

the progress of the enemy, made an attack upon them himself. Gen. Osterman advanced with his division towards the right, and Benbow supported him with a strong train of artillery and 20 squadrons of cavalry. He ordered also the remainder of the cavalry to form their line at his centre, which had the effect of keeping the centre of the French from making a movement to support their left wing. The attack and the defence were furious and sanguinary: the French fought with desperation, but were obliged at last to fall back, and were driven in confusion from the field."

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

A London paper of January 18, says, "The report of the death of the Queen of Prussia, is unfounded." It has been ascertained, (says the same paper) that by the dreadful earthquake at Naples in July last, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives in the county of Molise."

RALEIGH:

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1807.

The Superior Court for this county, was held on Monday and Tuesday by Judge Hall. The Grand Jury found several Bills, among which was one against a Mulatto man named Isaac Watson for stealing money from Doctor Jones. He was put on his trial and found guilty and sentenced to be branded in the hand, which sentence was immediately executed.

It is true as we stated in our last that Col. Burr is taken. Under the Richmond head our readers will see the particulars of his arrest, &c.

RICHMOND, March 27.

Aaron Burr, ex-vice-president of the United States arrived in town on Thursday as state prisoner.

We have had no opportunity of conversing with his escort; but gentlemen who travelled with them in the stage, has given us the following account of the manner of his arrest, taken from their lips. It is not to be expected that it should be completely correct: But we shall hereafter amend whatever imperfections which we may be fortunate enough to detect.

Colonel Burr was apprehended in the Tompkins county, in the first days of March, perhaps the third, in the following manner:

A gentleman, whose name is represented to us to be Perkins, was at a public house in a village in that county, a few miles, perhaps 18 or 20, from the Spanish line. He was in company with the sheriff of the county.

About 11 o'clock at night a gentleman rode up, and enquired for the house of a Major, who lived in the neighborhood. He was followed by another, who turned out to be his companion. The strangers were told that the house of the major they enquired for, was at some distance from the tavern; and that they would have to cross a water course, which had been swollen by the rains, and might be dangerous of access. The strangers, however, persevered in their intention, and left the door of the tavern.

Mr Perkins was surprised by these singular movements: That men, at that late hour of a cold night, should leave the comforts of a tavern, and explore a dangerous road, of which they were professedly ignorant; the idea was a source of considerable astonishment. It naturally led to some speculation upon the character of the strangers, and he could not start any rational speculation of their mysterious conduct, but that they were robbers, who intended to piller the major's house.—He determined, if possible, to prevent their design; and prevailed upon his companion, the sheriff, to accompany him to the scene of meditated robbery.

When they arrived, the Major was from home. One of the gentlemen was in the house; the other had retired to the kitchen to warm his shivering limbs. The first glance which Mr. P. caught of this visitant of the kitchen, convinced him that the mysterious stranger was no other than Col. Burr: Whether Mr. P. recognized him from a previous acquaintance with his prison, or from the fire of his eye, the shape of face and person so well corresponding to the description which he had received of him; the gentlemen with whom we have conversed, was incompetent to inform us.—Certain it is; Mr. P. suspected that the stranger who stood before him with his white hat slouched over his face, and with all the habiliments of a man so perfectly different from those in which he commonly appears, was the very man, whose name had rung for several months from one corner of the United States to the other.—It was A Burr.

Mr. P. determined to arrest him. He retired to Fort Stoddart on the Mobile, and prevailed upon lieutenant Gaines (the commandant at that Fort) to accompany him with a small file of soldiers. In the mean time, Col. Burr had sent back his companion (by the name of Ashley, whose name was mentioned in our last paper under the Frankfort head) for some purpose unknown; and requested his new companion the sheriff, to show him on the way to the Spanish line.

On the road they met the file of soldiers, accompanied by Mr. Perkins and lieutenant Gaines. "What," says Col. Burr; or in words to that effect: "do soldiers travel here in this style; on horseback?" "No," answered his companion. Col. Burr is said to have immediately dropt his bridle, and clasping his hands together to have uttered some ejaculation of vehement emotion; what that was, we cannot trust ourselves to describe. Lieutenant Gaines advanced up to him, and interrogated him, whether he was not Col.

Burr. The scene closed, by L. Gaines's ominous words:

"You are my prisoner sir."

