Queen of Mexico, whenever Col. Burr died. He said that col. B. had made fortunes for many in his time, but none for himself; but now he was going to make something for himself—He said that he had a great many friends in the Spanish Territory; 2000 Roman Catholic priests were engaged, and that their flocks would join, if once he could get to them; that the Spaniards, like the French, had got tired of their government and wanted to swap it. He told me, that the English also were friends in this piece of business, and that he was the very man to go to England, on this piece of business for col. Burr. He asked me if I would not like to go: I said, I should certainly like to see my friends there. I then asked him what was to become of the men, who were going to settle the lands he talked about? Were they to stop at the Red river, or to go on? He said "You'll see how I will fix them," when he got them far enough down the river. If they did not conform to order and discipline he swore by God he'd stab them. I was astonished; I told him I was no soldier, and could not fight. He said, it made no odds; he did not want me to fight; he wanted me to go and live with Mrs. Blanerhassett and the children, either at Natchez or some other place, while he went on the expedition. I talked to him again, and told him the people had got it into their heads that he wanted to divide the union. He said col. B. and he could not do it themselves. All they could do, was to tell the people the consequence of it. He said the people there paid the government upwards of 400,000 dollars a year, and never received any benefit from it. He allowed it would be a very fine thing, if they could keep that money among themselves and make locks and build briges and cut roads.—About two weeks after I got home, he sent me to Dr Bennett's of Mason county with a letter. He wanted to know if Dr Bennett wouldn't sell him the arms belonging to the Militia, if he could sell them and keep himself out of danger; if he could he'd give him a draft upon his friends in Kentucky for payment: if he could not, he must send him word, where they were kept, and he would come and take them away in the night. I was not to give the letter to Dr. Bennett, until the Doctor promised to deliver it back, for me to burn it, for that it contained high treason. I did burn it.—The doctor said he was unacquainted with the plot and could'n't join in it.

Questioned by the Prosecution.

Mr. Hay. When did the boats leave the island?

A. It was contemplated to sail on the 6th of December; but they did not come till the 10th, (Sunday) and they sailed on the Wednesday night following.

Q. How many boats were there?

A. Four.

Q. How many men from the boats came ashore?

A. About twenty.

Q. What did the men do who did not belong to the boat?

A. Some were packing meat, & some were packing other things.

Mr. M'Rae. Who went off on Wednesday night?

A. Mr. Blannerhassett and Mr. Tyler, and the whole of the party.

Q. At what time in the night?

A. About one o'clock.

Q. Did all that came down to the island go away?

A. All but one, who was sick.

Mr *Hay.* Had they any guns?

A. Some of them had. Some of the people went a shooting. But I do not know how many there were.

Mr. J. M. *Sheppard* (a juryman). What kinds of guns, rifles or muskets?

A. I do not know.

Q. Were there any pistols?

A. I saw none; but Blannerhassett's.

Q. Was there any powder or lead?

A. Both; I saw some powder in a long small barrel, like a churn; but I was so employed, I could not notice particularly: Some of the men were engaged in running bullets; but I do not know how many.

Mr. M'Rae. Why did they leave the island at that hour of the night?

A. Because they were informed that the Kanawha militia were coming down there.

Q. Did you carry some boxes to the boats?

A. I carried a half bushel of candles and some brandy; several boxes were carried; and a great many things, of which I knew nothing.

Mr. *Hay.* Were you on the island when they went off?

A. Yes: They held a council at the foot of the pier, to determine which was the best way to go—Mr. Blannerhassett said, if he went in a canoe, he would be an easy prey—I said to them, "best stick together." And so they determined to stick together. They went off in great haste.

Q. Why did they go in a body?

A. I suppose for security.

Cross questioned.

Mr. *Wickham.* You saw general Tupper and Mr. Woodbridge that night?

A. Yes.

Q. Was col. Burr there.

A. No—I did not see him.

Q. Did you understand whether he was in that part of the country at that time?

A. I understood not.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

Examination of General John Morgan.

