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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1807.

RICHMOND, June 10.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the U. States for the fifth circuit and District of Virginia.

Present John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U. States,

And Cyrus Griffin, Judge of the Dietrial of Virginia.

Tuesday, June 9.

Mr. Bur then addressed the court. There was a proposition which he wished to submit to them. In the President's communication to Congress, he speaks of a letter and other papers which he had received from Mr. Wilkinson under date of 23st October. Circumstances had now rendered it material that the whole of this letter should be produced in court.

And further. It has already appeared to the court in the comse of different examinations, that the government have attempted to infer certain intentions un my part from certain transactions. It becomes necessary, therefore, that thefe transactions thould be accurately flated. It was, therefore, material to thow in what cir. cumillances I was placed in the Missippi Territory; and of course to obtain certain orders of the army and the navy which were issued respecting me. I have seen the order of the nawy in print and one of the officers of the navy had affured me that this transcript was correct. The inttructions in this order were, to destroy my person and my property, in descending the Listischppi. Now I with, if possible, to authenticate this statement; and it was for this purpose, when I passed through Washington lately, that I addressed myselt to Mr. Kobert Smith. That gentleman feemed to admit the propriety of my application, but objected to my courle. He informed me that if I would apply to him through one of my countel, there could be no difficulty in granting the object of my suplication. I have since applied in this manner to Mr. S. but without succels. Hence I feel it necessary to refort to the authority of this court; to call upon them to issue a subpœna to the pre-Edent of the U. States, with a clause requiring him to produce certain papers; or in other words, to iffne the lubpæna duces tecum.-The attorney for the U. States will however fave the time of this court if he will consent to produce the letter of the 21st Od with the accompanying papers, and also authentic orders of the uawy and war department.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he know not, whether it was necessary for him to support Col. B's motion: that he had been informed by him. of his application through a friend to Mr. Smith; and of Mr. S's refuling to grant the application, unless it were made through one of his counsel: that he had himself, therefore, addrelled a letter to Mr. S. informing him of Col. B's flatement. To this he had received a letter, which seemed like a personal communication to binifell, but as be had not requelled him to wishhold it from Col. Burr, and as it contained information material to him, he had hown it to Col. B. Mr. R. regretted that he had not the letter about him : but the lubstance of it was, that the order which had been alluded to was only for the officer to whom it had been audresseu, and was to be teen only by him. He aided, that he had written in reply to Mr. S. that he never would have applied to him for It but for the two reasons, that it had already appeared in a Natchez Gazette, and that Mr. Van Neis (the friend of Col. Burr) had informed him of Mr. S's unconditional promise to furnith the order if he was properly applied to

Mr. Burr observed, that to avoid all possible misconception, he thought it proper to state that Mr. Van Nets had assured him of Mr. Smith's possible and unqualified promise to turnish the answer, it applied for through his countill the answer, it applied for through his coun-

Mr. Hay declared he knew not for what this information could be wanted; to what purpose such evidence could relate, and whether it was to be used on a motion for commitment or on the trial in chief.

Mr. Burr. Mr. Wickham and Mr. Martin oblerved that perhaps on both; according as cir-

Cumillances might require.
Mr. Hay. I suppose this

Mr. Hay. I suppose this court will not proceed but upon facts. Now a letter of the 21st of October is spoken of; but has this letter been yet identified?—He hoped that the court would not issue the subpoent duces techne, until they were satisfied that they had the authority to issue it, and that the information required, was material in the present case.

Mr. Wickham observed, that the present was simply intended as a notice of a motion to be brought before the court; which motion might be discussed either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Hay declared that all delay was unnecessay; but he pleased himself, if possible, to obtain the papers which were wanted, and not only those, but every paper which might be necessary to the elucidation of the case.

