peace, and colonel of the militia in the county of Washington and Mississippi Territory, taken before Harry Toulmin, one of the judges of the said Territory, at Washington, in the said county.

The day after col. Burr was arrested, near Fort Stoddert, Mr. Robert Ashley, who had come to the Tombigbee settlement with col. Burr, came to my house, accompanied by Mr. Thos. Malone:—I had been just before apprized by a note from Mr. Malone, sent to me at my quarters, that Mr. Burr was come to this country, and was arrested; that Ashley was at my house; but that he knew nothing of the arrest of col. Burr. On my reaching the house I found that Mr. Ashley acquainted me more fully with the circumstances, but informed me that he could get no disclosure from him of their intention. I mentioned to him that I had known Mr. Ashley several years ago, and that as I was satisfied that his object in coming to see me, was to prevail on me to join in their plans, I should have no difficulty in finding out what they were. The next morning I enquired after Mr. Ashley, about the news, and particularly with respect to col. Burr; and was then informed by him that col. Burr was in this country. After breakfast we rode together to Wakefield; he then informed me that he was in the plans of col. Burr; that he had come to see me, to ascertain if I would join him in the plan; I told him that if it was nothing against government, nor touching on the strings of government, I would do every thing that should tend to relieve us from our oppression. He told me that it was not col. Burr's plan to touch on the strings of government; that gen. Wilkinson had deceived him; that they were to have met at such a time at Baton Rouge; that Burr was to be the first in command; general Wilkinson to be second; that he was to have joined him (Burr) with the federal army; that the soldiers were to have double pay, and that some of the officers of the army, but very few of them, were in the plan; that some small censure having taken place with respect to gen. Wilkinson, was the reason that he had shifted his coat, and made all that great bustle; that the object of the plan was to take Baton Rouge in the first place, and from thence to proceed to Mobile, Pensacola, and Augustine; reduce the posts there, and form a republican government; that he had already prepared the laws; that they were so simple and excellent that they would suit from a ten year old boy to an old man; and that like the laws of the Medes and Persians, they would be unalterable; that the people of the United States, from the Allegany westward, and down to the sea, would be invited to come into the new republic; and that the ports of this republic would be opened free to all the world; that he had got in with England, so that she would furnish a fleet of 12 sail, which would join him as soon as he had got possession of the Floridas, and be commanded by captain Truxton; that as soon as he had got the country out of the power of Spain, a negotiation was to be opened with England, and England was to acknowledge their independence; that after he had done this, he was to go to Mexico, where the co-operation of the Spanish officers had been secured, who were tired of their own government, and ripe for a revolution; that the Spanish Minister Yrujo; and that the Spanish officers in Florida, were likewise concerned; & that Mr. Burr had frequent long conversations with Yrujo upon the subject; that gen. Wilkinson had so much disappointed him, that he had turned his attention entirely to this quarter; that we were so much oppressed by the Spaniards, and so utterly neglected by our own government, that he knew we must be disposed to vindicate our own rights, by an attack on the Spanish possessions; and that if I, and major Hinson, and major Buford, would join in supporting him, that he (Ashley) would immediately set off and procure seven or eight hundred men, and march them into this country, where they would be met by col. Burr, who was then on his way to the Federal City, but would return without delay; that the 1700 men were actually engaged and ready to start when called upon; but were scattered in different settlements from the Northwards, and that twelve thousand more were ready and

armed. On reaching Wakefield, I arrested the said Ashley, believing that I had got every thing out of him that I could. He continued in custody three or four days, and then escaped.

JNO. CALLIER,

Sworn to and subscribed, the 9th of May, 1807.

HARRY TOULMIN.

Further extracts from Mr. MALLISON'S Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives in the year 1794.

Proceeding to the subject of manufactures, he observed, that it presented no compensation for the inequalities in the principles and effects of the navigation system.

We consume British manufactures to double the amount of what Britain takes from us; and quadruple the amount of what she actually consumes.

We take every thing after it has undergone all the profitable labor that can be bestowed on it: She receives in return, raw materials, the food of her industry.

We send necessaries to her; she sends superfluities to us.

We admit every thing she pleases to send us, whether of her own or alien production. She refuses not only our manufactures, but the articles we wish most to send her; our wheat and flour, our fish, and our salted provisions. These constitute our best staples for exportation as her manufactures constitute hers.

It appeared by an authentic document he had examined, that of the manufactured articles imported in 1790, amounting to 15,295,738 dollars, 97 cents, we receive from and through Great Britain, 3,965,404 dollars 95 cents.

During the same year, the manufactures imported from France the next great commercial country, and consuming more of our produce than Great Britain, amounted to no more than 155,136 dollars and 63 cents.

