

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1807.

BURR'S TRIAL. CIRCUIT COURT.

MONDAY, September 21. Continuation of Jacob DuBois's evidence. Mr. H. State what passed between col. Burr and yourself about your getting people to join him. Witness: I slept before with saying, that col. Burr had not spoken to me to engage citizens; but he had spoken to me about soldiers. On the 30th of December, after col. Burr had obtained captain Bissell's consent to go with him, I went to col. Burr, where he was encamped, about a mile or two below the garrison at Fort Mifflin, on the Indiana Island. Col. Burr asked me into his cabin (a private room he had) and asked me if I could not get to or 12 of the best men in the garrison to go along with him. I asked him how it was to be done. He said, "get them to desert." I told him no. He said, "I could not get out of the garrison arms, such as muskets, fuses and rifles." I told him that I would not, if I could, for him or any other man on earth; that I had always been well treated by the officers of the army. I told him I had a wife of my own, and he told me to bring it with me, and he would pay me for it. I started then to the garrison, and prepared myself to go; that was, after col. Burr had obtained liberty of my captain. The counsel for the accused contended, that this kind of proof was not at all relevant to this subject. After some discussion, the examination proceeded.

At the mouth of Cumberland, Walter Davidson engaged a man by the name of Coffey. On what terms? Witness: I do not particularly recollect. Q. How do you know that Davidson was the agent of col. Burr? Witness: He belonged to the party and told me he was an agent for col. Burr. The reluctance of the engagement was, he was to receive 12-1/2 dollars per month for 6 months, clothes and victuals for 6 months, and 20 acres of land to fight against all opponents. This Mr. Davidson, Plumb, and Andrew Wood, were sent to New Madrid to enlist men. The witness here returned to that part in his narrative at which he had been interrupted on his former examination. When I returned to Fort Mifflin on the 31st of December, I gave col. Burr's compliments to captain Bissell, and told him that col. Burr had sent him a barrel of apples. The next day 20th of this Mr. Davidson, Plumb, and Andrew Wood came to the garrison very early in the morning in a skiff; this was the time when they told me that they were going to enlist men for col. Burr. They brought a skiff of me, that was left with me to sell by a Mr. Cutler surveyor, by their own skiff was afterward carried off by col. Burr's party. That evening after fun down, a barge came down to fort Mifflin with 12 men, Mr. Co. Tyler and major Smith were in it, and I think also Major Smith. They went up to captain Bissell's quarters, where they staid about 20 minutes; and I told captain Bissell that col. Burr's crew returned to where col. Burr was encamped; with some other indications that I did not hear. He was 12 o'clock that night and col. Burr's boats passed by the fort and landed about 10 or 20 miles below the garrison. How many men were there in the garrison? A. 44 men. Q. Was the ultimate movement of men A. N. from the garrison had gone to Newport, and from there to other places? Q. Was there any artillery? A. None. Q. How wide is the river at that place? A. About a mile wide.

Next morning captain Bissell told me to get 6 men with the chink boat to take him down the river a final piece. While the men were getting ready, a Mr. Fort (perhaps his Christian name was John) who had been lying in the several days asked me how I would like to go along. I told him I would like it very well, if I could get leave to go. He told me he had been speaking to captain Bissell the evening before, and that captain B. had consented to let me go while he boat was getting ready, captain Bissell, Colonel Tyler, major Smith and I believe, Mr. Smith came down. Cap. B. got in to his own boat, and the red pulled off in the boat that had been lying there several days, and returned to camp, with him to where col. Burr was encamped. Cap. B. got in to his boat, and while there col. B. asked him to let me go with him. I heard it, because, although I was put in the farm room, there was a thin partition between us and I heard him as cap. Bissell did not hear cap. Bissell's answer. Captain B. came out, got to his own boat, and after going one or two hundred yards, we landed and walked up to the garrison, 30th December, while I was in the military store, a man came in who brought two letters from col. Burr. He gave cap. B. the one, and the other to me, cap. B. then went out, and after I had done in the store, he called me, took me through the fall-post to the back of the garrison, and asked me whether col. Burr had been firing to me a boat a fortnight. I told him no. He asked me whether I wanted a furlough to go. I told him with his approbation and advice. I would take one. Cap. B. said he would not advise me, but if I wanted one for 20 days he would give me one. He told me, before the 20 days were out, I should see the general. He asked me if col. Burr had told me any secrets, and if he had that I must keep them to myself. I accepted of cap. B's offer, and he told me to get ready to go with col. Burr. I then went and saw col. Burr, and the conversation passed about the men and arms which I have already related. That evening (on the 30th December) captain Bissell sent for me to his quarters and told me he was going to advise me what I was to do. He advised me never to forsake col. Burr; that he would do something for me. He told me, that if ever col. Burr got on a field of battle never to leave him on the ground. At the same time he made me a present of a silver breast plate. That evening I went to cap. Bissell's for my furlough. He gave me a furlough, with a letter to gen. Wilkinson, to be delivered by col. Burr. Col. B. then started, and I was to follow him the letter as soon as I overtook him. On the 31st December, being the day for military clothing, I asked cap. B. if I was to show my clothing; I said they were all packed up and on board. He told me I must borrow some for the occasion which I accordingly did, according to his orders. Whilst the men were on board, I went to his lady's quarters to take