Chief Justice observed that all delay was obviously improper, that if the papers were wanted they ought to be obtained as soon as possible; and not perhaps delay the ulterior stages of the

Mr. Hay flated, that he had already received a communication from Mr. Wickliam on this fubject; and intended to have informed him, that he would write for all the papers which were wanted, (and he had no doubt he should obtain them) if the ceurt judged them material. The fact was that he had already in his polledion Mr. Randolph's correspondence with Mr. Smith, and the order from the navy department; but in his own opinion, they no more related to the present protecution, than the first paragraph of the first page of the acts of Congress.

Chief Juflice enquired whether the Natchez

Gazette was in court.

Mr. Burr. No fir, but I have already feen the fame order in other papers; and have no doubt that almost every perion has. At Natchez it was a labjed of furprile that such an order ever found its way into a public print.

Mr. Hay repeated, that if the renteress.

Mr. Hay repeated, that if the gentlement would furnish him with a list of such papers as they wanted, he would attempt to obtain them, if the court thought them material. Of what hie were they? Were they too to be laid before the Grand Jury, to distract their attention; and to present under another point of view another (unject for their conficeration? He had supposed that the mass of matter to be said before liken was large enough abead.

Chief Jullice observed that it was impossible to determine their use, without bearing them.

He would much rather that the opposite counsels should make an arrangement with each other suitable to their both—and that the court
itself was not now disposed to make any arrangement. But if the parties could not come
to any agreement, he should then wish to hear
some argument on the subject to satisfy him,
whether the court had the right to issue a subpoena duces tecum.

Mr. Burr observed, that he had been told it was the constant practice in this state to issue such Subpænas upon the application of a party.

Chief Jestice had no doubt it was the custom to do it, where there was no great inconvenience to the party summoned; that it seldom occurred; but that he was inclined to think, where great inconveniences would result to the party summoned, that the materiality of his testimony should be fully shown. If papers are to be obtained from a Clerk's office, such a Subpæna may be issued, and though not upon assidavit, yet where there has been good cause shown.

Mr. Martin said, that there would be no inconvenience; as the President might just transmit the papers wanted by the mail.

Mr. Hay, observed, that Mr. Martin's remark superseded any further proceeding; why apply to the court to issue a Subpoena to the President unless perhaps it was the necessary form for obtaining the papers.

Chief Justice. The reason is that in case of a refusul to send the papers, the officer himself may be present to show cause. This Subpæna is issued only where fears of this sort are enter-

Mr. Hay said, that no application had yet been made to the Secretary of state for gen. W's letter; nor to the department of war for

W's letter; nor to the department of war for its order.

Mr. Martin. If one department refuses, we

Mr. Burr. If the gentleman grants our demand, he may propose any alteration in its form

Mr. Randolph. If any arrangement can be made to obtain these papers, we would rather that it should be a voluntary act on the part of the government.

Mr. Hay. I will attempt to obtain these papers—any, in fact, that gentlemen may want, if the court will but say, they are material.

Mr. Wickham. Col B's counsel knows little of the importance of these papers but from himself; and from that they are fully persuaded at their great importance. The attorney for the U.S. says, that so far as his personal exercions will go, he will attempt to obtain them and firmly believes that his application will be successful. But, sir, at Washington they may entertain very different views from himself : under such circumstances, it is better to encounter the delay of three or four days to obtain the authority of this court, than trust to an expedient which may be unavailing. But I see no necessity for any such delay; as the order may at once issue by consent of parties. As to the order from the Navy Department, a copy may be sufficient; the original is already gone out. As to Wilkinson's letter, we wish to see itself here; and surely it may be trusted in the hands of the Attorney for the U.S.

Mr. Hay. It seems then that copies of papers from the government of the United States will not be received. They are not to be trusted.-After such an observation, sir, I retract every thing that I have promised. Let gentlemen, sir, take their own course -Here some warm, desultory conversation took place at the bar, when Mr. Wickham observed, that as the unforsunate expression felltrom him; he thought it proper to explain. He had intended no insinuation against the fairness of the government; that the d'findion he had drawn between an original and a copy simply resulted from his anxiety to obtain the highest possible degree of evidence; hence he preferred the original to the copy, that if Wilkinson was here it would be necessary, to meet him with his own letter; perhaps in no other way.