To give a fairer view of our foreign commerce, he stated the balances with the several nations of Europe and their dominions, as follow:

- Spain, 1,670,797 dollars in favor of the U. States.
- Portugal, 1,687,699 dollars, do.
- United Netherlands, 791,118 dollars, do.
- Sweden, 32,965 dollars, do.
- Denmark, 216,949 dollars against the United States.
- France, 2,630,387 dollars in favour of United States.
- Great Britain, 5,922,012 dollars against the U. States.

This enormous balance to Great Britain is on the exports to her. On her consumption, the balance is still greater, amounting to nine or ten millions; to which again are to be added, her profits on the re-exports in a manufactured and raw state.

It might be said, that an unfavorable balance was no proof of an unfavourable trade; that the only important balance was the ultimate one on our aggregate commerce.

That there was much truth in this general doctrine, was admitted; at the same time it was equally certain, that there were exceptions to it, some of which were conceived to be applicable to the situation of the United States.

But whether the doctrine were just or not, as applied to the United States, it was well known, that the reasoning and practice of other countries were governed by a contrary doctrine. In all of them, an unfavorable balance, to be paid in specie, was considered as an evil.

Great Britain, in particular, had always studied to prevent it as much as she could. What, then, may be the effect on the policy of a nation which we have the most friendly and beneficial relations, when it sees the balance of trade with us not only so much against her, but all the specie that pays it, flowing immediately into the lap of her greatest rival, if not her most inveterate enemy.

As to the discrimination proposed between nations having and not having, commercial treaties with us, the principle was embraced by the laws of most, if not all, the states, while the regulation of trade was in their hands.

It had the repeated sanction of votes in the House of Representatives, during the session of the present government at New York.

It has been practised by other nations, and in a late instance against the U. States.

It tends to procure beneficial treaties from those who refuse them, by making them the price of enjoying an equality with other nations in our commerce.

It tends, as a conciliatory preference, to procure better treaties from those who have not refused them.

It was a prudent consideration, in dispensing commercial advantages, to favor rather those whose friendship and support may be expected in case of necessity, than those whose disposition were a country aspect.—He did not wish to enter at present, nor at all, if unnecessary, into a display of the unfriendly features which marked the policy of Great Britain towards the United States. He should be content to lay aside, at least for the present, the subject of the Indians, the Algerines, the spoliations, &c. but he could not forbear remarking generally, that if that or any other nation, were known to bear us a settled ill-will, nothing could be more impolitic, than to foster resources which would be more likely to be turned against us, than that exerted in our favor.

It had been admitted by the gentleman who spoke yesterday (Mr. Smith, of South Carolina) to be a misfortune, that our trade should be so far engrossed by any one nation, as it is in the hands of Great Britain. But the gentleman added nothing to alleviate the misfortune, when he advised us to make no efforts for putting an end to it. The evils resulting from such a state of things, were as serious as they were numerous. To say nothing of sudden derangements from the caprice with which foreigners might be seized, there were casualties which might not be avoidable. A general bankruptcy, which was a possible event, in a nation with which we were so connected, would reverberate upon us with a more dreadful shock. A partial bankruptcy had actually and lately taken place, and was severely felt in our commerce. War is a common event, particularly to Great Britain, and involves us in the embarrassments it brings on her commerce, which ours is so proportionately interwoven with it. Add the influence that may be conveyed into the public councils by a nation directing the course of our trade by her capital, and holding so great a share in our pecuniary institutions; and the effect that may finally ensue on our trade, our manners, and our form of government, itself.

If the question be asked, what might be the consequence of counter efforts, and whether this attempt to vindicate our public interests would not produce itself. His answer was, that he did not in the least apprehend such a consequence, as well because the measure he proposed to prevent, being those of what was already done by Great Britain in her commercial system, as because he would be the greatest sufferer from a stagnation of the trade between the two countries if we should lose on their a

Her merchants would feel it. Her navigation would feel it. Her manufacturers would feel it. Her West-India would be ruined by it. Her revenues would deeply feel it. And her government would feel it through every nerve of its operations. We should suffer its loss of respect; but in a less degree; and if the virtue and temper of our fellow citizens were not mistaken, the experiment would find in them a far greater readiness to bear it. It was clear to him, therefore, that if Great Britain should, contrary to all the rules of probability, stop the commerce between the two countries, the issue would be a complete triumph to the United States.

[To be Continued.]

To the officers and members generally of the 46th Maryland Regiment.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-SOLDIERS,

At this eventful crisis, so pregnant as it is, with menace, danger, and even Death itself, when the usurpers of British Tyranny, dare to invade the very margin of our shores, under the delusive garb of friendship; when, while they approach us with the olive branch in one hand, conceal their poisonous dagger in the other, & wantonly sport with the lives and property of our Fellow-Citizens, and when at the same time we behold in the very bosom of our country, men, who have enjoyed our unlimited confidence, who have been honoured with the highest distinctions their country could bestow, and whose talents might fully have rendered them the ornaments of human nature, now dragged before our tribunals of public justice, under a well grounded suspicion of treason against that country which has given them birth & pre-eminence, it is high time for every true hearted American, (whether he be so, either by birth right or adoption) to assume the aspect of a soldier, & be prepared for the worst.

