

**COLONEL BURR.**

NATCHEZ, Feb. 10, 1807.

On Monday the 2d inst. an adjourned Session of the Supreme Court of the Mississippi Territory was held in the town of Washington, to which Aaron Burr was recognized to appear & answer such bill of indictment as might then and there be exhibited against him—Colonel Burr appeared on the day mentioned in his recognizance, attended by his counsel William B. Smith & Lyman Harding Esqrs. Agreeable to a *venue facias*, issued by the Hon. I. Rodney and Peter B. Bruin, a jur of seventy-two freeholders appeared in court, and on the day following, twenty three of their number were selected by the court as a grand inquest. The Hon. T. Rodney then delivered to them a comprehensive and impressive charge, and the court was adjourned until ten o'clock the succeeding day—At which time Mr. Pointexter, the Attorney-general, moved the court to discharge the grand jury. He stated that after examining the depositions submitted to him by the court he did not discover any testimony which proved the offences charged against Col. Burr, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the Mississippi Territory; that the Supreme Court of the Mississippi Territory was not a court of original jurisdiction, either criminal or civil, and could take cognizance only of points reserved to it in the respective circuit courts, where all criminal prosecutions must originate, according to the statutes of the Territory. He further observed that in order to secure the public safety, the territorial Judges ought immediately to give the accused to a tribunal competent to try and punish him, in spite of the charges alleged against him, which they might legally do, and therefore effectually prevent the contemplated military expedition against Mexico, and maintain inviolate the laws and constitution of the United States. He therefore hoped that inasmuch as the Attorney prosecuting for the United States had no bills for the consideration of the grand jury, that they would be discharged. Col. Burr made several observations against the motion, and remarked that if the Attorney-general had no business for the grand jury, he had, & that therefore they ought not to be dismissed. On the motion the court was divided.—Judge Bruin declared himself opposed to discharging the grand jury, unless Col. Burr was also instantly discharged from his recognizance. The Attorney-general then withdrew, and the grand jury were directed to retire to their room, who in the course of the day returned with sundry presentments. We deem it unnecessary to remark that these presentments were not founded on any bill exhibited to the grand jury, and that being negatived, they met no further attention than a mere perusal.

On Wednesday evening, the grand jury were discharged, and Col. Burr demanded a release from his recognizance—this the court refused. He did not appear in court on Thursday morning, as was expected, and in a day or two, it was reduced to a certainty that he had made his escape.

We understand that his Excellency Governor Williams intended to seize on the person of Col. Burr, the moment he was discharged by the judicial authority, and has offered by proclamation, a reward of 2000 dollars for his apprehension.

At a Supreme Court, held for the Mississippi Territory, at the Town of Washington, on Tuesday, the 3d of February, 1807.

The grand jury of the Mississippi Territory, on a due investigation of the evidence brought before them, are of opinion that Aaron Burr has not been guilty of any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of the United States or of this Territory, or given any just occasion for alarm or inquietude to the good people of this Territory.

The grand jury present as a grievance, the late military expedition, unnecessary as they conceive, fitted against the person and property of said A. Burr, where no resistance has been made to the ordinary civil authority.

The grand jury also present as highly derogatory to the dignity of this government, the armistice (so called) concluded between the Se-

cretary, acting as Governor, and the said Aaron Burr. The grand jury also present as a grievance, destructive of personal liberty, the late military arrests, made without warrant, and as they conceive, without other lawful authority; and they do seriously regret that so much cause should be given to the enemies of our glorious constitution, to rejoice in such measures being adopted in a neighboring Territory, as if sanctioned by the Executive of our country, must sap the vitals of our political existence, and crumble this glorious fabric in the dust.

PHILANDER SMITH, Foreman.

**Congress.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Mr. Parke, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of certain persons calling themselves a committee of the Illinois country, and petitions of other persons, the former in favor of dividing the Indiana territory, made a report, that it is expedient at this time to divide the Indiana territory, in which the House concurred.

An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands situated between the U. S. military tract and the Connecticut reserve and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the exports of the U. S. for the last year.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they insisted on their amendments to the Virginia military warrant bill; from their disagreement to which the House receded—Ayes 72.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed a bill in addition to an act for laying out a road from Cambridge, in Maryland, to the state of Ohio.