my leave, and on my return, capt. Bissell having brought the men to a ground, he told me, "Don't be afraid, I wish you success, let you go where you will." I wanted to see Dr. Tuttle before I went; and capt. B. told me if I had no particular business I had better go on; and if any one asked me where I was going I was to say, I was only going a few miles down the river, and that I was coming back again. There was one of col. Burr's boats with 8 hands to take me to him.

NEW-YORK, October 9. New York Royal Gazette.—Solomon stuck up a Bulletin on his own office door yesterday, stating that a Gentleman (a gentleman of "zeal") we sup. of ) had arrived from Bordeaux in the ship Arcurus, who informed that Copenhagen had surrendered to the British. Now the thing is quite the contrary. It happens, that the Arcurus sailed before the ship Eliza, and there is another gentleman in two-pallenger in the Eliza, who left the city of Bordeaux on the 5th Sept.—He relates, that he did not hear of any such news. The account had the event really taken place, could easily have reached Bordeaux in six or seven days. The Bulletin papers also state the surrender of Copenhagen to the British, but we are informed, that the ship Delaware arrived at this port 10 days ago failed about the same time with the Bolton ship.—She did not bring any such information. The arrival of the Eliza, Captain Smith was notified by Solomon in his margin 10 or 12 days before.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser. LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE. STATE OF MARYLAND. Order of the day of the Army. Monday, August 24, 1807, 49th year. The ceremony of the placing in, and blessing yourself to his excellency the president, to give him the title of My Lord; the same title is to be used when writing to him. His excellency the president announces to the army the arrival of news from Europe, the most happy for the fate of Hayti; and he has felt it his duty to address to his government, a circular dispatch addressed to his government. I announce to you officially that the British government has recognized the independence of the government of Hayti, and that it is determined to contribute to a durable and lasting tranquillity.

Great quantities of powder, muskets, cartridges, boxes, powder, hats and articles of equipment of every kind, are daily arriving within our ports; and the government has the satisfaction to find that its soldiers and officers for its equipment of the army at present, with the most complete success, it was intended in a few days to furnish all its wants of that description.

Dune a head quarters at the Cape, 24th of August, 1807, 4th year of independence. HENRY CHRISTOPHE. In absence of the chief of the general staff of the state. The brigadier of the armies attached to the staff. J. Napoleon.

Captain Morris, of the brig Warren, who arrived this forenoon, from Bayonne, which place he left the 11th of September, informs us that an embargo was laid on all the shipping in that port on the 22d Aug. and was expected to be continued for some time.—On the 30th the embargo as respected American vessels was raised. There were in the port a great number of Portuguese. It was currently reported at Bayonne, that Copenhagen had surrendered unconditionally to the English, but was not credited.

