By an arrival at Boston from Halifax, we learn, that two others of the persons taken out of the Chesapeake, have been tried, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes.——One is said to have been born in the West Indies, probably Martin.

Boston Pal.

Capt. Wood arrived at Boston in 32 day from Liverpool, informs, that two days before he sailed, a letter was received there from London, by Messrs. Rathbone, Hughes, and Duncan, advising them of the improbability of an accommodation taking place between England and this country; and recommending the American captains under their charge, to leave port as soon as possible, whether freighted or not. Other letters were received in Liverpool, at the same time, and from different houses in London, which corroborated the above.

Extract of a letter, dated Hamburg, 28th July.

"My last respects of the 22d ult. advised you of the hope we had of our river being freed from the blockade on neutral vessels. I now embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that it is now taken off by the British Consul at Altona, granting certificates to all that apply for that purpose, & free goods.

"Our market for teas are likely to be cheaper as many arrivals are shortly expected; fine yellow nankeens are wanted; spices are in great demand, coarse muslins, from the large quantities on hand in Copenhagen, are very dull, but finer sorts are saleable, bandanoes are of slow sale."

CORRESPONDENCE.

It appears, by the report of the trial of Wilson, alias Ratford, that the following correspondence took place between capt. Humphreys of the Leopard, and commodore Barron, of the Chesapeake, before and after the attack on the latter frigate, viz.

Captain Humphrey's Card.

"The captain of his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard has the honor to enclose to the captain of the U. States frigate Chesapeake, an order from the hon. vice admiral Berkely, commander in chief of his majesty's ships on the North American station, respecting some deserters from the ships (therein mentioned) under his command, and supposed now to be serving as part of the crew of the Chesapeake.

"The captain of the Leopard will not presume to say any thing in addition to what the commander in chief has stated more than to express a hope, that every circumstance respecting them may be adjusted in such a manner, that the harmony subsisting between the two countries may remain undisturbed."

ANSWER.

"I know of no such men as you describe; the officers that were on the recruiting service for this ship were particularly instructed by the government, through me, not to enter any deserters from his Britannic majesty's ships; nor do I know of any being here.

"I am also instructed never to permit the crew of any ship that I command, to be mustered by any other but her own officers; it is my disposition to preserve harmony; and I hope this answer to your dispatch will prove satisfactory.

(Signed) "JAMES BARRON,
Commander of the U. S. ship Chesapeake."

After the Chesapeake had struck her colors, commodore Barron wrote the following letter to captain Humphrey's:

At sea, 22d June, 1807.

SIR,

I consider the frigate Chesapeake as your prize, and am ready to deliver her to any officer authorised to receive her. By the return of the boat I shall expect your answer; and have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, JAMES BARRON.

ANSWER.

His Majesty's ship Leopard, at sea, June 22, 1807.

SIR,

Having, to the utmost of my power, fulfilled the instructions of my commander in chief, I have nothing more to desire; and must, in consequence, proceed to join the remainder of the squadron; repeating, that I am ready to give you every assistance in my power, and do most sincerely deplore that any lives should have been lost in the execution of a service, which might have been adjusted more amicably, not only with respect to ourselves, but to the nations to which we respectively belong.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
S. P. HUMPHREYS.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of the Rev. Charles Smoot, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this 5th day of August 1807.

JAS. EGERTON, Administrator.

August 27—U. G. 6w

New Orleans, August 10.

Proceedings at a numerous meeting of the citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity, held at the Coffee House in the city of New Orleans, August 8th, 1807, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Watkins opened the meeting, by stating that its object was to express to the President of the United States, the feelings and opinions of the citizens of New Orleans, upon the subject of the late outrages committed upon the dignity of our common country, by a British armed vessel, near the Chesapeake Bay, and the slaughtering in cold blood, a number of our fellow citizens, and that too at a time when we had every reason to believe that the two nations were not only in profound peace with each other, but that the most cordial friendship and harmony existed between them. He said that it was well known that in this section of the American empire, there was no great physical force—that such as it was, it had unfortunately of late been very much enfeebled and torn asunder by party spirit and opposite views of our own local concerns; but on a great occasion like the present, when the honor, not of the American government alone, but of every man who boasts the glorious privilege of an American citizen, it is at stake—he hoped and believed that party spirit would subside; that private animosity would be forgotten, and that the citizens of New Orleans would imitate the noble example of their brethren of Norfolk and Richmond, in proffering to the government of our country, our lives and our fortunes, in defence of that glorious inheritance, left us by our ancestors, at the expence of much of their blood and treasure. The Doctor then observed that it would be necessary in the first place to organize the meeting, by appointing a Chairman and Secretary, and begged leave to propose that Daniel Clarke, Esq. should take the Chair, which was unanimously agreed to. Dr. Watkins was appointed Secretary, and as soon as order was produced, Mr. Livingston rose and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of New Orleans view with becoming indignation, the conduct of the British naval commanders towards the government of the U. States.

