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MONBAT, SEPTEMBER 14, 1807. BURR's TRIAL.

A more particular account of the proceedings on FRIDAY, 4th September.

"Colonel Burr renewed the subject of the two Letters from general Wilkinson to the president of the United States, one of the 21st of October, 3806, and the other of the 12th of November of the same year, for the production of which a writ of subpana duces recum had been awarded. He said that he had a right to process of contempt, but as this mode of proceeding would be very unpleasant and must necessarily produce delay, it might perhaps be avoided by -obtaining a copy of that of the 21st of October, which was taid to have been fost or millaid, if such copy could be satisfactorily authenticated. . With respect to the letter of the 12th of November which was stated to contain certain · confidential communications from general Wilkinson to the president, and which the -attorney for the United States had expressed a willingness to produce, with the exception of · those parts which were said to be confidential, he was not at present disposed to accede to the proposition. He had reason to believe that the whole letter had been shewn without disguite to others and had been used against him.

Mr. Hay faid, that he could alfure the accused, that the letter had never been feen by any human being to his knowledge, except the person to whom-it' was addressed, the counsel for the United States, the Chief Juflice, and : some of Col. Burr's countel, to whom it was confidently communicated with a view to ascertain whether an atrangement could not be made for its production with the exception of those parts, which in his judgment cugit not to be difclosed.

Col. Burr said be kould be more explicit. Ha would ak whether the letter or a copy had not been produced to the grand jury.

Mr. Hay. I do not know that either the original or a copy were ever laid inforce the l grand jury. I believe that they were not. Bat I am not so ufit acquainted with what passed with the grant jury as some other gentlemes are.

Mr. Hay faid there could be no doubt of the accuracy of the copy. Before he was certain that he had the original letter of the 12th of November he obtained a copy from general Wilkinson, which he found, in companion, was correct in the most minute particulars. Heimentioned this circumstance aready to show the firshg sprobability that the copy of the leiser of the 21st of Gewoer might be relied upon as equally correct.

Mr. Duncan was tworn .- On inspesting the copy of the letter of the 21st of Odober, he sail it was in the hand wining of captain Waiter Burling, aid de camp to General "Wilkinson, on the Sabine expedition; that he was intimately acquainted with that gentleman, had often seen him write, and knew his hand--writing wed.

Mr. Hay faid that he was willing to state on affidavit, if required, that he had not the original. Mr. Hodney had informed him that he had sent all the letters. A large packet had been received, but he had not been alde to shad this particular one.

Mr. Botts moved for a subpana duces tecum to be disected to Mr. Hay for the production of the original letter of the 12th of November, 38¢6, which then lay before him. He denied

Col. Burr said that state secrets were such confy as affected the public at large. But if a man thought proper to make a denunciation of individual characters, he had been guilty of a great ofence and deserved no protection.

Mr. Hay declared, That he was willing to expete in much of the letter as related to Col. Burr himself. But he enquired whether it would be right to exhibit to public view those parts which would tend to produce controverly between others. 'Cases may occur in which the disaffedion to the government may be such, and so executive even among the officers of the government, that it may become the duty of sed to be a predominant trait in his chapitrate citizens to inform. The accused may have will that belongs to his defence tout he never woold put it in his power, to make ule of sheletter for the purposes to which he was satisfied it would be applied. He could not see why Col. Burr thould step forward as the friend of those who had been denounced, even if Egre were luch. But, in truth, the passages of the letter which he was unwilling to expose, word merely opinions of the writer with respect to certain persons, which opinions may have changed; as it related to some of them be knew they had changed - There were two passages In the letter, which he could not consent il:ould be leen wolels-they were extorted by the court. Medid not know-that he would yield under any cycumitances. He would, indeed, rather go to jail that expole them.

Bik Wickham observed, that after the sentiments of deliance which had been uttered by the gentlemen on the other side, it only remained to apply to the court for an exertion of its authority. Motives of Edicacy, it was well Fertied, were not sufficient to suppress evidence which was deemed essential for the purposes of Julice. He inflanced the case of the Dutches of Lington, In which certain gentlemen were compelles to give tellimony of a most del'eate nature, and relative to lubjeds which they bad folemnly promifed forever to conceal. Run these parts of the letter proposed to be Impressed, may be of the utmost importance to the accused. If general Wilkinson shall have elenounced persons deservedly high in the confidence of the government and people, it would finaterially lellen his credibility in relation to

Chief Inflice. The writ of embouna duces steum is l'ometimes awarded upon motion, but it is more frequently a matter of course upon the mere luggestion of the party. An argument the rolling for the reper for the production of which sit was au ... ie referred for the return.