Mr. Hay. That explanation removes the difficulty.

Mr. Wickham. We wish to confront him with his own letter .- Mr Hay. Perhaps they may not be able to renjove the original, as it is already filed in the department of state.-Mr Martin. We are ready to go on with the discussion. Mr. Wickham. The President's message mentioned, that this was a letter to himseif. Mr. Hay. I hope the court will remember that remark. The letter these gentlemen then want is addressed to Thomas Jefferson. Have they a right to demand any but public letters ?-Mr. Martin. The President's message said, it was addressed to him as President of the U. States. -Mr. Hay- If it be a public letter, it is of sourse deposited in the department of state. I have no objection, since this instinuation has been removed, to repeat my promise to apply for these papers, if the court thinks them material; and when the business arrives at the proper stage, they may then be produced. I hope that no more time will be wasted in these preliminary stages; and that such arrangements may be adopted as will prevent this useless consumption of time and of

Mr. Randolph had no reason to believe, that there had been more delay on his side, than on the other; that if time was to be consumed at all, more would be employed in removing greater difficulties than had already been done; that be however only hinted at this now.—He declared with Mr. Wickham his persent concurrence in this measure.

Mr. Botts. Unanimously so, I am sure. Sir, I cannot fit down, and hear complaints so unnecessarily repeated about the waste of time. 'Tis time, Sir to be done with them; 'tis time that we should enjoy something like the liberty of speech. Mr. Hay makes, I think, about s dozen times as many speeches as any other gentleman; and each speech longer than those of other persons; and yet we cannoe open ou mouths, without his founding loudly his complaints to the cars of this Hall .- On this cafe of unequalled magnitude, shall we not be suffered to declare our opinions; without this unnecessary complaint about the consumption of the copit's time? We feel the magnitude of our duties, and we shall firmly discharge them, in spite of Mr. Hay. It is obvious to you, Sir, and to every body, that the delay is not with us. -If, Sir, you call for an argument, we are ready to proceed. But if you are satisfied .-

Chief Justice. If the attorney for the United States is satisfied that this court has a right to iffue the subpoena Duces Tecum, I—Mr. Hay. I am not, ir.

Chief Justice. I am not prepared to give an opinion on this point; and therefore I must eall for an argument.

Mr. Hay. When I said that there had Ween a great confumption of time, I certainly did not mean to inlinuate, that they only confumed it. I have certainly had my full proportion. I thought howeve that my proposition would have saved some time; and I am still willing to repeat my promise.

Air. Randolph. That the court may underflund us. I will read to them the formos the
subpoena which we wish to obtain. (Here Mr.

R. read the skerch before him.) Mr. Botts: We will under the direction of the court, wheth u.

will under the direction of the court, wheth u.

that any other man; why he thought raise up all the old, must, and which we wish to obtain. (Here Mr.

the old, must, and which the factor and the factor. At the factor will under the direction of the court, wheth u.

nati that perhaps all the propositions on Mr.

that any other man; why he thought raise up all the visit and that any other and the old, must, and the same and th

we shall proceed in the argument to-day or tomorrow.—Chief Justice. Unquestionably, there must be an argument, if the attorney for the United States disputes the authority of the

Mr Hay Whatever other gentlemen may think on this subject, I have not the least doubt that these papers will be produced a because Mr. Robert Smith has voluntarily furnished me with the order of the Navy Department. But although I may procure these papers, let it be distinctly understood, that I shall object to their being unnecessarily produced.

Mr. Botts. It will take 4 days at least to interchange letters between this city and Washington, and 2 or 3 days to copy the papers. So that 6 days will be totally lost to us: In the mean time, 30 or 40 witnesses; and 16 Grand Jurymen (they might perhaps require them) would be detained here; and after all, the attorney's application to the government might be unavailing.

mey's application to the government might be unavailing.