Resolved, If a perseverance in such outrages, or a refusal to disavow and punish them, should render war inevitable, that we will risque our lives and fortunes in support of the just cause of our country.

Resolved, That be appointed a committee to prepare and report an address to the President of the U. States, expressive of our sentiments on this subject.

On Motion—Resolved that the committee to draft an address consist of five persons.

The blank in the 3d resolution was then filled with the following names: Ed. Livingston, John Watkins, Wm. Nott, P. F. Dubourg, and Joseph M'Neil.

The committee having retired, in due time returned with the following address, which, after being twice read, was unanimously adopted.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

On ordinary occasions, solemn professions of attachment to our country, and of devotion to its cause, would not only be nugatory, but perhaps suspicious—any unusual display of alacrity in the performance of the daily duties of a good citizen, might, without injustice, be ascribed to an overacted zeal, intended to cover disaffection.

But there are circumstances in which a state must depend as much on the warm affection, as the strict duty of its citizens. Such are those of impending war, or suspected insurrection. When insults are received which it would be disgraceful to bear! When treason is supposed to prey on the vitals of the government, and threaten its dissolution! it then becomes every man, in the first case to shew that he feels and is ready to avenge the insulted dignity of his country; in the second, that he is uncontaminated by the poison which may have infected other members of society; and in both it behoves him not only to support by his acts, but to strengthen and encourage by the expression of his confidence, the constitutional directors of his country's force.

Impelled by these considerations, the inhabitants of the city of N. Orleans pray you, sir, to receive the expression they now make of indignation and wounded pride, at the gross insult offered to our country, by the British squadron in the Chesapeake; of zeal and eagerness to obtain atonement for the injury; of attachment to the U. States, and confidence in the administration of its government.

The confidence is increased by observing that every thing in the power of the executive has been done to assert the dignity of the nation, and shew its deep sense of the aggression—and we cannot suppress the pride we feel in the anticipation that the enemies of our country's honor, and the rivals of its prosperity may soon be taught that a free government is not only just to its friends, but formidable to its foes.—That forbearance is not pusilanimity; and that the Americans of the present day have not degenerated from their ancestors of seventy six.

Our successful, unassisted efforts, during the first years of that glorious struggle, will warn them against the danger of invading our country, and if they remember the daring enterprise of our seamen, they must know that a predatory war will not be wholly passive on our parts. Notwithstanding the boasted superiority of their navy, their commerce will not pass unmolested by our coasts. The high blown credit of their merchants will shrink when no longer inflated by the fictitious capital they have acquired—their manufactures, unsupported by our market, will be crushed by the pressure of taxes. Their colonies cut off from our supplies, will sink into insignificance, or rise in open insurrection. An important member of their empire may perhaps seize this moment to assert its rights and avenge its wrongs. The nation itself, reeling under the burthen of its debt, must throw it off by a dangerous convulsion, or expire under its oppressive weight—and it is not improbable that Britain, humiliated by the first—may be finally ruined by the second American war.

It is to be lamented that these considerations have not occurred to prevent the injuries, vexations and insults to which we have been exposed.

May they, or others more weighty, operate to procure a full disavowal of the conduct to which we allude! ample retribution for the injuries we have sustained! and above all a speedy and exemplary punishment inflicted on the violators of our honor and repose!

