he has committed misprison of treason against the government of the United States.

Signed, JAS. WILKINSON.

Signed and sworn to this 26th day of December, 1806, before me, one of the justices of the peace of this county.

Signed, I. CARRICK.

*Philadelphia, 25th July* 1806.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Swarwout, the brother of col. S. of New-York, being on his way down the Mississippi, and presuming he may pass you at some post on the river, has requested of me a letter of introduction, which I give with pleasure, as he is a most amiable young man, and highly respectable from his character and connections. I pray you to afford him any friendly offices which his situation may require, and beg you to pardon the trouble which this may give you.

With entire respect,

Your friend and obedient servt.

A. BURR.

His Excellency
GENERAL WILKINSON.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

We have persued a letter from New Orleans, dated Dec. 18th, which contains the following interesting circumstances. Gen. Wilkinson on appearing before the court, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued for the body of Dr. Bollman, made an exposure to this effect, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

'Called to account for an act in which I glory, and for which I trust my country will thank me, I shall meet the consequence with the applause of my own breast, which I prize more highly than the hozannas of thousands, of the popularity of the whole world. But when I cast my eyes on the movers of this prosecution—My bosom is rent by a conflict of emotions—sorrow for their depravity—charity for their sympathies—surprise at their indiscretion, and astonishment at their audacity.* I would to God I could here close the proceedings of this day. But my honor, my duty, and the safety of the state forbid me—It is time an universal alarm should go forth, to rouse the good citizen to sense of his danger. The deceitful calm must no longer be suffered to impose on us a treacherous security. Nor shall the artifices of the confederates be longer employed to cheat the public judgment.—Treachery is in the midst of us—treason stalks abroad,—and the friends of of Burr and rebellion, whilst they ridicule our apprehensions, and scoff at our preparations, with trembling solicitude implore his speedy arrival, to reward them for their apostacy, and to rescue them from the goadings of guilt and the terrors of impending punishment.'

After this address Gen. Wilkinson charged Livingston and Alexander with being parties to the conspiracy.

The effect produced at New Orleans by this disclosure is said to have been very striking. Considerable scepticism previously existed of the reality of the plots ascribed to Burr; but after this exposure, a general and even ardent disposition was excited, vigorously to maintain order and support the government.

* *It is understood that an allusion was here meant to Messrs. Livingston and Alexander.*

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a copy of the return made by General Wilkinson to the writ of hebeas corpus issued at New-Orleans for the body of Doctor Errick Bollman, and in his address to the court on the occasion, the General denounced the two lawyers* who had procured the writ as parties in the conspiracy. It appears that young Swartwout delivered General Wilkinson the original of the letter, which gave him full and compleat information of all Burr's plans, and Doctor Bollman presented the copy—Swartwout was seized and is now under guard on his way to Baltimore. Bollman has arrived at Charleston under the care of Lieut. Wilson, of the artillery. Had Congress suspended the habeas corpus act, all the conspirators at New Orleans would have been seized, and many traitors might have been secured in different parts of the Union. Young Ogden, who accompanied Swartwout, was seized, but obtained a hebeas corpus, and was released. He is now at large.

* *Messrs. Livingston and Alexander.*

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The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all responsibility for the arrest of Doctor Erick Bollman, on a charge of misprison of treason, against the government and laws of the United States, and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the United States. It was after several consultations with the governor and two of the judges of this territory, that the undersigned has hazarded this step, for the national safety menaced to its base, by a lawless band of traitors associated under A. Burr, whose accomplices are extend from New York to this city. No man can hold in higher reverence, the civil institutions of his country them the undersigned, and it is to maintain and perpetuate the holy attributes of the constitution, against the uplified hand of violence, that he has interposed the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proofs may arise of a participation in the lawless combination.

JA. WILKINSON.

*Head Quarters.*
*Army of the United States.*
*New-Orleans, Dec. 17th,* 1806.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to a member of Congress, dated Knoxville, (Ten.) 29 December,* 1806.