Mr. Hay Since then gentlemen, fir, will press this subject; I ask no more than that they

will wave this discussion till to-morrow.

The court was then adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

RICHMOND, June 13.

Latest Proceedings.

The court have been occupied during the three last days, on the motion to obtain a sub-pæna Duces Jecum, addressed to the President of the U.S.

We have detailed a part of the argument that was maintained on Wedneiday on this subject. Mr. Martin was followed by Messrs. Mc Crae, Botts, Wirt and Wickham.

On Thursday the Grand Jury were adjourned over till Saturday; and the argument was resum-ed by Mr. Hay, who was succeeded by Mr. Ran-

On Friday, the argument was continued by Mr. Martin and closed by Mr. Burr. The court have not given their decision on this interesting point. Mr. Burr observed that as Gen. Wilkinson might now be expected in a short time before the court, it was desirable to obtain a prompt decision.

On the conclusion of this argument, Mr. Burr addressed the court: he observed that this was perhaps the most proper time for renewing the motion which he had some time ago made to the court, about giving more specific instructions to the Grand Jury, on certain points of evidence. These points he had reduced to writing in the form of abstract propositions, which he would take the liberty of reading to the court.

The following is a list of those propositions, with the authorities cited to support them:

I That the G. Jury cannot considently with their oath find a billeacept on such testimony as

would juilify a Petit Jury to find the prisoner

Fölter 232 Sec. 8. 3d Institute 25—2d institute 384—Dalton 519—Judge Wilson's Works, vol. 2d 364—T. W. William's Justice 3d vol. printed 1794—3d State T. 419, 420 and Sir John Hawle's observations, 4 S. T. 183—4th Black. 304 to 306—2d Hale Chap. 8 Page 6—Wilson's edition with Wilson's note—2d Hale Chap. 2d page 157 with Wilson's note—2d Hale Chap. 2d page 159 with Wilson's note.—2d Hall Chap. 2d page 169 with Wilson's note. Eunomes Dici 2d Sec. 99 page 124-5-6—State T. page 3—Fister page 232 Sec. 8.

2. That no testimony or witnesses ought to go to the Grand Jury but what are legal and competent to support the charge about which the enquiry is made.

Danby's cafe, Leech 443 Chap. 137—Dodd's cafe Leach 59 Chap. 77—Commonwealth of Virginia Hopbam vs. Warles and Daws before the G Court at Williamsbur.

3. That the G. Jury cann a return a bill for Treason for lavying war against the U.S. unless they have two witnesses who swear to the overt as of the Treason laid in the indiament; both which witnesses are believed by them.

East's Crown Law Chap. 2d Sec 64.

That both must be believed, 3d State Trials

Jage 50.

4. That there must be two witnesses to the Grand Jury of each overt act, follows also as a consequence from the former position, that they must have such testimony as would be requisite for the Petit Jury.

5. That the Grand Jury cannot find a bill for treason in consequence of any confessions made though proved by two witnesses.

Constitution of the U. S. Article 3d Sec. 3— Graydon's Digest 11—June Iredell's charge—

Foster 241-3 4 Black.

Fries's Trial 171-172 vs. Eash 96-97.

6. That as the Grand Jury only hear evidence on the part of the state, if upon that evidence they entertain a doubt of the truth of the charge, they oughtenot to find the bill, as the presumption is ever in favor of innocence.

7. No act of a third person can be given in evidence against the accused to prove him guilty of Treason, or of a misdemeanor under the law of 5th June 1794, unless that act is proved to have been committed by the advice, command, direction or instigation of the accused, if done in his absence or if done in his presence, unless it be proved that the accused was aiding or assistance.

An act shall bind a person connected with the act, but the declaration shall not bind him because no part of the act.

I. The declarations of others cannot be given in evidence on the present enquiry to support the charge of treason or of a misdemeanor unless it be proven that the accused was present and assented thereto.