We give place to day to a communication commendatory of a pamphlet recently published in this city, bearing the title of "Military Reflections, &c. &c." Whilst it is our earnest desire to bring into public view every thing which can possibly improve our means of defence against foreign aggression, we do not hesitate to pronounce the harsh sentiments contained in that communication against the chief magistrate of France, his government, and in fact, the whole French nation, as totally erroneous. We must still believe the French nation generous and gallant, notwithstanding the revolt of their revolution; we believe them to be no greater "plunderers and assassins" than their neighbors, who have certainly displayed as much a notion as France, but wanted the genius and power to achieve their objects: We cannot believe the nobility of France to have been either amiable or worthy of their nations. Their fall proved their want of courage and talents, for they were unable to save themselves from exile; or their timid, unfortunate prince, from degradation and the guillotine. The truth is, the race of the Bourbons had become impotent and corrupted, and their government to the last degree tyrannical. The nobility who founded their throne were generally debauched, men of no vigor, and incapable of giving wise counsel to their sovereign, or of doing what was necessary to preserve their order. I was natural, in such a situation of affairs, that the democracy, finding the reins of power in such feeble, incompetent hands, should press upon the privileged classes, and attempt to escape from a part of those oppressions under which they labored. Leaders, bold and cunning, were quickly found to entice the multitude on, and a weak king, with a profuse nobility, sunk beneath the tempest. Perilous times and national commotions always bring forth great men. The French revolution produced a number, and among the rest that extraordinary man Bonaparte. Of the particular means by which he has ascended to his present high dignity, we are ignorant. It is certain that he has been supported in his authority by the French armies, and the men of genius and talents in his empire. The nobility which he has initiated is composed of warriors, politicians, and men of science: They do not derive their titular honors from hereditary claims, but from their own personal merits; and, therefore, are more worthy of their distinctions than the degenerate descendants of the old nobility. There are our impressions. We believe them to be correct. Hereditary monarchies naturally tend to decay, and new dynasties rise on the ruins of old ones. The Bourbons were raised to the royal dignity by treachery and treason, and in that respect were more culpable than Bonaparte, who found the throne vacant to his hand. He is a more competent king than any of his contemporaries, and superior to most of those who have gone before him. He has restored monarchs to their crowns, which he might have retained himself, and has stayed his hand in the very hour of victory: He tolerates religion, is about to reduce the taxes of his subjects, and has announced his determination to use his exertions for the

purpose of rendering the peasantry comfortable and happy. Surely then among royal claimants he is not the worst. We, however, are not partial to the man. The kingly system is fit for a bad one. It may give more brilliancy to the government, but affords less happiness to the people than a republic can furnish. We say with Carnot, "There was a time when Bonaparte might have established a free government on a permanent basis; and he ought to have done it. He may make a good ruler for France; but there can be no assurance for his successors."

At any rate, we do not see the propriety of reviving the chief of a power with whom we are at peace, on the supposition that he may possibly invade us. We often speak of the British government with severity because it has not aided and approved us. France has always preserved her neutrality with us; it is the respect of every American. If her chief should be unwelcome enough to attempt an invasion, we do not fear for the event. But we must condemn the writer who would persuade our countrymen that they possess too much confidence in themselves. Where is the braveman that, next to God, does not put confidence in his own arm? Let us then, and ourselves, be the firmness of his courage. The ardor and confidence of exercise of our militia, is an earnest that their courage to acquire military knowledge is equal to the high confidence they repose in the course of their own hearts. Very thing tends to convince us that the citizens of the U. S. are competent to the defence of their country. Therefore, we put, in their prompt obedience to the call of their country, their perseverance, exertions, their patriotism, and capability of enduring privations, leave no room for doubt; and it holds up the prospect of a terrible vengeance on that foe, English or French, that shall dare to set foot on a hostile manner upon our shores. I was so indignantly that Bonaparte himself, at the head of 40,000 veteran troops, could make an impression on Egypt, and such irregular and mercenary soldiers; and if we dread not to do so, and can make the courage of the British? It is a nation of Europe, who, on our country, let us invite them to "Come and fight!"

COMMUNICATION.

MILITARY REFLECTIONS. AN essay entitled Military Reflections, or, Plan of Defence for the United States, adapted to their present state, and to the existing state of things, has lately been published in this city. From the French of an ex-officer of the emperor in the service of S. M. T. C. This little treatise discovers a profound and extensive knowledge on the subjects of the military art, and an immense and accurate acquaintance with the political and statistical history of our country. I would, with assurance, see this book in the hands of every American, and am persuaded the justness and importance of its principles will be acknowledged by every unbiased and impartial reader. The author is no speculative or arist. writing from his closet, but one who might say, in the pathetic words of the Trojan eto, quaque ipse miseranda rudi et quorum pro magna foi. Having acted no inconsiderable part in the late revolution, an early devoted to the study an profession of arms, he has had an opportunity of marking the successive steps by which the science of war has advanced to its present state of enlargement and perfection. He has lived to see vice triumphant and virtue oppressed; he has lived to see a generous and gallant people degenerate into a nation of plunderers and assassins, vying in atrocity and barbarism with the soldiers of Attila and Ghenghis Khan; he has lived to see the throne of the Bourbons usurped by a Corsican adventurer, and a great and illustrious nobility supplanted by a vile and detested rabble. Driven from his native land by the errors of a bloody proscription, he has taken refuge among you, and consecrates the fruits of his talents and experience to the service of this his adopted country. One of the principal objects of the publication is to call us speedily to the work of military preparation; and, by glancing at the fate of Venice, Holland and Helvetia, he would put us on our guard against that total security that brought slavery and oppression upon those once celebrated republics. The following observation on the mode of warfare, we would now have to expect from the enemy, is surely calculated to awaken to a sense of our danger, the most incautious and secure. "An European army" (says he) "is no longer what it was in the days of your revolution; if then it tried men's souls, what would it do now? For fifteen years its soldiers have been habituated to privations and fatigues, and dangers of every kind, to changes of climate, to carnage, to conflagrations, to the infernal fire vomited from the mouths of a thousand cannon, to the most impetuous charges, to the most furious combats, to surmount all impediments, and, as if impelled by a species of military madness, to meet death in every form." Like the orator of Athens, he despises the blandishments of adulation, nor seeks to soothe you by hopes which would only flatter your supineness and neglect. I venerate and admire the valor of my countrymen, yet I must think with this enlightened foreigner, that their chief defect is a mistaken confidence in themselves. Valor and confidence are estimable qualities, though security is a dangerous temper of mind. Americans, elated by the success of their late revolution, have since that period been prone to over-rate their powers and resources without reflecting that that victory is to be ascribed to the cooperation of many accidental circumstances, among the chief of which were the incomparable talents of the great Washington and the weak and misguided policy of our enemy. If we repose on this belief, we may be apprised of the