The writ of suppose duces secus was accordlagiy illued, to which Mr. Hay made the return interted in our last; and on the next day annexdille foppiemental retuft, which we have girenia this day's paper.

On this return au animated, debate ensued .-Mr. Bolls and Mr. Wickbam spoke on the side SE Coldarr; Mr. McRae and Mr. Wirr on the the of the profeccition. Col. Lurr also address. en a few objetvations to the court.

The coupled for Col. Burr, contended that it belowers to the acculed and his counsel

exclusively to judge whether the woole letter would be necessary for the desence or not; that' neither the countel for the United States nor the judge himfelf could in fecret, without argument, or a knowledge of the points on which they meant to place the desence of their client, say whether those parts which were deemed confidential, would, or would not have an important bearing on the cause; that if certain characters had been calumniated, the authors of that calumny ought to be exposed; that if the denunciations of general Wilkinson were just and merited, it was an act of justice to give to him the laurels which he deserved; that however necessary state secrecy might be in diplomatic affairs, yet in domestic matters it was deteftable, because it might furnish pretexts to men in power to work the destruction of any person obnoxious to them, without giving them an opportunity of justifying themselves. They believed these parts of the letter which related to-the characters of individuals of the utmost importance to their client; and that the other parts were really unimportant.

The counsel for the United States referred to the form of the affidavit filed by Col. Buri, in which he flates, that the letter may be of importance to him as a matter of evidence; that no particular ground was stated why the letter would be material, and it was impossible in such a case to detect the person making the affidavit, be canse there was no point to which it was directed; that if a person might capriciously by a vague assidavit of this kind extort evidence, no man's private papers would be facred; that the most considential papers in his pollession might be extraded from his delk, under a pretext that they might be effential for the purpoles of justice; that even admitting the pallages propoled to be withheld from public view, were really important as it respected the persons alluded to, yet they were of no importance to Col. Burr, nor could they form any part of his defence; that the president having confided to the attorney for the United States an exercise of his discretion as to those i opened. parts of the letter which were of a corndential nature, and which ought not to be difficied; the attorney ought, as to this fubject, to be regarded as the president; that whether the public good requires the withholding of any communications made to the prelident, it was for him alone to decide; that this was not a mere qualtion of delicacy, but of found policy which may affect the whole country; and that a decition of this quellion which goes to the length contended for, that the president may be compeiled to disclote all communications made to him of treatonable machinations carrying on agrinst the government, would tend to impries. intermetion which the government had a rg t to expect, and on which as very extlence might depend. The case of Maroury vs. Maditon was referred to, in which the lupreme court had decided that the prefident was not bound to duclote communications made to him in his official character.

while the course of the argument col. Burr role, he faie, to correct an er or which feamed to have pervaded the counsel on both nues. It had not been adverted to, as it furely ought, that the Prelident of the United States, by being President was incl divested of his character of an individual. As President there were certain official channels thro' which all communications were to be made to him; their were his ministers. Any letter addressed to the President, not thro' those channels, was not official. He would test the polition by another rule. The President is not the keeper of any official paper. He could not have the suffody of papers of that description. They belong to the offices of the respective heads of departments. It would be a criminal act in him to withdraw them from those offices. Again, when the Prefident retires from office, the Jucceeding Prefident succeeds to all the official rights of his predecessor, and has a right to inspect all the public letters. What becomes of the private letters? General Wilkinson could have made no communications to the President as such, but thro' the fecretary at war. Individual, may the right of the government to wimhold the indeed communicate with the President in his individual character; and in this instance, he believed many individuals had. The cafe of Marbury v. Madison had no weight, becaute that was an application for an official document. One great lecret however, had been developed to day, that a system of espionage had been adopted by the government, and that individuals had been invited to send forward their denunciations.

Mr. Wirt, in his reply, particularly animadverted on the latter part of Col. Burr's observations. He contrasted his former conduct with his declarations this day made, and enquired how long it had been that fecreey had cea-

The Chief Justice, though he decided in favor of the production of the whole letter (as flared in our latt); yet did not admit the politions of Col. Burr to the extent contended for by him. He could readily perceive cales, he faid, in which letters might be addressed to the President immediately, which might contain state secrets, and which might in every respect be regarded as public letters.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Mr. Hay withed to extend the terms of the return which he made yesterday. There was one passage in Gen. Wilkinson's letter which he was certain the President himself would keep back.

