



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Our aim is to be fair, and to give the people the news of the day, and to be true to the public.

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By Authority.

AN ACT

To continue in force, for a further time, an act, entitled "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo," passed on the 28th day of February, 1866, be and the same hereby is continued in force until the end of the next session of congress and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the prohibition and provisions of the aforesaid act shall be construed, and are hereby declared to extend to Guano and Portuga, and to any other dependency of the said island of St. Domingo, not in possession of, or under the acknowledged government of France.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEORGE CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, Feb. 24, 1867. TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Further supplementary to the act, intitled "An act concerning the district of Columbia."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, intitled "An act additional to, and amendatory of an act intitled an act concerning the district of Columbia," as directs that no capias ad satisfaciendum shall thereafter issue on any judgment rendered by a single magistrate, or in any case where the judgment shall not exceed twenty dollars, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and in all such cases, a writ or writs of capias ad satisfaciendum may hereafter issue, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such writs of capias ad satisfaciendum, shall be issued, directed and made returnable in like manner, and the clerk and constable shall be entitled to the same fees therein, as the said act herein before recited directs and allows in cases of executions against the goods and chattels of the debtor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the eighth section of the aforesaid act shall be, and the same is hereby also repealed.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEORGE CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved Feb. 24, 1867. TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Respecting seizures made under the authority of the United States, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when any prosecution shall be commenced on account of the seizure of any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise, made by any collector or other officer, under any act of Congress authorizing such seizure, and judgment shall be given for the claimant or claimants, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was a reasonable cause of seizure, the said court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof; and in such case, the claimant or claimants shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit or judgment on account of such seizure and prosecution—Provided, that the ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise be, after judgment, forthwith returned to such claimant or claimants, his, her or their agent or agents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to allow to the collector of New-York, in the settlement of his accounts, the amount of damages and costs recovered from and paid by him, by virtue of judgments

rendered in the supreme court of the state of New-York, on account of the seizure of the ship Liberty, and of the ship Two Marys; which vessels had been seized and labelled for a presumed infraction of the provisions of the act intitled, "An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels."

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEORGE CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved Feb. 24, 1867. TH. JEFFERSON.

Resolution to publish the report and chart of the survey of the coast of North-Carolina.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is authorized and directed, to cause to be published the report and chart of a survey of the coast of North-Carolina, made by Thomas Coles and Jonathan Price, under the act of Congress passed at the last session of that purpose.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEORGE CLINTON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, March 2, 1867. TH. JEFFERSON.

From the Enquirer.

Aaron Burr taken in disguise.

Richmond, March 27, 1867. AARON BURR, Ex-Vice-President of the U. States, is now in this city, guarded as a state-prisoner.

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

Col. Burr was apprehended in the Tombigbee county, in the first days of March—perhaps the 3d, 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 of the sheriff of the county.

About 11 o'clock at night, a gentleman rode up to the door, and enquired for the house of a Major—, who lived in the neighbourhood. 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 waters 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 on the character of the strangers, and he could not start any rational explanation of their mysterious conduct, but that they were robbers who intended to pilfer the major's house. He determined, if possible to prevent their design, and prevailed upon his companion, the sheriff, to accompany him to this scene of premeditated robbery.

\* It is presumed, from this circumstance, that the Colonel was not far from the Florida line, and that he was about to take refuge in the dominions of Spain, the only port of ground in that quarter of the country, where he could be exempt from the authority of the U. S. and that he intended to descend the Mobile, & repair to Pensac

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 person, or from the fire of his eye, the shape of his face and person, so well corresponding to the description which he had received of him, the gentleman with whom we have conversed, was incompetent to inform us. Certain it is, that Mr. P. suspected 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 U. States to the other. It was A. Burr.

Mr. P. determined to arrest him. He repaired to Fort Stoddert on the Mobile, and prevailed upon Lieut. 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) for some purpose unknown, and requested his new companion, the sheriff, to shew him on the way to the Spanish line.

On the road, they met the file of soldiers, accompanied by Mr. Perkins and Lieut. Gaines. "What," (says Col. Burr) 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 it 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 Lieut. Gaines' 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 Cole's ferry; on Monday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, 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 them 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 U. States attorney for this district.

The Colonel is 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 on Bannerhasset's island, in 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. He will be brought before the highest judicial minister known in this country—the chief justice of the U. States. He will be examined in a judicial district among the nearest to the seat of the government of the U. S. and should he be sent on to further trial, he will have the advantage of being brought before one of the district courts, whose session comes on the soonest.

In these respects, A. Burr will possess all the privileges secured to him by the constitution of the U.

\* His forces was collected on this island,

States. He will enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Whether we consider the nature of the crime or the character of the criminal, the witnesses who will be brought up, the council by whom it will be argued, or the eager curiosity of the nation, this will be one of the most impressive spectacles which this, or any other city in the U. States ever witnessed.

This criminal was once the Vice President of the U. States, and a man who ranked among men of the most ascendant talents in his country.