An escort of eight men accompanied Col. Burr from that quarter of the country, on their way to Washington. They crossed at Cowles ferry; on Monday morning between the hours of 11 and 12, they passed Prince-Edward court-house. On Wednesday evening about 5 o'clock they arrived in Fredericksburg. Here they met with a gentleman from Washington, who was instructed to order them to Richmond; and on last evening the stage conveyed him to our city: Col. Burr and his escort of 7 men. The gentleman who met them at Fredericksburg has accompanied them to this place, and bears a communication from the executive, to the United States attorney for this district.

He is conducted to this city, to undergo an examination before chief justice Marshall. Several circumstances concur to recommend the choice of this tribunal. The most material of them is, that,

The overt act of treason, on which he may be charged, was most probably committed at Blandshoff's island on the River Ohio and within the limits of Virginia. His crime therefore will fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal district court of this State.

In the late debate in Congress respecting Fortifications, Mr. Holland, (of N. C.) declared his determination not to vote a single cent for the fortification of our ports and harbors. He thought that any further fortification of our cities would render their situation the more dangerous; as, by giving them too high opinion their own strength, it might induce them to undertake hostile expeditions against their neighbors. Recent circumstances (he said) had proved the truth of his assertion. He contended that the present defenceless state of our maritime cities constituted their safety; and that the greatest we had to apprehend was from ourselves—from our restless dispositions.

The late negotiations between England and France were brought on by a letter addressed by Mr. Fox, to Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, to inform him that a person calling himself a Frenchman, had communicated to him a project of an attempt against the life of Bonaparte. The project was rejected with horror, by Mr. Fox, and the man sent out of the kingdom.

The following spirited resolutions for the defence of the city and harbor of New-York, were introduced into the Legislature of that state, by Mr. Hildes, a federal member from Albany. They are eloquent and energetic appeals to the good sense and patriotism of the national legislature, and must make a deep impression on every heart which is not depraved by party spirit, or rendered callous by corruption.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, if the honorable the Senate concur herein, That in the present state of our national concerns, it becomes a duty of the people of this state, represented in senate and assembly, to express their sentiments on the important subjects of fortifying the port and harbor of New-York, and of protecting the valuable and extensive Commerce of the United States.

Resolved, That when this state, in acceding to the government of the U. States, surrendered its valuable and increasing impost revenue for the general benefit of the Union, it was done under a full conviction that it would then become the indispensable duty of the government of the U. S. in return, to afford the Capital City, Harbor and Commerce of this state, full and competent protection.

Resolved, That the manner in which the several respective applications from the Legislature, from the Corporation of the City of New-York, and from committees of the great body of inhabitants of that City, to the Congress of the United States, praying for aid to fortify the Port and Harbor of New-York, have been treated, and the effect hitherto produced by the said several applications, have made deep impressions and caused great dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of this state.

Resolved, That while the several representatives of the people of this state, in the senate and house of representatives of the U. States, are entitled to the approbation of their constituents for their patriotic and persevering exertions, in endeavoring to effect this just and necessary object; the contracted spirit evinced by the house of representatives of the United States, in proposing the trifling appropriation, in the first instance, of 20,000 dollars, and subsequently of the totally incompetent sum of 150,000 dollars for the purpose of fortifying all the ports and harbors of the Atlantic States, comprised in an extent of sea-coast computed at more than 1200 miles, must, if persisted in, lead to consequences serious and alarming.

Resolved, That the prosperity and interest of the great body of Citizens of this state are inseparably connected with the prosperity, interest, and fate of their capi-

tal City: that on the security of the port and harbor of New-York, and on the protection and success of its foreign commerce, the advancement and prosperity of the great agricultural interest of the whole state, does essentially depend: that as it appears by a message from the President of the United States, delivered to both houses of Congress at the commencement of the late session, that by the happy and successful operation of the funding system of the United States, the public debt is materially reduced, and the favorable prospect of its final extinction in a few years is confidently stated, and Congress is called upon to make a reasonable provision for the appropriation of the future surplus revenue, no possible injury or even inconvenience can therefore arise to the United States, from the appropriating of one year's impost revenue of each of the Atlantic States, to the highly consequential and necessary purpose of fortifying the ports and harbors of each state, requiring the same, in a proportion equal to the amount of revenue each state may annually produce.