"I believe this place is not the seat of any combination to deprive the people of their government—nor is it the theatre of any preparatory arrangements to attack any foreign power,—but rumour at this period sounds aloud from the west.—A few days since Col. Burr was at Nashville. Arrangements were made at Nashville for descending the river with a number of provision boats, said to be intended to accompany Burr in his *unknown* expedition. Last evening a man arrived from Nashville, who says Mr.——is going, and several others. Application had been made to Capt.——to descend as a pilot—he refused unless he was informed of the place of destination,—he could not receive that information, and was not employed (at least so said my informant.) A few days since I saw a major——from St. Lewis, on his way to the city. I am well satisfied from information received from him of Burr's guilt.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability resident in Knoxville, (Ten.) to a member of Congress, in this place.—The writer left Knoxville on the 1st and his letter is dated Lexington, Virg. 11th Jan.* 1807.

"Much interest has been excited by the conspiracy of Burr and others. I suppose you are in possession of more facts than I am, as to its object, extent, &c. The people of E. Tennessee almost unanimously exclaim against the characters who are so lost to virtue and patriotism as to engage in any scheme of the like kind. A separation of the union, which is supposed to be mediately and ultimately in view, is deprecated by every man (two or three excepted) in E Tennessee. By the latest intelligence I possess, his military preparations for attack on any part of Mexico or any other part, are entirely frustrated. The capture of the boats, &c. on Ohio has certainly given him a fatal blow. He was in Nashville from early in December till after Christmast, his head quarters, (if he had any) during that time were at——'s—; during his stay here Mr.——, capt.——and some others were engaged in his party; a number of other young men of the vicinity of that place were to have partaken of his fortunes; but at the crisis of his departure many of them shrunk from the undertaking—on my way from Knoxville I saw Mr. A.——directly from Nashville—he told me he saw Burr on Christmast day at——'s (*near Nashville*) and that on the next day he descended Cumberland river in a boat—that a son of colonel——'s was of his party—that young H.——was to have gone, but on the moment of departure, he declined.—That he (Mr. A—) was in company with Mr. H——afterwards, and that he procured from him information, that the point of destination and attack, was a rich Spanish town, from which was expected considerable plunder.—Mr.——was to follow Burr in a few days with the other boats,—four in all were what he heard of going from that place,—that an express or message had been dispatched to the Ohio,—of the time when he intended to start, and probably where he desired them to join him at the mouth of Cumberland.—It is probable he had not then known of the capture of his boats on the Ohio.

N. B. Mr. A. and H. are respectable characters, whose veracity may be relied upon.

On Saturday morning the supreme court of this state delivered their opinion on the motion for a new trial in the case of Patrick Lyon, v. Samuel M. Fox, Jonathan Smith, et al.

The plaintiff was prosecuted and imprisoned in the autumn of 1798, for a supposed participation in the robbery of the bank of Pennsylvania. This was an action by him against the president and cashier of the bank, against the alderman who committed him, and the constable who executed the process.—The plantiff obtained a verdict for 12,000 dollars, and this was a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against law, against evidence, and that the damages were excessive. After a very lucid exposition of the facts of the case, and a most able argument upon them by the chief justice, the court ordered a NEW TRIAL—Judge Brackenridge dissented. *Phil. Caz.*

*(BY AUTHORITY.)*

AN ACT

*Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven.*

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for defraying the expense of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armourers, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say;

For the pay of the army of the United States, three hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars:

For forage, four thousand six hundred and eight dollars:

For the subsistence of the army and corps of engineers, two hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents:

For clothing, eighty-five thousand dollars:

For bounties and premiums, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the medical and hospital departments, fifteen thousand dollars:

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportations, ninety thousand dollars:

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armouries, two hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and forty two dollars and five cents:

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For contingencies, eighteen thousand dollars:

For the payment of such balances as have been ascertained, and which may be ascertained during the years one thousand eight hundred and six and one thousand eight hundred and seven, from actual settlements by the accountant of the war department, and which cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriation, eight thousand dollars:

For the Indian department, one hundred thousand and six hundred dollars:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

GEO: CLINTON,
*Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

January 10, 1807.

APPROVED.
TH: JEFFERSON.

