American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1807.

Further extracts from Mr. MADISON'S SPEECH, delivered in the House of Representatives in the year 1794.

(Continued.)

"It had been asked what ground there was for concluding, that Great Britain would be led by the measures proposed, to change her policy towards the U. St. He thought we had the best ground for relying on such an effect.

It is well known, that when she apprehended such measures would be taken, she manifested a readiness to admit a greater reciprocity into the commerce between the two countries. A bill for the purpose was brought into the House of Commons by the present minister, Mr. Pitt, and would probably have passed into a law, if hopes had not sprung up that they should be able to maintain their exclusive system. Knox, an under secretary appears from a collection of papers published by him, to have been the chief adviser in the cabinet, as lord Sheffield was the great champion before the public, of this experiment. It was founded according to both these witnesses, on a belief—1st. That Nova-Scotia and Canada, would soon be able to feed the West Indies and thereby make them independent of supplies from the U. S. 2ndly—That the general government was so feeble that it could not execute a plan of retaliating restriction—and, 3dly. That local interests and prejudices predominated so much among the states, that they would never even agree in making an attempt.

It is now thoroughly understood and admitted by the most biassed judges that the British continental colonies cannot supply the islands: they depend frequently for essential supplies on the U. S. This calculation therefore has failed G. Britain.

The next has been completely destroyed by the change of our former frail confederacy into a government which is found to be adequate to all its national objects. This hope has therefore in like manner failed.

The only remaining hope that can induce Great Britain to persevere in the plan she has adopted towards the U. S. lies in the supposed difficulty of reconciling their dif[illegible] interests and local prejudices. The present occasion will decide whether this hope also shall be withdrawn from her; or whether she is to be inspired with fresh confidence in pursuing her own interests without any respect either for our interests or for our rights.

"He then went into a review of the actual state of our commerce, particularly in relation to Great Britain; and of the several injuries of another sort, which that nation had superadded to her commercial restrictions.

He repeated what he had formerly maintained, that there was more of reciprocity in the footing of commerce between Great Britain and other countries, and between other countries and the U. S. than between Great Britain and the U. S. To prove the first point he remarked, that in some instances Great Britain had treaties with other countries which defined and stipulated reciprocal privileges; in other instances, her restrictions were counterbalanced by laws imposing restrictions on her. To prove the second point, he remarked that no nation with which the U. S. carried on trade, had a navigation act similar to that of Britain.

As respect to the intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain, there was, he insisted, a want of reciprocity throughout, that must strike the most superficial observer.

The article of navigation this had been sufficiently pointed out, and being admitted on all hands need not be repeated.

[illegible] trade between the two countries, our [illegible] Th, wheat and flour, fish and oil, salted provisions, which amount to considerable more than I intend of our exports, were [illegible] to petitie whilst all her best staples, her wool, the judgtons, her manufactures of the metals, iron and of silk were admitted on well [illegible] and enjoyed in a manner a monopoly and Lair market.

capacity [illegible] ticle of superfluity mutually admitted was nothing to compensate the disadvantage other cases. Our tobacco paid a tax of five hundred per cent our rice fifty or [illegible] per cent. and our manufactures of every sort would not be admitted if we were ever so able to send them. On the other hand, her superfluities were received under duties, which in general did not exceed from seven and a half to fifteen per cent.

In the West India trade, besides the exclusion of our vessels, whilst her own were left free, there were a number of our productions which were not admitted into the market there, whilst our laws refused nothing that was brought to the market here.

He next turned his attention to the injuries and losses we suffered in other respects.

As he had not possessed himself of the evidence, he would, he said, leave it to those who had, to shew how far the Indians were or were not spurred on to war against us, by the agents or partisans of Great Britain. It was a sufficient ground of complaint, that the posts were wrongfully detained; that the detention had a baneful influence on the sentiments and conduct of the Indians; and that the supplies for their warfare, were derived from a trade, authorized by the British government, and protected by the posts which of right were ours, and ought to be used for our defence. He combined this proceeding of G. Britain, with the illegal seizure of our vessels under her instructions of the 8th of June last, observing, that whilst on one side, she violated the laws of nations, by carrying on a trade in contraband articles with those at war with us; she was on another side, violating the laws of nations, by intercepting our trade with those at war with her, in articles not contraband.