treachery of hope when it will be too late perhaps to repair the consequences of our error. We should, if I may so speak, stand erect and on the tiptoe of expectation, nor suffer ourselves to be blinded by those delusive dreams which have lured so many brave empires to their ruin. Let us remember too, that in the late revolution the science of war has undergone an almost entire reformation. The cautious and dilatory tactics of all-Borough and Turenne have given way to a species of warfare desperate and rapid. France has availed herself of an arduous, powerful, swift and tremendous as the lightning of heaven, and the bayonet, that dreadful weapon, which this writer emphatically calls "the sythe of death," has been employed with dexterity and execution unparalleled in the annals of war. Let the battles of J. Mappé, of Egen and Marengo witness the truth of this assertion. In Prussia we have seen the military art carried to what was thought its utmost perfection, and under the species of its distinguished principles modelled into mere machines, capable of being directed with promptitude by the will of the mover, yet have we beheld the veterans of Frederick the Great sink before the armies of France animated by the enthusiasm of democracy and guided by the spirits of plunder and destruction. In a moment, by a single blow, our fate may be decided. The energies of America, by the parallel of the life blood and springs of her existence, led up forever. What has been the conduct of France since the revolution? The very life blood of her glory is despatched. Execution follows quick upon the heels of ill and artful speculation, and accounts for the plans of a man who wants for no resources, a man who will not have in state the power of Great Britain, will possess ample means to reduce us to his obedience and subjection. That period, though existing but in speculation, is in it all that is awful and terrific, and surely calculated to shake the confidence of the stoutest hope. For the present perhaps we may not long to fear. France and her allies, in our opinion, are destructive, will not probably turn their regard to any other country, nor will their force be diverted to any other object. The balance still vibrates in equilibrium, but no sooner shall the beam be kicked, no sooner shall the conquering Gaul a second time against his sword to the scales, than from that moment the prospects of America will begin to lower and grow dim. Her land, rigorous and alert, still opposes her resistance to an ambition that grasps at universal dominion. And as a bulwark between us and destruction, long may she maintain that position, bold, firm, and undismayed. But I fear the period of her destruction approaches, and that it is destined for lofty Albion to bend beneath the event in us arms of France. And let this event come when it will Bonaparte will not long look idle upon the growing greatness of America. Our peaceful and happy government will be vitiated by him with no other sentiment than glory. He will look askance on us with all the rancor of Jewish malignity; and to crush our existence or blast our hopes will be the object of his high wish. When I consider the fortunes of this man, the bold, prompt and rapid execution that follows his designs, and the deep villainy in which all his schemes and stratagems are conceived, I tremble for my country; I tremble for the human race. Other nations have yielded submission to conquerors who brought in exchange the gifts of civilization and refinement. But what shall we receive in exchange from this proud victor? For our peaceful and happy government a frightful despotism, instead of that generous love of truth that thirsts for knowledge; and those restraints and honors that wait on intellectual distinction, the avenues to science shall be barred up by a more than inquisitorial tyranny, and the enthusiasm and fires of genius extinguished by the cold and palsy hand of fear. Every one, I trust, will see that the defence of our country is no light, nor its magnitude and importance, presses itself upon us and demands the most consummate and unexampled attention. As Demosthenes told the Athenians, if we are not wanting to ourselves we may still oppose to our enemy a powerful and effectual resistance. And may that power, that has hitherto presided over the destinies of our country, arrest the steps of guilty ambition, and still continue to guard from the touch of profane hands, the palladium of Freedom, of Justice, and of Truth.