East 36—in case of conspiracy confessions good against him who makes them but not against others. Peake B. Consess, Peake 7 Hearsay—Kelyng 11th McNally 40-41, Consessions of one cannot be read against others.

A relation of what had been done no evidence.

McNally 616.

Declarations of others is not evidence.

6 Sate Trials 218 in the presence of others, they acquiescing.

McNally 626.

Mr Hay opposed this proceeding. He contended, that the court had no right to give specific instructions to the Grand Juty, after they had been once generally charged by the court; that such a course was contrary to all law and all precedent, that not a fingle inflance could be quoted to support it; and that there were cogent and in this inflance particular reafons why criminal profecutions should be suffered to progress without these interruptions. He further contended, that the Chief Jullice 'had anticipated fuch a fituation : and that the language in his charge clearly indicated his expeciation that bills would be laid before the Grand Jury on the ground of Treaton; and that under this expedation, the Chief Junies had dilated on the nature of Treason, and given all the information which he thought material : that there Iwas no reason at all why A. Burr Gould enjoy greater privileges than any other man I why he thoold rake up all the old, multy, and abia. duodrines of savingsky and have them enlisted in his lervice wand that

Burratiff would not be wanting at all; or if there thould be any necessity for them, that these questions might be discussed as they successively arole; that these discussions would necessarily consume much of his own time as well as the time of the court, which might probably be devoted to more uleful purpoles ; and after all, the Grand Jury might refuse to hear any inthructions, and in that case, how could they be controlled by the court! If the Grand Jury determined to pay no regard to it, of what avail would be the recommendation of the court (for it was in fact no unore?) And if they were to find according to their own opinions, and in the old way, how could the court know of this variation? And how could they rectify

By. Botts replied. He flated that the gentleman had demanded precedents; and yet it was but the other day when that very gentleman had enquired, why we to constantly reforted to precedents; and why we did not fometimes consult the principles of common sense; that the Grand Jury were not that lawless mob, which the gentleman had feemed to represent them; and that they would not certainly act against the law, when it was properly expounded to them by the head of the court; that although the Chief Justice's charge was extremely able, yet it was impossible that it could be so comprehensive as it might now be made, from the information which has lince occurred; and that the very necessity of giving any charge at all, shewed the propriety of personing it; that it was not colonel B's defire to confume much time, as it was his most carnest wish to end at once the bonds of recognizance and the public prejudice, which surrounded him: and that they were even willing to limit their thare of the discussion to a particular time.

The Chief Justice said, that it was usual and the best course for the court to charge the Jury generally, at the commencement of the term. and to give their opinion on incidental points as they arose, when the Grand Jury, themselves, should apply to them for information; that it was mannettly improper to commit the opinion of the court on points, which might come before them, to be decided on the trial in chief; that he had generally confined his charges to a few general points, without launching into many details; one reason was, that some of the detailed points might never arife during the tession of the Grand Jury, and any instruction on them, would of court's, be unnecessary; ano ther was, that some of thele points might be extremely difficult to be decided, and would require an argument of Countel; because there was no Judge or man, who would not often find the folitary meditations of his clifet very much affilted by the difcussions of others: that he would have had no difficulty, however, in expanding his charge, if he had been partieularly requelled to do it, or if he coul i have anticipated any necessity for it, and that he would have no difficulty in giving his opinions at thic time on certain points, on which he could ob ain a discussion by the counsel, provided he did not thereby commit his opinion, on the trial in

Mr. Burr, then requested him to inspect the list of propositions, which he had prepared; he might then determine which of those points would admit of the delivery of his own opinion; and which would not.