Without being a prophet, I have long predicted, (and am now happy in seeing that prediction verified) that if ever an occasion should require the united efforts of our country, to repel foreign aggression, that the baseless and distinct epithets, of *Fools and Demos*, railed by party spirit to answer party purposes, would be swallowed up in the great vortex of common interest, and all unite as common friends to repel a common enemy; and such upon demonstration appears to be the fact, for had the American Continent, from New Hampshire to Georgia, been covered with a sheet of snow, and taken fire at Norfolk, the explosion could scarcely have been more rapid, or more universal. I thank the illumination of the American Spirit, at the cowardly and shameful outrage committed on our brethren on board the Chesapeake. Indeed, if we judge from the conduct of Whitty and Humphreys, it would appear that the British officers conceive themselves a kind of superior order of beings, and licenced to indulge themselves in a wanton sportive manner, on the Americans, merely by way of *using their guns*; but the American, whose heart goes not sweet with *love or indignation* at such a flagrant breach of faith, friendship, and national honor, deserves not a heart of any sort.

Had Humphreys have had just grounds for believing, that there were any British seamen on board the Chesapeake, was there no other way of reclaiming them (with four arm'd vessels at his command) than by setting the law of nations, and even the common principles of humanity, at defiance, and murdering half the defenceless crew, who viewing him as a friend, were no way prepared to resist? Is it possible for the human heart to conceive or suggest a valuer than this little specimen of British friendship.

The murder of John Pearce, an American citizen, off New York, by captain Whitty, called at and for American vengeance, but scarcely had that culprit evaded the hand of justice by a most cruel of his government, and the relatives of Pearce, by way of their mounting before the very honorable captain Humphreys, renews the outrage with tenfold aggravation, still we cherish a hope that those are not the acts of government, but of individuals; this may be the case, but a to my own part gentlemen, I would as leave be killed by the explicit order of George the 3rd, as by the voluntary act of Whitty or Humphreys, and conceive it make but little difference, at this time, with our murdered brethren, or their relatives, by what authority their lives were taken.—It certainly cannot be either the *wish*, or the *interest*, of any prudent and discreet American, to cherish the horrors of war, with any foreign power whatever; but under a succession of such unprovoked, wanton and daring outrages as the above, *moderation*, in the American breast, would cease to be a virtue and farther forbearance assume the *unmanly and degrading* aspect of cowardice; therefore let us come forward as one man, possessing one heart and one soul, to support that independence and defend that soil so lately enriched and purchased with the best blood of our brothers, friends and forefathers.

In case of such an event as a war with Britain, what have we to dread, when we look back at our revolutionary conflict with that nation, under all the disadvantages we then laboured with ourselves and tens of thousands of our domestic brethren, who (from the *paradoxical principles of loyalty to their then Sovereign*) refused to oppose his troops, and many of whom even joined them in arms against us; Still, in this divided state, when it was often difficult to ascertain, whether the whig or tory party, (so called) would preponderate in point of numbers, and when the true-hearted patriots were alternately elevated and depressed and thus awfully suspended for months and years, between the adverse extremes of fear and hope, thrilling for the cup of liberty, and dreading the consequence of a *misadventure* in the draught, till at length under the auspicious guardianship and protection of providence, the gloomy cloud was dispelled, their prospects brightened, and notwithstanding all these dangers and tremors, with this domestic burthen on their backs, and with a government in a *grass measure*, unorganized and in confusion, without funds, scarce of men, scarce of arms and ammunition, and often destitute of even the common necessaries of life, they gallantly bear of their enemy and finally reigned triumphant in the grand object of their mission;—under such circumstances, I again ask what have we to dread, (united as we are) and a government well organized, energetic, wealthy & wise (whose interest, is our interest, and whose happiness is our national happiness) with funds inexhaustible, men almost without number, not only willing but anxious in revenge?

You will soon be called upon to repair to your usual parade ground, to revive that military discipline, which (from a *misplaced confidence in the faith and friendship of foreign powers*) have been shamefully neglected, and I trust, that the brave, generous, and patriotic, courage repeatedly committed on our American brethren, will excite, in your every breath, a spirit of emulation in military duty.

With full confidence in your energy, spirit, and patriotism, I remain your humble servant.

THOMAS HILLEN,
Lieut. Col. 46th Regiment.

From the Editor of the American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

It is with pain that we have seen the name of a friend of our country, and a friend of the public, so often and so unjustly assailed.

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