smooth over the affair of the Chesapeake; that administration is to blame in paying off the public debt; that we ought to have a navy; and such like fustian. Then he regales us with representations of the benefits resulting from English capital, (by the way we shall say a little on that subject to-morrow;) and how very much our executive is to blame for his bad policy. Such is the amount of the gentleman's pathos; practice which shows that the person who utters it is knavish enough to intend wicked ends, but too weak in his intellect to effect it. A writer of this sort can not, surely, be worthy of formal observations. I may be well enough to mention your notice. But who would use a musket at a grass-hopper?

We said before, and we repeat it, that the numerous disputes between this country and England, on questions of right, and bona, such as considerations of expediency, ought to be settled to way us from the attainment of our own ends. Luther Martin has been exposing himself at Richmond in the papers there. We shall publish some day in a day or two, which will show pretty clearly the true cause of Martin's exertions in behalf of Burr. Gen. John Adams left New-Orleans for Orleans on the 12 of July. A letter, under date of September 9th, from Alex. C. yes, in the Island of Saint Domingo, informs that Gen. Yauou, who served under P. P. but who formerly conquered a saint him, and lately attempted to imb his soldiers to go over to the British, had been put to death by his own troops; and that Gen. Lamarie, brother of Christophe, and in all probability he will be taken prisoner, when it is supposed peace will be resumed. An unpleasant accident occurred yesterday, in the field exercise of the 47th regiment. One of the privates, a young man of good character, had filled his cartouch-box with ball cartridges; and on firing, the ball went through the right arm of a boy just above the elbow. We are happy to hear that the boy is out of danger. It is well ascertained that the person who was the innocent cause of this accident was totally ignorant of the cartridge having ball in them: And we hope that the circumstance will lead to a proper vigilance on the part of the officers of companies to be particular with respect to the delivery of cartridge to their men.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Interments in the city of Baltimore last week. Cholera, 2; Consumption, 3; Influenza, 1; Unlabeled, 3; Whooping-cough, 1; Bilious, 1; Flux, 1; Dropsy, 1; Cholera, 3; Infantile, 1; Adults, 9; Children, 10-19. From the Mercantile Coffee-House Book. October 12. Arrived, ship America, Sickeny, from St. Peter-burg, via Boston—trump, iron and duck—Ben. & Geo. Williams. Also, sch'r Steddrake, Churchill, 36 days from St. Pierre, Mar.—sugars—Wm. Cole. Left brig Blanche, Craig, of Baltimore, just arrived, in 32 days; sch'r Fair Play, for Alexandria, in 8 days—lost his mammast and both topsail yards, going out; and three other Americans. The brig Ceres, for New-York, sailed in co. Flour and provisions very scarce. Great anxiety for the arrival of Americans. Also, brig Rising Sun, Burr, 18 days from Havana—sugars—Isaac Tyson. Left sch'r Merchant, for Baltimore, in 5 or 6 days; ship Golden Age, for Boston, in a few days; big Eliza Gray, for New-York, in 4 days; General Eatou, for Charleston, in 2 day; sch'r Somerset, from Baltimore, just arrived; schooner —, Foster, for New-York, in 2 days; sch'r —, Harris, for Boston, in 4 days—had lost all his men at the Regular, and obliged to come to Havana for another crew—saw 8 or 10 vessels going in as he came out. The ship Gen. Butler, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, was taken off Cape Florida by a Spanish letter of marque, and carried (as reported) into Cavanis. Also, brig Fair American, Brown, from Guadaloupe, and 17 days from Halifax, where he was carried in and detained a long time—liberated by paying expenses—sugar and coffee—Levi Hollingsworth. Left sch'r Felicity, of Baltimore, brought in, liberated, and was repairing; ship Acman, Nye, from Bordeaux, for Baltimore—vessel cleared; cargo laid over for further proof, which was discharging; sch'r Fly, Frazier, from La Vera Cruz, for Baltimore, libelled; trial to come on the 10th inst. ship Hero, Spencer, from New-York for St. Thomas, arrived 20th September, not libelled; barque Hannah, from Rotterdam, for Plymouth, Mass. libelled; Danish ship Venilia, Barden, from Havana, for Baltimore, with sugars, libelled; ship Jane, from Bordeaux, to New-York—vessel cleared, part of the cargo condemned, the remainder laid over for further proof; took a charter to carry

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