The Algerine war he observed, cost us annually a sum exceeding by one million, the sum that would probably be sufficient for the defence of our frontiers, if the posts were in our hands. The fur trade depending on the posts might, he thought, be fairly valued at two hundred thousand dollars more."

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, August 8.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the ship Pallas, Everet, which arrived last evening in 22 days from Liverpool, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers of the 20th of June, and a Liverpool paper of the 15th, (16 days later than our former London advices.)

Captain E. left Liverpool on the 27th June but did not bring any papers later than the 20th, nor any verbal news from the French and Russian armies.

The following are the only articles of moment our papers contain:

LONDON, June 20.

The first division of the Expedition sailed yesterday morning from the Downs for Stralsund. It consisted of the 6th, 7th, and 8th Regiments of Infantry of the German Legion. The division that has sailed is under the command of Gen. Dreeksel. A second embarkation will take place in a day or two.

We have extracted from the Foreign Papers some interesting intelligence relative to the movements of the Servian and Turkish armies. The affairs of the former are not quite so desperate as they are represented in the Moniteur. The situation of Michelson, and the Russians, we are in hopes, will prove not to be worse than that of their Allies. The retreat from the Danube was absolutely necessary on his part. The principal Turkish army instead of proceeding to attack him, marched towards Ismail, which was far in the rear of one of his wings. Had they reached that point, the safety of the whole of Michelson's corps would have been endangered.

Admiral Sir Thomas Duckworth, attended yesterday at the Admiralty, and had a long conference with the Lords.

The Marquis of Huntly does not go with the Grand Expedition; that gallant Nobleman is now appointed on the Staff of the Army in the Mediterranean, in the room of Major General Wauchope, who fell in Egypt. Captain Johnston, of the 42d regiment, we hear, is to go as his Lordship's Aid de Camp.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9.

The Gazette of this city contains a list of 1500 officers who were killed at the battle of Eylau. It also gives the names of 15 officers who died of their wounds.

General Tuschow has been appointed to the command of the corps which was under the orders of General Essen, who is indisposed.

Price of Stocks this day, at one o'clock.

Bank stock	62 7/8 3
Long Annuities	17 7 3
Omnium	1

RICHMOND, August 7.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

(Continued by request and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates.)

for High Treason against the United States.

WEDNESDAY, August 5th, 1807.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Hay required that the names of the witnesses might be called over who had not appeared on Monday and of whose arrival he was not informed.

The following witnesses answered to their names: Charles Willie, John Graham, Samuel Swartwout, [illegible] Dickinson, P. H. M. Prevost, Israel Miller, [illegible] Morgan, George Morgan, [illegible] Julius Woodruff, [illegible] Mosley, Ambrose D. Smith, John V. Frost, and Hugh Aiken.

The names of the witnesses being called over, Mr. Hay observed, that the court would perceive that the number of witnesses attending, was greater than it had been on Monday—that he presumed the whole of them would be here in a few days; that he had no doubt this would go into trial during the present term; but that he could not now furnish the accused with such a list of the witnesses as was required by law, for though he knew their surnames, yet he was ignorant of the christian names of many and their places of residence. He was not certain to what day the court might properly adjourn.

Chief Justice. It is of no sort of difference to the court whether it adjourns from day to day; or to a certain day.

Mr. Botts. We must observe again, that it is sufficient for us to have the names of the witnesses without being particularly exact about their places of residence.

Mr. Hay. There will then be only one more circumstance necessary to go into a trial—it is to know whether the material witnesses are present. If gentlemen accept of the list which I am prepared to make out we may perhaps go into trial on Friday. But I presume, if other witnesses may be summoned, and appear, whose names are not on the list, that they may be added from time to time.

Mr. Wickham. Perhaps it may be material to know the places of residence of some of the witnesses: I suppose the attorney for the U. S. will furnish all the indications, that he may possess for ascertaining that circumstance.