On motion—Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting, be presented to our fellow-citizens of Norfolk and Richmond, for their spirited and good conduct, in relation to the recent outrage committed by a British squadron on the dignity of the U. S. near the Chesapeake Bay.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 1st July, 1807, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an act, made and passed in the forty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for authorizing his majesty, in Council, to allow, during the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation & exportation of certain goods and commodities, in neutral ships, into and from his majesty's territories in the West Indies, and continent of South America;" it is enacted, that from and after the passing of the said act, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice of his and their privy council to permit, or to authorize the governors of the islands and territories hereinafter mentioned, in such manner, and under such restrictions, as to his majesty by and with the advice of his privy council, shall seem fit, to permit, when the necessity of the case shall appear to his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, to require it, from time to time during the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation into, and the exportation from, any island in the West Indies (in which description Bahama Islands, and the Bermuda and Somer islands, are included,) or any land or territories on the continent of South America, to his majesty belonging, of any such articles, goods, and commodities as shall be mentioned in such order of his majesty, in council, in any ships or vessels belonging [illegible] ity with his majesty, in such manner as his majesty, his heirs and successors, by and with the advice aforesaid, shall direct, provided such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report, and deliver their respective cargoes, and re-load, at such ports only where regular custom houses shall have been established; and whereas, it appears at present to be necessary to permit, for a limited time, subject to be sooner terminated, varied, or altered, as is hereinafter provided, the importation into, and the exportation from the islands and territories of his majesty in the West Indies, (including the Bahama islands, and the Bermuda or Somer islands) and the islands & territories on the continent of South America, to his majesty belonging, of certain articles, goods, and commodities hereafter mentioned, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty; his majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his privy counsel, to order, and doth hereby order, that the governors and lieutenant governors of his majesty's islands and colonies in the West Indies (in which description the Bahama islands, and the Bermuda or Somer islands, are included) and of any lands or territories on the continent of South America, to his majesty belonging, and each and every of such governors and lieutenant governors shall be authorised, and they and each and every of them, are hereby authorised to permit, for 12 months from the date hereof, subject to be sooner terminated, varied, or altered, as is hereinafter provided, in any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his majesty, the importation into the said islands, colonies, lands, and territories respectively, of staves and lumber, and also of every kind of provisions (beef, pork, fish and butter excepted) which are of the growth or produce of the country to which such ship or vessel importing the same shall belong; the exception of fish however, not to be in force in any of the said islands, colonies, lands, or territories, in which there shall have been provided a bounty on fish taken in any part of his majesty's dominions in North America, or on the coasts thereof, by British subjects, to an amount equal to two shillings a quintal on Cod, and imported in British vessels from any of his majesty's provinces, settlements, or possessions in North America; and also the exportation from the said islands, colonies, lands, and territories respectively, into which importation of staves, lumber, and provisions, aforesaid, shall be made, of rum and molasses, and of any other articles, goods and commodities, whatever, except sugar, indigo, cotton, wool, coffee and cocoa; Provided always, that such ships or vessels shall only enter into, report, and deliver their respective cargoes and reload, at such ports only where regular custom houses shall have been established; and his majesty, by and with the advice of his said privy council, is further pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that notwithstanding any thing herein before contained, the said permission and authority to import and export shall cease and determine, or be varied and altered, before the expiration of the abovementioned period of 12 months, at the expiration of six months after the notification in the London Gazette, of any order of his majesty, by and with advice of his privy council, for revoking, varying, or altering such permission and authority, or shall cease and determine at the expiration of six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

STEPHEN COTTREL.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The BOARD of CITY COMMISSIONERS, appointed in pursuance of an act of the City Council passed the 30th of May last, having entered on the duties of their office, hereby inform all whom it may concern, that as the superintendance of the execution of all the laws of the council has been assigned to them, they are determined to obtain from every source of information a knowledge of every instance of a non-compliance thereof, and infractions of them; and where a strict compliance is not made, or infractions discontinued, after this notice to prosecute for the same. The Commissioners recommend an attentive perusal of the following laws of the City Council.

First Council.

"An act to establish and regulate markets," passed October 6th, 1802.

"An act for laying a tax on hackney carriages, theatrical and other public amusements," passed 28th October, 1802.

"An act to regulate weights and measures," passed 19th November, 1802.

"An act to provide for the prevention and extinction of fires," passed 10th January, 1803.

"An act for the preservation of foot ways and trees on the streets and avenues in the city," passed March 25th, 1803.

"An act requiring annual licences to be taken out by pedlars and ordinary keepers, and for the keeping of carriages and billiard tables," passed the 25th May, 1803.

Second Council.

"An act supplementary to the act to establish and regulate markets," passed 12th September, 1803.

"An act concerning nuisances, and creating a superintendant of police," passed 20th September, 1803.

Section 9 of "An act, imposing certain taxes and providing for their collection," passed 12th September, 1803.

"An act supplementary [illegible] hackney carriages, theatrical and other public amusements," passed 26th November, 1803.

Third Council.

"An act requiring annual licences to be taken out by ordinary or tavern keepers, retailers and hawkers or pedlars," passed 19th July, 1804.

The 3 and 4 sections of "An act making an appropriation for sinking wells, the erection and repair of pumps, and for the preservation thereof," passed 18th May, 1805.

"An act for the better collection of the tax on private and hackney carriages," passed 10th December, 1804.

"An act amendatory to an act concerning nuisances, and creating a superintendant of police," passed 2d May, 1805.

Fourth Council.