Mr. McRae. As the President is now at Monticello, is it not practicable to send arrexpress to him with a subposnaduces tecum? It is advantageous on every consideration to have the trial completed at the term. Almost all the witnesses are present; and perhaps it would be impossible to collect them here again. An express might perhaps return in four days from Monticello ; and is it not far better to postpone the trial for that period than to the next term of the court?

Mr. Hay here read the following,

" Additional return : I hereby certify, that upon a more minute examination of the letter above mentioned, have observed other passages, which are entirely of a public nature, and which, according to my best judgment, ought not to be disclosed and which, I conceive, would not be disclosed by the President himself, if the return were to be

made by him. GRORGE HAY. Mr. Hay then observed that he did not conceive himself at liberty to put this letter into the hands of the defendant; but that he would immediately send an express to Monticello for instructions.; and that the return might probably be made by Tuesday evening.

C. Jus. Is there any objection then to the court's adjourning till Tuesday! Mr. Martin said that he proposed to bring the case of Israel Smith before the court on Monday.

Mr. Burr observed, that some agreement might be made between his counsel and the prosecution respecting the letter, and that they

might go to trial on Monday. On the application of Mr. Wirt, Dr. Tazewell ([Villiamfeing) was excused from ferying on the jury on secount of the indisposition of

The Ch. Jus. then observed that the coust. would meet on Mouday; as fome arrangements might be in the mean time made, respecting the. letter .- Mr. Hay. I can consent to no arrangement but for me to surnish such parts of the letter only as I may deem material to the defence. C. Jus. If there are any flate secrets in that letter, the court would be extremely unwilling to call for its production.

Mr. Martin. Gentlemen need not be so scrupulous, sir, upon this lubjed; for we can comper the appearance of the President before this court with that letter. Mr. Hay. Shall: I furnish fuch parts in the mean time as I am disposed to surrender? Mr. Burr. Yes; under the refervation, that fuch a step does not impair my right to demand the remainder.

The Ch. Just then observed, that the court would meet again at half after 2, when he understood that Col. Burr was to give bail fon the trial for misdemesnor.

At 3, the court assembled, when Jonathan Dayton and Thomas Langburne were accepted as lus lecurities.

MONDAY, Sept. 7. Mr. Botts. The court, will recollect that when the order was moved for the communice of the trial for mitdemeanor, we deprecated the terious inconveniencies of delay. It is much

into the trial without the letter, which we have required; but as that letter may probably be received in the courfe of the trial, we are willing to enter into it. Mr. Hay no rived, that he fliguld not wiffi

to be regretted that we thould now be driven

the trial to be gone into with fuch a declaration on the part of the accused; that he had fent an express to Monic.iv, agreeably to his pronitie; and that he expected him to return by to-morrow it i clock. He therefore did not with the jury to be fully fworn to day.

The his i Justice and not see any necessity for delay on that account. The paper would probably be here by the time when it is wanted, as it will not be required until the defence is

Mr. Hay withelevery preparation for the trial to be made to day, but hoped that the trial will not be gone into until to-morrow. He expected some communications from the President, which would have confiderable inituence on him, with respect to his conduction the trial.

At this moment, Herman Blannerhadett ajpeared in court, when Mr. Botts observed, that Mr. Bl. had attended for the purpose of unuetflanding his true situation. He could obtain bail for the misdemeanor, and it was obvious, that under the spinion of the court, the indictment fer treaton could not be supported. Will you, Mr. Hay, enter a nele presequi to the prodecution for treaton?

Mr. Hay acquietced. Mr. Alartin. Will you not adopt the fame course as tothe case of Mr. Brack Smith?

Mr. Hay acquieleed again. Mr. Martin. 4 will mention the case of John Smith of Ohio; weuld it not be better to fave the expence of bringing him here as a prifoner by entering a noie proseque in his case?

Mr. Hry. His cale is not before the court. Mr. Botis then requested the court to fix Blannerhassett's bail for misdemeanor. It was already alcertained that he is not rich. The C. Justice determined that he should give the same as Aaron Barr; 5000 dols. The fame fum was also fixed for Israel Smith.