Some time in August last, about this time twelve month, my father put a letter into my hands, signed Aaron Burr, in which he said that himself and his friend colonel Duxipster would dine with him the following day. My father requested me and my brother to go and meet col. Burr; which we did; about 7 miles distant. After a few words of general conversation, col. Burr observed to me, that the union could not possibly last, and that a separation of the states must ensue as a natural consequence in 4 or 5 years. Colonel Burr made many enquiries of me, relative to the county of Washington; particularly the state of its militia; the discipline, arms, accoutrements, and the character of its officers. These conversations continued some time, besides other things, which I cannot recollect, because I did not expect to be called upon in this way: after travelling some miles, we met one of my workmen, a likely young fellow. Colonel Burr said, he wished he had 10,000 such fellows. At my father's table, during dinner col. Burr again observed that the separation of the union must take place inevitably, in less than 5 Years.—(Shall I give the answers that were made?)

Mr. Wirt. Perhaps it may serve to connect your narrative better.

I recollect that it was my father who answered him, God forbid! Col. Burr in the course of conversation observed, that with 2 or 300 men, he could drive the President and Congress into the Potowmac, and with 4 or 500 he could take possession of the city of New-York. After dinner, he walked with me to my brother's; and on our return, spoke of military men and asked me if either of my brothers had a military turn. He said he should like to see my brother George at the head of a corps of Granadiers; he was a fine, stout looking fellow. These circumstances induced me to speak to my father: I warned him to beware of Col. Burr, told him, that in course of that night col. Burr would attempt to have an interview with him, and would make a requisition of my brother Tom, to go with him; and that I suspected something was going on. The next morning I rode with Col. Burr to the town of Washington, about 9 or 10 miles. We had some conversation principally on military affairs; on the state of the militia; the necessity of attending to military discipline. He told me, that in New York the militia were in good order, which was brought about by the influence and exertions of a single indivual (Mr. Swartwout) Col. Burr asked me, if I thought I could raise a regiment in Washington county, or whether I could raise one with more ease in New Jersey.

Mr. *Wirt.* You have lived in New-Jersey?

A. Yes.

At Washington, we took a walk; Col. Burr, Col. Dupiester and myself; down the town; and I pointed out to him the house where Mr. Bradford lived, who had been at the head of the Western Insurrection. He enquired about Mr Bradford. (He was at Baton Rouge). I told him, his son was in town, and Col. Burr expressed a wish to see him. Col. Burr mentioned to me, that he had met with several, who had been engaged in the Western Insurrection; and particularly a Major in the North Western Territory (whose name I do not recollect) who had told him, that if he was ever engaged in a similar business, he pledged himself it should not end without bloodshed. He said, that he was a fine fellow. It was on these circumstances, that I advised my father to apprise the President of the U. S. that something was going forward.

Questioned by the Prosecution.

Mr. Hay. Which way did he go?

A. I saw him leave Washington for Wheeling.

Mr. Wirt. Were the separation of the union and military affairs the predominant features in his conversations?

A. Our conversation was general and mixed; but these seemed to be the leading subjects.

Mr. Hay. Do you recollect any thing he said about Bradford's qualifications for such an enterprise?

A. I recollect it well. He said that Bradford was very incompetent to such an undertaking; and that in such a case, there ought to be the utmost confidence in the leader.

Mr. Wirt. At what time in the month of August was this visit?

A. Some where between the 20th & 26th.

Mr. Hay. Perhaps the date of this letter (from the prisoner to your father) may show. This letter is dated on the 21st.

Mr. Parker, (a juror,) Did he approve or condemn that sentiment of the major's which you have quoted?

A. I do not recollect. The impression on my mind was that he tho't him a fine fellow.

Cross Examined.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of a letter from me to your father. Do you know whether he wrote me, some time before, a letter of invitation to his house?