The bill appropriates 250,000 dollars, payable out of the proceeds of the sale of lands in the state of Ohio.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1807.

After filing the various blanks the committee rose and reported the bill.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—on the bill to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks, &c."

Having filed the several blanks the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The House of Representatives continued in uninterrupted session on Friday the 27th ult. from ten o'clock, A. M. to eight o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday sat from ten A. M. to five P. M. when an adjournment took place till seven o'clock. Indisposition prevented us from attending the evening session of the last day; which likewise prevents our offering at present any more than a concise notice of the most important proceedings, reserving their detail for a future paper.

On Friday, Mr. J. Randolph made an animated speech in order to show that the 8th section of the act prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. S. involved the exercise of a power not possessed by Congress, which was subversive of the rights of property of the holders of slaves, and which might eventuate in their general emancipation; and concluded by asking leave to present a bill to explain & amend that act.

After some remarks from Mess. Goldsboro, Quincy, Lyon, Fisk, and Smilie, Mr. J. Randolph varied his motion, so as to appoint a committee to bring in a bill.—This motion was agreed to—Ayes 61.

A short time after Mr. Randolph presented from the committee the following explanatory act.

Whereas doubts have arisen, or may arise, touching the construction of the 8th section of the act of which this act is explanatory; and whereas Congress disclaim and disavow all constitutional right title or authority whatever, by any legislative act, in any wise to abridge, modify or affect the right

of property of masters of slaves' not imported into the U. States contrary to law, in and to such slaves: therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the 8th or any other section of the aforesaid act, shall be construed to abridge, modify or affect, in any manner whatever, the full, complete and absolute right of property of the owner or master of any slave, such slave not being imported contrary to law, in and to such slave; and such owner, or master, as aforesaid, shall not be subjected to any fine, penalty or forfeiture, although such master or owner, or his or her agent, may have transported such slave, with intent to sell the same, from one port or place within the U. States, to any other port or place, in a vessel of less burthen than forty tons.

The act having been read twice, Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Quincy moved its reference to a committee of the whole.

Mr. J. Randolph warmly opposed this motion. He set forth the deep stake the southern States had in immediately arresting the invasion of their rights made by the 8th section, and the consequent necessity of passing the explanatory law this session, which would not be done, unless it passed the House without delay, as it was in the power of a single member of the Senate to prevent the passage of a bill unless read on three several days. He added, that he trusted, if this bill did not pass, that the Virginia delegation would wait on the President, to re-noustrate a gainst his giving his sanction to the act which had passed.

Messrs. Fisk, Quincy, Thomas and Rhea of Ten. advocated the reference of the bill to a committee of the whole, and its being printed previously to consideration. They expressed their willingness to agree to any proposition that should not go to hazard the great objects of the bill passed by the two houses; but their indisposition to act precipitately on a subject of so much importance.

The question was taken on referring the bill to a committee of the whole and carried—Ayes 58. Noes 40.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be made the order for this day.

A motion was also made to make it the order for to-morrow.

On this last motion the yeas & nays were taken and were, yeas 60—nays 40—When the bill was ordered to be printed.

The house agreed to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

Mr. Alston moved that the house should again resolve itself into a committee of the whole on this bill, and said his purpose was, in case they should, to move a new section repealing the duty of 3 cents on salt from the 1st of July, & that of 12 cents from the 1st January; and continuing the Mediterranean fund until the 1st of January next.

After a few remarks from several gentlemen, this motion was disagreed to—Ayes 39—Nays 53, principally on the ground of the impropriety of introducing such provisions in the appropriation bill.

The report of the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill was then considered, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had postponed until the next session, the bill relative to the redemption of the public debt, providing for the reimbursement of the 3 p. cents, in case of the refusal of the holders to come into the new loan.

Mr. Alston moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the duties on salt, &c.

This motion was declared by the Speaker and the House to be out of order, the standing rules of the House requiring a day's notice of such motion.

Mr. Jackson then moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duties on salt, and continuing for a limited time the Mediterranean fund.