*Law of the State of Maryland.*

AN ACT

*For the punishment of forgery, and for other purposes.*

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly, that the crime of forging bank notes hath greatly increased, and the punishment already provided by law not being thought sufficient to prevent the commission of the crime for remedy thereof;

*Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland,* That any person who shall, with a fraudulent intent, employ an artist to engrave or etch any plate in imitation of the note or notes of any established bank within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or which are or may be established by law in any of the United States, or any person engaged in engraving or etching such plate or plates, or any person in any manner engaged in striking impressions from such plate or plates, or any person who shall affix to such notes fraudulent or forged signatures, or any person who shall be in any manner concerned in the altering, forging or counterfeiting, any note of any bank nov existing within this state, or of any bank which may hereafter be established within this state, or any person who may pass within this state forged or counterfeited notes, (knowing them to be such, purporting to be the genuine notes of a bank regularly constituted within any of the United States, or any person who may pass as genuine any note purporting to be a note of a bank which does not exist, or shall pass as genuine negotiable notes, any forged or counterfeited negotiable notes or paper whatsoever, or who shall erase or alter any genuine negotiable note or negotiable pape, or any endorsement thereupon, or shall tender in payment, or in any way utter, any such erased, altered or counterfeited note or notes, or negotiable pape, (knowing such bill or note, or negotiabe paper, or the endorsement thereon, to be altered, forged, counterfeited, ersed or falsified,) with intention to defraud the said bank or banks, or any other peson, shall be adjudged, a felon, and shalbe condemned to death without benefit of clergy.

*From the Aurora, (omitted last week.)*

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

Whilst there are so many fanciful conjectures et afloat on the ultimate intentions of Burr—and so many different opinions published with a view to palliate the treason or to distract public attention, and embarrass the country—the public opinion ought never to be deluded from their true point—the question is not whether he is bound *here*, or bound *there*, but be he bound where he may, *has he not already violated the peace and honor of his country?* Has be not made overtures to general *Eaton*—has he not made overtures to general *Wilkinson*? And what is the alternative, either Burr is at the head of a treasonable conspiracy or they have falsified him. There is no other alternative; these are facts superior to all sophistry, totally independent of private knowledge or the correspondence of men, faithful to their country, on the spot—there is one idea which we have not yet seen started in any paper—but which we think well worth the attention of every citizen of the U. States.

A great deal has been said by both *federalists* and *democrats*, respecting the interference of foreign nations in our domestic policy—but if congress do not pass some very strict laws, in reference to such cases—we have no doubt but foreign nations will interfere even more than they have done. The impunity with which *Blount* was *suffered* to escape, *connived* at as it were, held forth the temptation to this new conspiracy of Burr's.

Suppose for argument that Burr has no intention of hostility to his own country.

Is he to be suffered to arm a body of men against *Spain*, to equip them within the territories of the United Statee without any real authority——and no law be instituted to guard against future aggressions, after so much experience?

Britain fitted out Miranda's expedition in our ports—and the connivance shewn in the escape of *Blount*—and the countenance of Liston after his detection, operated as incentives, to such an insidious undertaking of England, because of the impunity with which Blount and Liston were suffered to escape.

Another adventurer may perhaps take a fancy to revolutionize *Canada*.

And the eastern states would then be the rendezvous.

Another body of adventurers may take it into their heads, that if the *negroes of Jamaica* were furnished with arms, that island would be as fair a market as St. Domingo.

Another set of merchants may turn their ideas towards *Barbadoes*, and so on.

We think *Britain* has set a bad example in the *Miranda* expedition—she has as much to dread from such illicit armaments, as any nation—but Britain is always short sighted; her remote colonies, are destined to the same revolutions, which transferred the settlements in the East Indies successively from the Portuguese and Spaniards, and to the Dutch; and subsequently to England; those nations were severally crippled by their inordinate ambition; their spirit of universal monopoly, and by the corruption introduced from both the Indies; they degenerated at home; or were destroyed by powers whose enmity they excited by their impolicy, and whose avarice was whetted by that jealousy.

We wish not to see any armaments fitted out in the United States, against any nation whatever, and however much the British cabinet may have encouraged expeditions against Spain, we are certain they would soon cry out, were our merchants, to commence armaments—or send arms to aid the negroes of *Jamaica*, of *Barbadoes* in the *West Indies* to insurrection and massacre.

But such would be exactly as justifiable as *Miranda's* or as *Burr's* expeditions.