Resolved, That under all existing circumstances, this state is justly entitled to ask and demand of the government of the United States, the appropriation of a sum equal to the amount of the impost revenue for one year of the port of New-York, to be applied to the purposes of erecting such permanent and durable fortifications as may be competent to the effectual protection and defence of that city and harbor, to be payable by such instalments, and expended under such regulations as Congress in their wisdom may deem proper.

Resolved, As the sense of this legislature, That no nation however enlightened, populous, or enterprising it may be, can maintain a respectable standing as a commercial nation, without the protection and support of a respectable navy: That from the want of such protection to the valuable and extensive commerce of the U. States, property has already been permitted to be violently and unjustly captured from our enterprising merchants, and to the essential injury of our national revenue, not only on the high seas, but to the disgrace of our national character, in the vicinity of our coast, in the mouths of our harbors, by foreign armed vessels, to an amount that would have furnished a navy capable of effectually guarding our coast and harbors, of protecting our commerce, of saving our useful and respectable race of seamen from foreign impressment, capture, and imprisonment, and of commanding respect from all foreign nations.

Resolved, That three copies of the foregoing resolutions, be signed by the President of the Senate, and by the speaker of the house of assembly, and delivered to his Excellency the Governor, in order that one copy be transmitted to the President of the United States, one copy to the President of the Senate, and one to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.

COMMUNICATION.

Legislation.—When the Bill for regulating the practice of Medicine and suppressing quackery was before the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, a member observed,

"It I chuse to put my life into de hands of one of dese Quacks, it is noped's pissness; because I know some of dese Quacks cure pigger cures as any of de pig doctors.—Mr. Sbecker, I beleve some of dese pig doctors kills more beebles dan dese quacks, because dey use stronger medicins."

The above speech was the only one against the bill, and the bill was rejected.

HORRID DEED!

On the night of the 9th of February, a Negro fellow, the property of Capt. Wilborn, went to the house of Philip Burrows on Duck River.—Mrs. Burrow seeing him loitering about, requested him to go away, which he did, but returned, saying he could not find the road.—Mrs. Burrow having retired to bed with her children, and being much alarmed at his behavior, determined to get up and go to the house of Freeman Burrow, about 300 yards off, and get some of the family to go and stay with her, or endeavor to get the Negro away.—She had not got more than 50 yards before he came out of the house and enquired where she was going?—she replied, to get some dry, came for a torch to light him to the road.—he then laid her by, knocked her down and immediately loosed his belt, wrapped it round her neck and choked her until he had accomplished his brutal design, after which he again began to beat her—she fell on her knees, and in the most pathetic terms implored her life—promising him every thing she had, provided he would only suffer her to see her children once more: this he granted; but it was only for the purpose of getting them all in the house together, in order to accomplish his end. He accompanied her to the house, and with savage ferocity took up an iron-jug handle, and smote her to the floor, and beat her until no signs of life could be observed.—The noise occasioned by the shrieks and cries of Mrs. Burrow, by this time had awakened her children, who soon met the fate of their unfortunate mother.—The eldest was a daughter, who arose with an infant in her arms—the child was crying for its mother, when, callous to every human feeling, this daring villain, with one blow dispatched the little innocent babe, about 11 months old—not content with this, he then, with the same weapon, beat the girl who had before held the child in her arms, until he supposed her dead—a little boy who was in the same room could not escape, but was beaten until no appearance of existence remained. There were two other children, smaller than those last named, who had covered themselves in the bed, and escaped his notice. Amid this scene of blood and destruction, he began to

plunder. By this time Mrs. Burrow began to recover, but, conscious of the danger about her, bore with the agony, and lay as though she was dead, to prevent a second attack.—The Negro broke open a chest, took from thence whatever suited him, as well as from every part of the house, such articles he could carry, and set fire to the house with a view to burn it down with the contents, in order to hide his guilt; and made his escape, supposing it would be conjectured that the house took fire accidentally and consumed the whole family.

Mrs. Burrow after laying for some time covered with blood, recovered so far as to be able to crawl in the wood, which she did—the two little children who had escaped, followed their dying mother.—The little boy and girl whom he supposed were dead from their wounds, also revived sufficiently to get out of the house; but the girl was unfortunately unable to get away before she had been burned considerably: the infant went to ashes with the house. It is impossible to describe the misery of this wretched family, when, in addition to the wounds inflicted they were obliged to remain all night, which was very cold, without covering or clothing.