Mr. Botts observed, that as Mr. Blannerhassett would find some difficulty in getting two securities, he hoped it was not an inflexible rule with the court to infift upon two; when one alone was deemed sufficient to cover the amount of Bail. Mr. D. Woodbridge had offered himself to be Mr. Bl's bail. Mr. Hay. I can have no objection, it the Court deems one lecurity sufficient.

Mi. Woodbridge was accepted.

Some convertation then ensued about the jury; when it was determined to examine but not to fivear them to day.

When Orris l'ayne was called, Mr. Hay mentioned that mitives of peculiar delicacy induced him to with that Mr. Payne might be excuted from terring : as he was extremely intimate with him; and was in the constant habit of conversing with him on this subject. Mr. Burr. I may pertaps get a worfe man. Mr. Hay. You cannot get a better. - Mr. Payne

was tuspended for further examination. 2. Thomas Underwood, sen. -- Mr. Burr. challenge you, sir : I do it Lecause 1 underthand you have expressed opinions unfavorable to me. Mr. U. It is true, that I have, sir .-Mr. U. was accordingly let uside.

1. Nicholas Hallam was excused on account of his indisposition. 4. James Bootweight was accepted.

5. Obadiah Gathwright wished to be excused on account of the indisposition of his family. -Mr. Burr. Perhaps your family may be better by to-morrow.

6. John Murphy-Mr. Burr. Have you not expressed unfavorable opinions about me !-Mr. M. I do not recollect any time or place, where I have done it; but it is more than probable that I have. - Mr. M was accepted.

7. Byrd George wished to be excused on account of inditionlicion. He was directed to attend to morrow, if he was better. If not, his non-attendance would not be noted. 8. William Nice had expressed very unfa-

vorable opinions of Aaron Burr-Set aeide. 9. When J. McRae was called, Mr. McRae, (counsel for the prolecution) observed, that if motives of delicacy had suggested a late application to the court, he tho't that still stronger motives of delicacy would apply to him on the present occasion. After a short conversation between Mr. John McRae and the accused, which we did not dillinaly hear, Mr. McHae was excused.

10. Francis Walker .- Mr. Burr. I challenge Mr. Walker .- Mr. W. I intended to have flated my objections to serving. I believe the plans attributed to Col. Burr were such as he had really formed; that he contemplated the ilenaration of the Wellern from the Atlantic States, and that after seizing on New-Orleans, he intended to attack Mexico.

11. Benjamin J. Harris had received and sill retained an opinion that A. B. had been guilty of something. Set aside. 12. Jacob Ege had formed and expressed

firong prepossessions against the accused.-Set aside. 13. Tariton Williams was not a freeholder.

14. Robert Adams liad made declarations against the accused. 15. Nathaniel Wilkinson. Mr. Burr. Mr. Wilkinson will be good enough to declare whether he has not formed and expressed opinions.

against me I and very strong ones !-- Mr. W. Yes: very throng ones indeed - Set aside. 16. Abraham Cowley had formed and ex-

pressed opinions unfavorable to the accused. Set aside.

27. Col. Wm. Bently was accepted. 78, William Auftin had expressed yery un. savorable opinions of the accused. Set anide. 19. Juseph P. Ou sus was detained on the jury in the District Court (now, fitting in the other wing of the Capitel.) Mr. Burr oblerved, that, Mr. O. might perhaps be at liberty to antend to-

moreow. 20. Thomas, Pulling was indisposed t but;

2. Daniel Wileger was luspended for a similar realon.

22. James Whitclaw had Iformed and ex. pressed very unfavorable opinions of the accused. Set aside.

23. Yeaman Smith was accepted.

24. Richard Young was excused on account of his indisposition. 25. Carter Page was extremely indisposed;

sulpended till to-morrow. 26. Robert Randolph was indisposed and wisked to be excused. Mr. Burr requested him to be suspended until to-morrow. Mr. Randolph urged his extreme anxiety to be excused from serving. Mr. Hay. I do not wish to object to you, sir; but there is one ground on which you may get off. Have you not formed and expressed some opinions on this subject! A. I have. Mr. Wickham. II. Mr. Randolph will deliberately declare that he cannot give an impartial verdict on this case, we with him to be discharged. A. I must repeat that I have formed an opinion on this tubject, without intending to fay, on which lide that opinion leans. Mr. Randolph was discharged.

The Chief Justice then instructed the Deputy Marthal to summon twelve additional jurymen by to-morrow. Mr. Burr. The Marihal can hand me the lift of them, this evening.