Let us then hear no more respecting the idea that Burr has no views *injurious* to the United States.

Such acts must strike evey considerate person as leading to serious disputes with nations with whom we wish to be at peace—however perfidious those nations and their emissaries act towards us.

By the Hind, Brace, from Negapatam (arrived at Salem) we learn, that considerable damage had been occasioned to the Tanjoe province, from the freshes that came down the rivers *Coleroon* and *Cauvery*—whole vilages were swept away—droves of bullocks, above 30,000 inhabitants, almost half of all the grain in the country, whether for consumption or seed, were destroyed.—This misfortune is in a great measure attributed to a want of attention to the several dykes and embankments. The whole country between the Great Coleroon and southern branch of the Cauvery is laid under water, with the exception of the Negapatam district. *ib.*

*Extract of a letter, dated "New-Orleans December* 9, 1806.

"I have time only to write a few lines—the vessel is under sailing orders.—Burr is descending the river with about 7000 men; he expects to be at Natchez by the 20th of this month. We shall meet him on the road, and are now under marching orders for that purpose.—We shall have about 1100 regular troops, 200 volunteers (to which I belong) besides the militia; with which, with the assistance of the small squadron under the command of capt. Shaw, to hope to defeat him.—Our friends, need not have much apprehension, for, if we cannot arrest his march, we can certainly defend the town. I shall write when the affray is over. An embargo is just laid on; and the vessel that takes this, is the only one permitted to sail; she carries dispatches to government."

*Washington January* 16.

Mr. Randolph, this day offered a resolution to the following effect:

*Resolved,* That the president of the United States be requested to furnish this house with any information in possession of the executive, excepting such as he may deem the public welfare may require not to be disclosed, touching any illegal combinations of private individuals against the peace and safety of the union, or any military expedition planned by such individual, against any nation with whom the United States are at peace—the yeas and nays on this part were, yeas 109, noes 14. Together with the measures the executive has taken to defeat the same—the yeas were 67, noes 52.

*Phil. Gaz.*

## CONGRESS
OF THE
## *UNITED STATES.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, January* 5.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Treasurer of the United States enclosing the accounts of the treasury for the year antecedent to the 1st of October, 1806.

The speaker likewise stated that he had received an anonymous communication from the same person, from whom a similar communication had been received, which was open to the perusual of the members.

Mr. Coles presented a message from the President of the United States enclosing a report of the secretary of the navy on the state of the frigates, supplementary to his report of the last session on the same subject.

The secretary of the navy states that the present number of the frigates is the same as represented in his report of the 28th of January, 1806, and that no material change has been made in any of them, excepting the frigate U. States, a detailed statement of the alterations of which frigate is annexed.

Mr. Coles likewise presented a message from the President, communicating the laws of Michigan.

Mr. R. Nelson oberved that considerable complaints had been made with regard to the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia. To obtain an enquiry into this subject Mr. N. proposed the following resolution.

*Resolved,* That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the militia laws of the district of Columbia.

This resolution was agreed to and referred to Messrs. R. Nelson, Van Cortlandt, Trigg, Rea, of Pen. and Blount.

Mr. Van Cortlandt observed that the members of the select committee were divided on the report, and moved his reference to a committee of the whole on Monday, which was agreed to—Ayes 54.

Mr. Mumford presented sundry petitions from citizens of New-York on the fortification of that city, which was referred to the committee appointed on so much of the President's message as relations to the subject of fortifications.

Mr. Tenney from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved,* that the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force, for a further time, the act entitled an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of St. Demingo; and that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise; which was referred.

Mr. Marm. Williams, from the committee appointed on that subject, presented a bill to extend the power of granting writs of injunction to the judges of the district courts of the United States which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole house, on the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves into the U. States.

Mr. Sloan moved to strike out the 4th section—with the view of introducing a section to the following effect—that all slaves imported into a state allowing slavery, shall be declared free, for whom food and raiment shall be provided, until they shall be restored to freedom in their native land, or removed to states in which the laws are congenial to their freedom where they shall be bound out for a term of years.

Only three members rose in favor of Mr. Sloan's motion, it was disagreed to.

After further progress in the consideration of the report, the committee rose, and it was postponed till Wednesday.