A. Yes: He had written about a year before, to you at Pittsburg. That letter is yet unsealed in my brother Tom's bureau.

Q. Did your father communicate to you, next morning, our night's conversation?

A. Yes.

Q. Before we rode?

A. No.

Q. Do you recollect of my having made several enquiries also about the seminaries of learning; and of one that was projected in your neighborhood, and of my suggesting the necessity of encouraging it?

A. You spoke much too on that subject.

Q. Did I seem to know any thing of Bradford, before you told me?

A. You seemed to know a good-deal of the Insurrection.

Q. Did you not tell me that Bradford was a noisy sort of a demagogue?

A. I did not—I have no objections to give my opinion of Mr. Bradford. I mentioned him to you as a mere lawyer.

Q. Did I seem to know that Bradford lived at Pittsburg, before you mentioned it and pointed out his house?

A. You did not seem to know it.

Q. Who were at dinner at your father's?

A. My father, mother, wife, sister, Col. Dupiester, and Mr. T. E.—, my brother Tom.

(To be CONTINUED.)

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Ducket, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

ALLEN B. DUCKETT, Adm.

City of Washington, March 18—tf

☞ All claims forwarded by mail must be post paid.

New & Valuable BOOKS.

JUST received, and now opening, at D. RAPINE'S book store on Capitol Hill, a Choice and Valuable Collection of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will be happy to dispose of to his friends and customers on the most reasonable terms—amongst which are:

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl,
Saint Clair, or the Heiress of Dermond, by the same author,
Warren's History of the American revolution, 3 vols.
Montgomery's Poems,
Roberts on Frauds,
Sugden's Law of Venders,
Bac's Reports, vol. 7th,
Peter's (judge) Maritime Law,
Henning and Munford's Virginia Reports,
Domestic Cookery,
Sidney on Government,
Pitkin's Geography,
Workman's do.
Geographical questions,
Sporting Anecdotes,
Nautical Almanacs for 1808—9
German Theatre, 6 vols.
Jess' Surveying
Sacred Offices 9 VOLS.
Sevigne's Letters, 7 VOLS.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 VOLS.
Pope's Homer, 4 VOLS.
Graylis's Italian Dictionary.
Young's Centaur
Lady's elegant tortoise shell combs, ornamented and plain.
Spectacles and Morocco cases.
Watch seals and keys
Fashionable paper hangings and borders.
Reeves' water colors.
Mathematical Instruments.
Chamber Lamps and wicks.
Japaned Ink.
Durable do.

A large assortment of writing & letter paper—hot pressed and plain.
QUILLS, sealing-wax, wafers, pen knives, &c. &c.

Dr. Rees' Cyclopediae,

VOL 5th Part 1st, or the 9th half volume, is just received and ready for delivery those who have not had ALL the preceding vols. WILL oblige by sending for them.

Aug. 7 tf.

Notice is hereby Given,

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county will be offered at public sale at the Dwelling house of Ann Greenwell on Friday the 25th of September if fair, if not the next fair day, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a two wheel chair some valuable Negroes, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Prince Georges county, august 1—w3t

NOTICE.

To be sold at Public Auction on the 19th of next month, at 12 o'clock on the premises, (if fair if not the next fair day)

100 ACRES OF LAND,

called Burches [illegible] lying on Oxen run, in the District of Columbia 3 miles from the Eastern Branch bridge and 1 1-2 miles from Geesbury. Whoever wishes to purchase said Land may apply to Mr Philip [illegible] who will shew the boundary lines of said land—an undoubted title will be given, by

SAMUEL & JESSE BURCH.