The crime likely to be alledged against him, is the foulest and most atrocious that can possibly disgrace the inhabitant of a free country. It is the crime of a traitor. It is the crime of a parricide in arms against his country, who has laboured to excite a gallant people against the very best government that ever existed, who has plotted to destroy that great ark of our political safety, our union—in fact, one who has whetted the poisoned daggers of civil insurrection, to 'levy war' against his country. In comparison with such a crime, what is murder? What is the robber who clandestinely empties my purse; or the felon that boldly prowls upon the highway, and at the same blow deals robbery and murder? If he be really guilty of treason, what is A. Burr compared to Eugene Aram? If upon this ground, even, he be acquitted, perhaps he may still be indicted and tried by the laws of the U. S. for preparing an expedition against Mexico, the colony of a foreign state with whom we are now at peace.

The Virginia bar has generally been pronounced by the Federal Judges themselves, to be the ablest in the U. States.

Some of the witnesses are men of the highest standing and respectability.

And the conspiracy itself has excited so much public curiosity, it has rung so often in the newspapers, and in the circles of private life, not only in this country, but in Europe, that public expectation may be calculated to be more general and eager, than any State Trial in this country has ever before produced.

The usual course of proceeding will be pursued. A. Burr will be brought before the Chief Justice for examination. Should he conceive that there is sufficient cause for a prosecution, he will remand him into confinement or hold him to bail. His trial will be ordered for the next session of the Federal District Court, to be holden in this city on the 22d of May.

We shall pass no premature opinion on this man's guilt. If he be innocent of all stain of treason, in the name of Justice let him be acquitted. Nay, if he be guilty, in the eye of morality, of the most abominable intentions of levying war against this country, yet if there be no overt act of treason perpetrated, or if his superior ingenuity has prevented the production of any satisfactory legal proof—even then too, the laws of his country will acquit him on the charge of treason. Those laws were imperfect during the hottest time of his conspiracy, though an act of the last congress, has in a great degree removed their imperfection. They made an overt act of treason punishable with death; while all the subordinate shades of that crime, which consisted in preparing the necessary means, were suffered to escape with impunity. But, tho' Col. Burr be discharged from the ground of treason, it will not therefore follow that he is to be set loose from all the trammels of the

law. For there is still another count in the indictment, to which it behoves the U. States attorney to direct his attention.

Aaron Burr stands accused by the U. States on two grounds.

1. On a charge of Treason, or levying war against the United States. 2. On a charge of preparing an Expedition against the colonies of Spain, a nation with whom the U. States are at peace.

The act of congress of April 30, 1790, declares the punishment of treason to be death.

The act of June 5, 1794, defines the nature of the second crime, and affixes its punishment. It is 'fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court,' but 'so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years.'

Let A. Burr therefore get clear of the charge of treason, he is still responsible on the second charge to the laws of his country. The offences are different, and so is the punishment. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the attorney of the U. States will lay his bill of accusations so broad, as to comprehend this new offence, even if Col. Burr be discharged on the first. His own reputation and the interests of his country imperiously demand, that the judicial investigations should be complete. Of course it should comprise that offence, which Chief Justice Marshall, on delivering the opinion of the court on the 21st of February, confessed, 'there is probable ground for supposing they have committed.'

NOTICE.

WAS found on the Stage Road seven miles south of Raleigh by Aba, a Blacksmith who works in my shop, Four Blanks. The Owner may get them by applying to the Subscriber in Wake county, and describing the same.

ROBT. T. DANIEL

The beautiful and thorough bred Horse



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 Caswell 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 sure Foal getter.

RICHARD OGILBY.

PEDIGREE.

I do hereby certify, that Mr. Sterling Ruffin's Bay Horse Citizen was foaled in 1798, my Property, that his sire was Mellzar, his dam Camilla, by Wildair, his grand dam Mirerva, by Obscurity, great grand dam Diana, by Claudius; great great grand dam Sally Painter, by Starling, out of the imported Mare Silver. Both Silver and Starling were got by the Belleze Arabian in England.

Wm. E. DRODRAZ.

RACING PERFORMANCES.

October, 1861, New-Brunswick Sweepstakes, for 3 year olds, two mile heats, thirty Dollars entrance. 86 lbs, each, upwards of 20 Subscribers.— Mr. Burwell Wilke's g. f. Perfection, by Bellair, 1 1 Mr. Sterling Ruffin's b. c. Citizen, by Mellzar, 3 2 Mr. John Drummond's g. g. Buckskin, by President, 2 Mr. Griffin Smith's b. f. ——— by Mellzar, 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, 1862, 450 Dollars, four mile heats, free for all ages, weights as at New-Market.— Mr. Sterling Ruffin's b. h. Citizen, by Mellzar, 1 1 Mr. Burwell Wilke's b. h. Chanticleer, by Chanticleer 2 2 Mr. Griffin Smith's b. m. ——— by Mellzar, dis. In a few days after this Race, Chanticleer beat Doctor Pasteur's famous Horse Snap Dragon, at Warrenton, three mile heats. Citizen has never been on the Turf since.