The Court thengadjourned till to, mortow 10

TUESDAY, Sept. 8. No measure of importance was adopted this

Mr. Hay informed the court, that his messen-

ger han bet setun ed from Monneelio. Mr. Iffaei Smith appeared in court and was

hailed on the indicament of a charge of a misdemeanor; himfelt in the fun of joco dollars and his fectities john B. Walton and John Alcock in zéco dolls, each,

The names of the jurors who had been fummoned, were called over: Messra. John Rich. ards, Daniel Price, William McSim, Regert Mayo, Robert **** Benjamin Stetion were fet atide on account of their previous impressions. George Dixon was excutted on account of his indisposition.

Carter Berkley and Robert Mclim were ac.

STONINGTON. (Conn.) Sept. 2. , On Monday last, arrived in this port from the Enilward, two seamen, who said that they belonged to Baltimore, and that they were some time since preised in Halitax, troin on board an American velsel sent in there by a Britith cruizer; that the Admiral had ordered the release of all the American seamen, detained on board of the British squadron then in Hatifax, who had not entered in the King's service, and that in confiquence, they and about 70 others had received certificates of discharge, and were permitted to proceed to the United

SCHENECTADY, September 2.

We have been favored by a gentleman of high respectability, of this city, with the subsequent extract of a letter from his son at Detroit. This letter corroborates what we have published relative to the hostile disposition of the Indians, and clearly shews that in case of a rupture with Great Britain, we will again have to combat the "merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

"DETROIT, August 11, 1807. " We are very much alarmed at the movements of the Indians in the country. Information from disserent quarters has been received by the governor, which all agree in stating that the Indians have a line of communication from St. Joseph's to the Lake of the Woods, and that they have collected in some places in great numbers with intention to strike on some American post or settlement. It is generally believed their object is this place.

"We are all employed in piquetting & building block houses for the defence of the town. Should they attack the town I am of opinion it will not be able to hold out but a short time.—We have in the fort only 80 soldiers, which are not sufficient to man more than half of the fort at one time.-The inhabitants are determined to fight to the last man before they will give up to the savages. It is reported that there are at Sagana 1000 Indians in one body waiting for the word to strike.

" I have subscribed for the defence of the town and enrolled myself in the infantry company of the legionary corps.

"We were this morning alarmed about 2 o'clock, by a man, from the country, who reported the Indians were within half a mile of the town; the drums beat the alarm and the whole town collected, amounting to abuot two hundred men, not half of them armed and some with axes, &c. when we had the satisfaction to be told by the governor the alarm originated from a quarrel between two straggling Indians and a Frenchman, and that it was a false alarm. I am this moment going again to work on the fortification.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1807.

The opinion of Judge Marshall will be continued to-morrow. We preserred laying before our readers to-day the latest proceedings in Burr's trial for misdemeanor.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 27th Regiment of Maryland Militia, and of the Independent Light Dragoons, attached to the faid Regiment, the following resolutions were unanimoully entered into i-

Resolved ununitability, That as citizens and soldiers, we seel the deepest interest in the present state of public affairs, and at this moment deem it not merely our undoubted right, but conflider it to be our facred duty to give a solemn pledge of our services to opr country and an open arowal of our spinlous to the public.

Resolved unanistously, That Our attachment to and confidence in the prefident of the United States, do hot refult from any party confiderations whatever but proceed from the tried qualities, vigrues and fervices of the man and

for what he will de, and on the future we repole with as much confidence as we reflect with fatisfaction on the pail. On his enlightened and vigorous policy towards our enemies we as fecurely rely, as we fincerely applaud his mild, wise, and beneticent administration over our common country.

Resolved unanimously, That without courting war, we shall never deprecate it. The honce of our country is dearer to us than its wealth. What the wildom, he jultice thepatriotifin of congress shall determine, that, as citizens, we obey, or as soldiers we affert. Until the decision be known our vigilance and preparation thall not relax.

Resolved unanimously, That we neither acknowledge nor feel a preserence for any foreign power whatfoever, and are ready to affert our independence, our honor, and our rights, against all without dellinction, who upon any pretext may outrage or invade them. The real American has no foreign leaven in his charaster; but views a national injury with an equal eye, whether it is the result of British aggression, or of French violence.