A division of the question was called for.

On agreeing to the first part of the motion, a long and interesting debate ensued.—It was advocat-

ed by Messrs. Jackson, Alston, Smilie, Bidwell, Sloan, Varnam, Fisk, Lopes and Burwell—and opposed by Messrs. Quincy, J. Randolph, R. Nelson, Elmer, Ely, Lloyd & Lyon: when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the first member of the motion carried—Yeas 60—Nays 40.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke against agreeing to the second member of the motion; which was carried—Yeas 46—Nays 43.

When the whole motion was agreed to—Yeas 44—Nays 39.

In this debate all the Speakers declared themselves in favour of repeating the duties on salt, the diversity of sentiment and vote arose from the mode in which it was attempted to effect this object. The opponents of the motion contended that it became the Senate, and not the House, to take the proposed step, which they said was not likely to answer the end contemplated.

The friends of the motion, on the other hand, urged the policy of pursuing every mean in their power to effect so important an object; and declared their confidence, that on a proper understanding between the two houses, it would be accomplished.

As soon as the last vote had been taken, a motion was made that the committee should consist of three members.

On putting this question, it was found that there was not a quorum of members present.

A call of the House was then ordered, for the purpose of noting the absentees.

The call having been made, and a quorum not appearing to be present, an adjournment took place about 8 o'clock.

On Saturday the House passed the general appropriation bill, and several other bills of minor consideration, & transacted a good deal of other business.

A committee was appointed on the motion of Mr. Jackson relative to a repeal of the duties on salt, &c. from which committee Mr. Fisk presented a bill, corresponding in its objects with the intention of Mr. Alston on moving for a recommitment of the appropriation bill, which was referred to a committee of the whole house that day. (Nat. Int.)

**HILLSBOROUGH RACES**

Will commence on the 6th of April next by order of the Club.  
**HENRY THOMSON**, Junr Sec



**CITIZEN**

Now rising four years old,

Will stand the ensuing Season, which will commence the tenth of March and end the tenth of August, at my stable at the Red House in Caldwell County, and will be let to Mares at six Dollars the Leap, Cash; twelve Dollars the Season, payable the first of January next, and 24 Dollars to insure a Mare to be with foal, which will be demanded if the property of the Mare is changed. The Subscriber is justified from the most unquestionable authority, to say, that CITIZEN is ranked among the best Stallions in this Country; his Colts not being inferior to any, and he being a remarkable sore foal getter.  
**RICHARD OGILBY.**

**PF DIGREE.**

I do hereby certify, that Mr Sterling Ruffin's Bay Horse Citizen was foaled in 1798, my Property, that his sire was Melzar, his dam Camilla, by Wildair, his grand dam Miterva, by Obscurity, great grand dam Diana, by Claudius; great great grand dam Sally Painter, by Staring, out of the imported Mare Silver. Both Silver and Staring were got by the Belleize Arabian in England.  
**WM. E. BRODNAX.**

**RACING PERFORMANCES.**

October, 1801, New-Brunswick Sweepstakes, for 3 year olds, two mile heats, thirty Dollars entrance, 86 lbs, each, upwards of 20 Subscribers.  
Mr. Burwell Wilkes's f. Perfection, by Bellair, 1 1  
Mr. Sterling Ruffin's b. c. Citizen, by Melzar, 3 2  
Mr. John Drummond's g. g. Buckskin, by President, 2  
Mr. Griffin Smith's b. f. ———— by Melzar, 4  
Dr. Richard Field's g. g. ———— by Dare Devil, 5 5  
Each heat run in three minutes fifty-seven seconds.  
New-Brunswick meeting, October, 1802, 450 Dollars, four mile heats, free for all ages, weights as at New-Market.  
Mr. Sterling Ruffin's b. h. Citizen, by Melzar, 1 1  
Mr. Barwell Wilkes's h. h. Chanticleer, by Chanticleer, 2 dr.  
Mr. Griffin Smith's b. m. ———— by Melzar, dis.  
In a few days after this Race, Chanticleer beat Doctor Patent's famous Horse Snap Dragon, at Warrenton, three mile heats. Citizen has never been on the turf since.