"An act for licencing and regulating auctions in the city of Washington," passed 10th February, 1806.

"An act concerning markets," passed March 29th, 1806.

"An act supplementary to the acts licencing hackney carriages within the city of Washington," passed April 17, 1806.

"An act regulating the weight and quality of bread," passed the 17th April, 1806.

Fifth Council.

"An act supplementary to the act, to regulate weights and measures," passed 2d November, 1806.

"An act to establish a market at the market house on the market square at the Eastern Branch, and for other purposes," passed 28th November, 1806.

"An act to establish the size of brick moulds in the city of Washington," passed 19th March, 1807.

MICHAEL NOURSE,
THOS. H. GILLISS,
DANL. RAPINE,
GEORGE COLLARD,
} City Commissioners.

AN ACT,

Making further appropriation to complete the Tobacco Warehouse.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to complete the erection of the Tobacco Warehouse, to be expended by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, and under the direction of the Mayor.

Approved, August 23d, 1807.

AN ACT,

Amendatory to the act, entitled, "An Act to establish a Market House on the Market Square at the Eastern Branch, and for other purposes."

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That any butcher or other person, occupying a stall in any of the market houses within the City of Washington, contrary to the 4th section of the act, passed on the 28th day of November, 1806, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars in addition to the price of the licence, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, for the use of the corporation.

Approved, September 12th, 1807.

AN ACT,

Supplementary to an act, intitled "An Act providing for the inspection of flour."

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That the Inspector of flour shall safely keep, as the property of the corporation, the branding irons provided or to be provided by this act, and shall hold them subject to the order of the Mayor, to be by said Inspector delivered in good order when called for.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That a sum not exceeding twenty dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the purchase of said irons under the direction of the Mayor.

Approved, September 12th, 1807.

POSTCRIPT.

BURR'S TRIAL.——Our accounts from Richmond embrace the proceedings of the Court on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. On WEDNESDAY Mr. Hay moved to commit Messrs. Burr, Blannerhasset and Smith, with a view to sending them to another district for trial for treason, laying one overt act at an island at the mouth of Cumberland river, in Kentucky, and other overt acts at Bayou Pierre in the Mississippi territory. James M'Dowell was examined. As soon as the witness began to state facts which took place in the Mississippi territory, he was stopped by the counsel of Mr. Burr, who objected to the introduction of any testimony relative to acts committed out of the jurisdiction of Kentucky. Mr. Botts contended that the court had no power to enter into an investigation of the transactions in the Mississippi territory; that the Chief Justice under the act of Congress had power to commit a person accused of a crime in any *district* of the U. S. for the purpose of his being sent to such *district* for trial; but that a *territory* of the U. S. was not a *district*. He further contended that the acquittal of Aaron Burr for the overt act charged at Blannerhassett's island was a bar, to any prosecution for any overt act of the same treason committed at any other place. Mr. Mc Rae replied.

On THURSDAY, Mr. Hay spoke. He was followed by Messrs. Martin and Wickham. Mr. Wirt then spoke, to whom Mr. Botts replied.

On FRIDAY Mr. Randolph concluded the argument. The Chief Justice then delivered his opinion in writing. He decided, that he had no power to commit for trial in the court for the Mississippi territory, and of consequence that it would be improper in him to go into any enquiry on a subject on which he cannot act; that as to the operation of the *autre fois acquit* his judgment was not decidedly formed; and that he should therefore hear the testimony relative to the conduct of the accused within the U. S. and should in the mean time reflect farther on this subject.

Several witnesses were then examined as to acts committed in Kentucky, when the court adjourned to Saturday.

AT STELLE'S HOTEL,
Wednesday, September 23, 1807.
BY MR. MARTIN,
will be performed a
Grand Fencing Exhibition,
With the BROAD and SMALL SWORDS by four different Fencing Masters, after which, MR. FLEURY will dance
A HORNPIPE AND TURKISH DANCE.

And after that a CLARINET CONCERTO by Mr. MALINE, and a FLUTE CONCERTO by Mr. VANINI.

The exhibition will be concluded by a
HORNPIPE,
BY MR. FLEURY.

The MARINE BAND will Play during the performance.

☞ The doors will be opened at half past SIX, and the performance to commence at half past SEVEN.

⁂ Admittance, HALF A DOLLAR for grown persons, and for children HALF PRICE.

September 23—1t

TENNESSEE COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Stockholders is requested on the first day of November next at MECHANIC'S HALL in the city of New York. A punctual attendance is requested by all the Stockholders in person, or by attorney, on business of the first importance to the Company.

E. JACKSON, Surviving Trustee.

September 23—1O16