August 16—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

The electric fire, kindled by British outrage, which ran with so much celerity from Portsmouth to Savanna on the Atlantic board, appears, by our accounts from the Western country, to have lost no part of its energy in that part of the union. The last mail brings the leading prints of Kentucky and Tennessee. The people of Frankfort and Lexington in the former state, and of Nashville in the latter, lost not an hour in coming forward in the most decided manner, to evince, as the people of that portion of the union ever have evinced, that in attachment to the union, and in devotion to the great principles of our republican institutions, they are not outdone by the citizens of any of the other states. It has always been to us a matter of astonishment that any man should be so infatuated as to calculate upon the disaffection of a country in which every blessing is enjoyed that is the offspring of good government, and in which nature has been so prodigal of her bounties, that nothing is wanted but the protection of good government to secure the largest portion of happiness of which human nature is susceptible. The whole course of conduct of our fellow citizens in the Western country attests the correctness of our opinion.—They have been constantly misrepresented, nay villified; but they have not, in a single instance, justified by their actions the calumnies of their enemies. There was, perhaps, a time when Kentucky would rather have parted from the union than have abandoned to a foreign & rival power the entire navigation of the Mississippi. But who that dispassionately considers the calamities which would have flowed from such a measure can condemn the determined spirit with which it was resisted? It is not, perhaps, going too far to say that the government that would not, though it possessed the power, secure to that people the navigation of a stream, which is the only outlet to the ocean, did not deserve their attachment. It certainly, on the principles of impartial justice, had no right to expect it; particularly when the western people felt themselves, without federal assistance, competent to securing it.

But since the interesting era, to which we refer, when the mistaken policy of Mr. Jay had near surrendered our right to the navigation of the Mississippi for a long term of years, which had but too probably led eventually to dismemberment, the western people have been among the most steady in their devotion to the union, & in the manifestation of a lively and invariable attachment to the principles of liberty. Notwithstanding their exposure to numerous perils, and hardships, the inevitable result of their position and the newness of their settlements, they have submitted with cheerfulness to what could not be averted, and have overcome evils with spirit whenever they had the power. When encroachments were made upon the national rights which filled the minds of our best patriots with apprehension, the people of Kentucky were foremost to protest against them, and, without hazarding the public tranquility by the least act of violence, they came forward with a bold declaration of their sentiments, and of their determination by all lawful means to repel the unjust laws that had been passed, and to disrobe of their power those men who had so flagrantly abused it. The eloquent voice and powerful pen of a Mason aimed at the alien and sedition acts one of the deadliest blows they received.

On the present occasion we rejoice to find them equally alive to foreign aggression, and feeling, in common with their Atlantic brethren, an equal interest in repelling and avenging it; ready to resort to the same measures, to endure the same privations, and to make the same sacrifices. At Frankfort we see the Governor of the state presiding over the popular deliberations, and in Lexington and Nashville these deliberations conducted by the most respectable citizens. The interesting details of Burr's trial do not admit of our giving those proceedings in detail. We, therefore, confine our notice to the two first resolutions adopted at Nashville, with the preamble to them; of which the other proceedings are nearly transcripts.

"The citizens of West Tennessee have not ceased for a considerable time to view, with the liveliest sensibility, the aggressions of Great Britain on our commerce, and prosperity—they have beheld with indignation the pacific conduct of our government returned by acts of concealed or open warfare, and the friendly and forbearing disposition of the nation ascribed to cowardice and fear.

"Ever since the establishment of American Independence, has the jealousy of Great Britain at our prosperity been evinced by a series of the most wanton and unjustifiable outrages.—They have seized our vessels engaged in lawful commerce.

"They have established a system of blockade unknown in any former war.

"They have enforced new regulations respecting neutral vessels contrary to the law of nations.

"They have prevented our citizens from exporting merchandise once belonging to a belligerent nation after becoming our property—a system equally injurious to our rights and prosperity.

"They have impressed our seamen to fight against a nation at peace with the U. States.

"They have honorably acquitted & promoted the captain of the Leander for the murder of a fellow citizen within the waters of the U. S.