Resolved unanimously, That it is with indig-

nant altonishment, and a sentiment of the most

profound resentment, that we contrast Ithe is-Infiny electarations of British ministers, with the continued and harafsing violation of our national sovereignty and honor, within our own jurisdiction, and even within our very harbors, by the flips of War of the British ling; while fuch infulte and outrages unatton dance venged, every American citizen is tellened in his own effects, and teris a portion of the difhonor reflected on himself! The trid and punishment of the guitty, althorome atomenent to our mure sed and captive countrymen, if asthing more is done, will have the principle like the full ended feorl, and, ing over our heads; a respontagus policy dellaint a compromife of astron libonor and rights, nor cau our clain stop flort of rouse we for the brite, te accorning for the farmer. It this ber faire o har just demand, we are prepared under une will and fanction of our government, to abide the worft, and are firm in the confetovencis thru we are soldiers in a juit caule. Rather than bel. 11 a suriender of principles to dear to our hearts. our with is that the issue may be committed to him who gives the " Larre" and the " Rare. Resolved una unounty, That we have beheld with abharrence and and anation, a wicked and unpaincipled attempt to separate the wellern from the atlan ic ilates, and in confequence to destroy our free and happy form of Government, disselve our constitution, overthrow our laws, and plunge us into all the exils of anarchy, confusion, and civil war: We bief, the manly and vigilant policy and the pretesting arm, which averted the danger and saved our country: But while we exuit in the mild, just, and benignant spirit of our laws, whose great distinction is that while they punish guilt, they protect innocence, we cannot but lament that they should hold out an emire impunity to designs which have for their object the destruction of civil liberty and law; and thus encourage the ambinous and unprincipled in their purluit of plunder and of power. Against such attempts, it is the duty of the citizen soldier to be ever on the alert, and by his vigilance exertion, and patrictism, to supply that guard over the public welfare, which in this isstance the law resules, until the collective wisdom at the country shall furnish a remedy for the evil-

Resolved unanimously, That the members composing the companies of the 27th Regiment, be invited by their respective officers to join heart and hand in the foregoing Resolutions.

At the request of the officers. WM. LOWRY, Lt. Col. Com. On behalf of the officers of the 27th Regiment-Jos. C. WHITE, Secry.

The United States ship Wasp, sailed from England the 28th July, for L'Oriest, from whence the will proceed to the Mediferra-

A London paper of July 30, says-" We learn from good authority, that a young gentleman, a British subject, having engaged in Miranda's expedition, was made pritoner, and condemn d to ten years slavery at Omea, and that all applications, even for a mitigaton of his sentence, had failed; that Dr. Jenner, in a letter to his Catholic Majesty, having profesied an interest in the face of this youth, he was irstantly pardoned, and ordered to be set at

On Monday morning last the United States frigate Chesapcake and two gunboats arrived at Annapolis from Norfolk; and on Wednesday they sailed, with a fair wind, down the

The company commanded by John B. Taylor, of the 6th regiment, and the company commanded by Joseph C. White, of the 27th regiment, have tendered their services to the executive of Maryland, as a part of the quota required by the general government.

The mutiny on board the British frigato Jason, happened on Saturday night, and it appears that five sixths of the crew were engaged in it. The subject seems to have been desertion. to our shores, and not the seizure of the ship. The plan was to cut the ropes, get possession of the ship's boats, and so escape, and this was-to have been done while the officers were below: but the mutineers forgot to place resolute centinels to keep the officers down, and the confequence was that when they were going off to accomplish their purpole, the officers ran upon deck, rushed upon them with arms, drove them forward and subdued this mutiny. The twenty in chains are to be tried at Halifax. Amer. Git.

The Jason frigate and brig Columbine got under way from their anchorage yesterday asternoon and went out to sea.

N. Y. Gaz.

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in Norfolk, dated Laghira, August 11.

"I .. ave the pleasure, if so it can be called, of being here since the 20th of July. The market is bad, and the produce of this place high. Coffee 53 dollars per hundred cocos, 23 dollars per fanega, indigo 187 1.2 cts. per lb. hides 194 cts. These are the prices on board

-Coffee and hides scaree, " Spanish privateers take all American vessels they fall in with into Porto Cavello for examination, and such part of the cargoes a may consist of British manufactured goods are there taken out, and sold for the benefit

of the captors. "Flour is not at this time permitted here. that is the person who has the exclusive privilege of this siticle, will not purchase at app

Extract of a letter from Hamberg, dated July

WThe British Conful at Altona has officially amounted to Mr. Folles the American Conful bete, that neutral thips laden with neutral pro-