This list is now in the possesson of the court;

and here the businel's rells for the present. GEN WILKINSON AND SUITE .- We cougratulate our country on the arrival of this important character in our city. We rejoice at this event much on his own account; but Mill more in relation to his country and to the cause of truth. We confidently trult, that the veil of myttery which has hitherto enthrouded to many of the transactions of the Wellern Country, is about to be rent in twain; and that every man concerned will be feen for what he is. The eyes of this country are fixed upon this interest. ing Drama; and tu ure times may rue or blefs the catastrophe which awaits it. But, whateve may be the configuences of the arduous trial there is one great fentiment which every houest heart will re-echo. May m, stery expire; may the light beam upon us; and may jullice be faithfully rendered to every man!

Ceneral Wilkinson arrived in Mampton Roads on Wednelday the 10th, in the U. States Sch'r Ranger, from N. Orleans On passing the Frigate Chesapeake, lying in Hampton Roads, the Ranger fired a salute, which was returned by the Frigate.

On his arrival at Hampton, Gen. Wilkinson had the precaution to dispatch immediately an express to the Attorney for the U. S. in this city. He left Hampton at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, and arrived about the same hour on Thursday. The object of this dispatch was to communicate the General's arrival to Mr. Hay, and through him to the court; and thus to prevent a premature discharge of the Grand Juvent

Gen. Wilkinson arrived this morning in the stage from Hampton. He is accompanied by his son, Lieut. Murray, & servant, Lieut. Gaines, Lieut. Smith, & Mr. Grabam and servant. Sergeant Dunbar, whose assidavit was lately put aside in court, & some other witnesses, accompanied the general as far as Hampton, & came up in a Pilot boat to this city.

G. W. lest Governor Claiborne at New Or-

TURKEY.

Firmans have been sent to all the Barbary Regencies, charging them to send out their cruisers against the English merchantmen. Another measure which must press severely on trade, is the general decree adopted both in the Ottoman and Persian States, not only against English merchandize but against the English satteries. Every thing that is English is ordered to be confiscated in both Empires.

The English Admiral has passed the Dardanelles. He lost only a corvette and a brig laden with amminision; and on the 7th-of March the whole English fleet was again on its old flation off Tenedos.

The Porte has formally acknowledged the new Kings of Holland and of the Two Sicilies.

ALEPPO, Jan. 7.
The Persians make a common canse with the Turks, and attack, at once the Russians and the English. All the English factories have been seized, and the correspondence from England with the East Indies by the way of Persia, must at this moment be stopped.

SWEDEN.

Dispatches were yesterday received from the Governor of Pomerania, announcing the retreat of the French from themes. The Swedish troops followed them closely, and among them much. The French abandoned their batteries and intrenchments before Swalend. A combat took place at Lusson, at Superbyen, and at Voigte-borne. The Species took possession of Loits and Greigenski, on the 2d of April—on the 3d, of Homeson, and of subsequent. At the fatter place 1905 Eredericks d'or, and 3000 crowns, belonging to the French military chest, were

taken—In the other places a quantity of arms and stores were captured. sood French tide diers and 20 officers were taken; among the latter a French Col.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, April 17. The news of a British army coming into this river has excited the most sanguine expectations among all classes of inhabitants, and an equal degree of dismay among the Dutch troops, among whom a spirit of discontent and mutiny has lately prevailed, particularly the day before yesterday, when several detachments were marched from Hamburg, on the way to Lubeck, for the desence of that city, whose Governor and garrison hourly feared to be attacked by a corps of victorious Swedes, of whom scouring parties of horse were seen near Bergedorsf a sew nights ago. On this account most of the Dutch at Hamburg were crdered to march to that little town, situated half way between the former town and -Lubeck. On this occasion many of the soldiers openly mutinied, swore they would throw away their arms, and go over to the Swedes or the Prussians. The mutiny grew so serious, that some actually threw down their arms, and waving their hats high in the air, called aloud, " Long live the Kings of Sweden and Prussia? We won't fight without pay!" It was found necessary to employ martial law against some of the rioters, who were sent off tied on waggons, and several of them have since that been tried by a Council of War and

In different parts of Pomerania, and Dutchy of Mecklenburg, the Dutch threw down their arms at the approach of the Swedes, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Besides Rostock, the Swedes had also taken Prentzlaw, at a small distance from Stettin, to which place 2000 Dutch troops had retreated from Mecklenburg. They were also masters of Uckermunde, Wollin, Usedom, &c.