"And they have consummated their baseness, by a cruel and cowardly attack on the national vessel the Chesapeake, which leaving no doubt as to their disposition, has proved that the spirit which plunders our merchantmen, insults our coast, and impresses our citizens, will, if not resisted by the courage of freemen, end in the prostration of national dignity, and the surrender of national independence. Much, therefore, as we deprecate war and its consequences, yet in support of that independence, which is our pride and our boast, we will prove to the world we can suffer any evil or undergo any privation. Under these considerations, and forcibly impressed with that ardor which gave honorable distinction to the feelings of '76—it is *unanimously Resolved*—

"1st. That the conduct of his Britannic majesty's vessel, the Leopard, captain Humphreys, in treacherously firing on the United States frigate Chesapeake, is, in itself, an act of war, and to the danger of a repetition of which, it would be mean, pusillanimous, and unworthy the character of freemen longer to submit.

"That we highly approve the steps adopted by the president—that we will support the general government *in all and every measure* it may take to revenge this cruel and sanguinary outrage; and that in repelling the insults of ANY government we sacredly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honor."

Our readers have been long since apprised that William Cobbett has been metamorphosed in England into a patriot of the first order. The following is a part of his vindication of Sir Francis Bardett from the reflections of the ministerial prints. It contains many plain truths presented in a forcible light.

"The address of Sir Francis Burdett is perfectly in character. It is precisely what his electors expected; and, if it had not excited clamors amongst the hosts of corruption, it would not have answered its purpose. "Every one I meet" said a person to me, the other day, in Oxford street; "every one I meet reprobates the address of Sir Francis Burdett."—"Which way did you come," said I. "Why," replied he, "from White Hall, across the Parade, through St. James's Palace, and up St. James's and Bond street."—"Well then," added I, "now to go to Somerset Place, the 'Change, the India House, Lloyd's, the Custom House, and the Excise Office, and you will meet with exactly the same cry. But, when you have heard the hundreds at these places, then go and hear the thousands and hundreds of thousands in the manufactories, in the shops, in the work shops, upon the river and in the gardens. Go and hear those, whose labor, whose ingenuity, and whose industry in every way are taxed to support the clamorous whom you have heard; go hear the laborious father whose means of provision for his children is taken away by the income tax; go hear the merchant, who is compelled to make an exposure of all his most private concerns, and who, by the taxers, is frequently not believed upon his oath; go hear the numerous annuitants from whose scanty means of subsistence one-tenth is annually taken in a direct tax, while no greater a proportion is taken from the man of freehold estate; go hear, in short, all those who have nothing but their labor, of one sort or another, to subsist on, and who have no share in the taxes; go hear these, and then come and tell me, on which side you find the majority."—Well may there be clamors against this address! Look at the Red Book. Only look at the outside of it. Look at its bulk. See it swelled to the thickness of a duodecimo bible, and wonder not that the address has excited clamor. It is bigger than both army and navy list put together. The several lists in it comprise numbers, including relations and dependants, surpassing, perhaps, the number of persons employed in the agriculture of the kingdom."

"He makes no attack upon the form of the government. He expresses no hostility to any established authority. He asks you to overturn nothing but abuses, which are hostile alike to all governments, and under which no government, whatever may be its form, can long exist. Indeed, he complains of nothing, which the whole nation do not, at some time or other, complain of; and of what the factions themselves, in their mutual accusations, do not complain of. We have recently heard them accuse one another of coming into office for the sole purpose of getting possession of the public money. What have they not said in this way? They have charged one another, in open parliament, with every thing, which he, even by implication, has charged them with. They have, over and over again, declared that the dissolution of parliament, in the two last instances, was for the sole purpose of effecting what he has said the ministers respectively wished to effect, and that is so well known that it need not be named here. In the several addresses that have been published by them, they have charged one another with a determination to protect peculators. "NO PECULATION" is written even upon the election carriages of Mr. Byng. And, in short, it is quite impossible to say of them worse than they have said of each other. "Aye," will they reply, "but this is all *in the regiment.* We have