The wretch was taken the next morning within a quarter of a mile of the place, in possession of a large quantity of the goods he had stolen. He confessed the whole, and said it was his intention to put all to death on the 10th instant.

The neighbors collected and formed themselves into a jury, when the Negro was found guilty—they intended burning him—but it was so excessively wet that they were compelled to hang him.—The citizens of Duck River with regret assert, that they have no law jurisdiction among them, and hope this act of Justice will be commended by the citizens of Tennessee.—The lives of the women and children are at this time despaired of.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, quarter ending April 1, 1807.

Moses Allen.
Mark Babe, Henry B. Burges, Robert Bennet, Lewis Bynum 2, William Bledsoe, William Bridges, Young Bart, Samuel Briggs, Phelin Beales, James Belknap.

T. Cooper, Blount Cooper 2, Mark Cooke 2, Col. Henry H. Cooke, C. Christophers.

Allen Davis, John Jeremiah Dennis, Jonathan Davis, Edward Diver, Josiah Dillard 2.

Stephen Gibbs, William C. Guthrie 2.

Henry Hunter, William Hartsnick, Isaac Hutchins, James Huckleberry, Henry Head, William Hudson, Greva Hill, J. Henderson, Brucha Hobbs 2, William Hill, Col. William Hinton, Major John Hinton 3.

Reed Jones, Nathaniel Jones, (C.T.) Col. Tignall Jones, Det. Calvin June.

Charles King, Charles Keenan 2.

Nora Lambert, James L. Cahart, Jehu Lowrey, Jonathan Moore, Lewis L. Lally.

John Moore, (Hatter) Mr. Mills, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Edward Morris, John Moring, William Manning.

Mrs. Eliza Norman, Osborn Nicholson.

Ethen Owen.

John Pullen, Thomas Pullen, jun. Benjamin Pulliam, Jephthah Powell, Charles Parish, Judge Potter, William Peck, Thomas Pate, Andrew Peedy, Miss Betts, Polley, China Paterson.

Aaron and Curtis Roberts, Walter Rand, John Roan, Dolly Rigg, by Griffin Randie.

Richard Smith, Sen.

John Tansill, William Terry, Robert Trawick 2, Major Barwell Tuck.

William White 4, Ewell Watts, William Winn, William Wartham, Willie Warren, Gray Williams 2.

Wm. Sherw, P. M.

N. CAROLINA—Rowan County.

High jinkies vs. William Stewart.

Case on Attachment. February Sessions, 1807.
It appearing to court, the defendant is an inhabitant of another government, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, Ordered, That unless the defendant appears at next term of Rowan county court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday of May 1807, and plead to the aforesaid attachment, judgment will be entered up against him by default.

TESTE ADLAI OSBORN, Ck.

N. CAROLINA—Rowan County.

David Foster vs. William Stewart.

Case on Attachment. February Sessions, 1807.

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TESTE ADLAI OSBORN, Ck.

TO THE PUBLIC.

STOLEN, and carried away from the county of Gates, or Chowan, a small Negro boy named JOE, formerly the property of David Rice, Esq. of Gates county, but now the property of the subscriber. He is about five feet six inches high, a little yellow complexioned, and thin lips for a Negro, red eyes, a very sharp cruel way of speaking, and walks with his toes very much out. It is generally believed that GUY HILL, of the county of Gates, carried him off; for, being accused of it, he agreed to pay the subscriber One Hundred Pounds, Virginia currency, for said Negro, but since refuses to comply.—HILL is a small man, not more than five feet two or three inches high, with large eyes, and mouth, he drinks freely, and swears very hard. I am informed this is not the first Negro that he has carried off in this way. From the best information I can get, he went off about the 20th of November, 1805, and returned the first of December following, having a likely sorrel horse, and boasts very much of his fast running.—The Negro went or rode on a dark bay horse, and was seen in the possession of said Hill about six miles this side of Newse River; and also about twenty miles beyond Fayetteville.—When he came home he had two United States Notes of 100 Dollars each, and some gold. If the gentleman who bought the said Negro from Hill, will let me hear from him, so that I can get proof against Hill, by sending the Bill of Sale, or otherwise, (as I think it the duty of every honest man to give what evidence is in his power, to bring such a rascal to justice) I bind myself in the sum of 400 Dollars, to give the gentleman a good and lawful Bill of Sale for said Negro Joe.

NATHAN CREECH.

Chowan county, near Edenton.