All the news of an armistice between the belligerent powers of the continent, as well as the intelligence of negociations for peace having been opened
between France on the one part and Russia and Pressia on the other, are idle tales.

The following is a copy of a letter from - Hague, dated the 17th mst. alluding to this, among other interesting topics.

Identified that the Dutch troops have sustained considerable loss before Stralsund, no official report of that affair has as yet appeared. It is said, that only 12 men of one battalion remain, and that the park of artillery fell into the enemy's hands. The remains of the besieging army are now in the duchy of Mecklenburgh. King Louis is much indisposed it is said he is much affected at the reverses which our army has sustained."

FROM THE BERLIN TELEGRAPH.

" Dardanelles, March 3. "At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, were descried from the tower of the Mosque of Gallipoli, the enemy's fleet, to the number of 13 sail, off the isle of Marmora. At 5, the squadron dropped anchor between Lampsaki and Nagara. At 3, this morning, I remarked the Aumiral's ship making signals, and begining to lift anchor. The rest of the fleet followed the example; and in a quarter of an hour the first ship was under sail, but lay too for the others. Exactly at 9 o'clock, a cannonade was opened from the battery of Nagara. The enemy was suffered to approach within short gun shot .- The Turks served the batteries with the greatest coolness, taking good aim, and loading quickly.-Not a shot was thrown away. The English must have received great damage, for I observed many shot falt on board, and among others, several large balls of marble struck their hulls. They were seen throwing a number of dead bodies overboard. Two English corvettes were shot between wind and water, and wrecked on the European side of the Straits. The wind blew a fresh breeze from the north, in consequence of which, the enemy's squadron, in passing from Nagara to Cape Barbier, were only an hour and a quarter exposed to our fire. Unfortunately, none of the European batteries took part in this affair, so that the English had thus an opportunity of partly keeping out of the reach of the batteries on the Asiatic side. The cannonade from the castle of Couen-Cale, was very brisk, and still continues. A few days later the enemy would not have come off so well. As it is, be has lost several masts, about one hundred men, and two ships. " MECHAIN."

On the 4th, the English fleet was in the Mediterranean and out of sight. It has probably gone to Malta to repair its damages. The Turkish fleet has cast anchor before Gallipoli. The Dardapelles are fortifying in such a manner, that no fleet will be reafter be able to pass them with impunity.

DENMARK: Copenhagen, April 14.

Our mercantile papers give; this day, the following information, "Whereas, several persons in the mercantile line have suffered considerable losses, by suffering agreements to be made in their name, with captors of really neutral vessels and cargoes, for the payment tof the expences of the captors for carrying them in ; it is supposed necessary to publish the following, in order to prove that if a due course of law is Itaken a decision may be obtained: The ship Africanian, of Aliona, commanded by capt. Seeman, was last year on her voyage from Acce to Prederickstadt, detained bp the English privateer Hero, Capt. Aaron Goori Gillirek. 'As all the ships papers as well as the declaration of the thip's crew, hrefregibly exablified the neutrality of the ship and the captor offered to defist from the suit, the captain paying his cofts .- The owner insifted on his part on the recovery of damages, sostained by bringing in fald yessel, and his further expences; and notwithdanding his attorney (an Englishman) advised him to close with the proposal of the captor, he, nevertheless, adhered to his determination, that the matter should be decided by the court. The refult was, that the Judge of the court of Vice Admiralty, Sir William Scott, on the 5th of Pebruary, condenned the exptor to the payment of altodamages and expences, occasioned by this mainly detection."

Loupy: April 33.—That part of the elippinted Subsidy (amounting to about ?