C. Justice. All we can say is, that if the list made out should not prove satisfactory, the cause cannot proceed. Let the court be adjourned until the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Hay. I must take the liberty of mentioning one circumstance which may save the trouble of the court, if it can be adjusted, before the jury is impannelled. It relates to the manner of proceeding in this trial. The practice in Pennsylvania is the same as it is in G. Britain. After reading of the indictment, the counsel for the prosecution state the case and the facts on which it will be supported; witnesses are then brought and examined on behalf of the prosecution: the counsel for the accused next state the principles of law on which they oppose the charge, and then exhibit their witnesses; and the attorney for the prosecution then winds up the argument.—This is the practice in Great Britain and in Pennsylvania; but not so in Virginia, where a short statement is first made of the case; then the testimony on both sides is exhibited; which is finally argued and commented on by the counsel on both sides. It is almost indifferent to us, what course is pursued; though I should prefer the former; because it may contribute to save the time of the court. It rests with the court to point out the system, which shall be pursued. I believe that in this state there never has been such a trial as the present; a trial for treason.

Mr Wickham. This is a point, Sir, which never has occurred to us. We presume that the general practice will be pursued: though certainly a deviation might be made, if there was any real necessity for it. We shall consider the present motion as a mere intimation of the wishes of gentlemen; and we may hereafter close with or object to their proposition. It has been a matter of deliberation with them, but not with us.

C. Justice. I suppose the present motion will be brought up on Friday; but if in the mean time the gentlemen on both sides can agree to any arrangement among themselves, it will most certainly meet the convenience of the court.

Mr Hay. Mr. Wickham is mistaken in saying, that it is with us a matter of deliberation; because it was only mentioned among ourselves, in comming into court. It was at first indifferent to me, what course should be pursued; but it becomes less so, the more I think on the subject. The arrangement is an important one, not only in relation to this cause, (if we can see any end to it) but to several others of the same complexion. I am informed that Blannerhassett was yesterday brought to this city; and it is rumoured that Mr. Dayton is in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Martin could not suppose that this motion had been made on *any* deliberation; he presumed that the same course would be pursued in a prosecution for treason as for murder.

Chief Justice. We need not come to any arrangement at present; But if gentlemen can agree on any mode among themselves by Friday, it will be acceptable to the court.

Mr. Hay. I shall beg leave to observe, sir, that this case may be opened on Friday, and if the English mode be pursued, it will be opened in a very different way, from that which is pointed out by the criminal practice of Virginia. Is it not better, therefore, to adopt some previous arrangement on the subject?

Mr. Wickham. Certain habits, sir are familiar to us; we feel at home, while pursuing them, and it produces a species of embarrassment to depart from them in any degree. We are used, for example, to certain ways of proceeding in criminal prosecutions; why, Sir, depart from them, to run into embarrassment? But it is time enough to decide this question, when it may have been impannelled. We shall have time to deliberate on it, as well as to consult our clients, in a case which may so materially concern him. (Mr. Burr was not this day in court.)

Mr. Hay. This is not a case, Sir, in which the opinion of counsel is at all necessary; for to the court belongs the sole privilege of prescribing the order of proceeding. But permit me to observe, that if this arrangement is postponed until Friday, we may not then be prepared immediately to pursue the particular course which the court may prescribe. I therefore, that I wish the court to make an immediate decision.

C. Justice. The court is not willing to dictate any particular course; for although I have read some books of practice, my opinion on this point is not finally made up. Perhaps the best system is pursued in G. Britain, unless indeed some other proceeding has been previously established; and any course of experience in this country has perhaps settled its convenience. I am unwilling to waive altogether the practice of Virginia. That course which appears to me the best in this case, considering the great number of counsel who are employed and the [illegible] time which the clear treating of the case is perhaps the following: Let the case be opened on behalf of the U. S. and the testimony on that side gone through; Let one of the opposite counsel afterwards open on behalf of the accused, and the testimony on that side fully exhibited; then one of the remaining counsel for the U. S. may comment on the whole evidence, which may be answered by the counsel for the accused; until at length the argument is closed by the remaining counsel for the prosecution. However, this is a case, in which I do not pretend to dictate.

Mr Hay. Were this a solitary case, Sir, I should feel but little [illegible] on the subject, but as we have repeated labours of the same sort to undergo, I must confess that it is with much regret I hear the decision of the court. The opposite counsel have not so much labour upon their shoulders; sub causa they are so numerous that they may easily divide and reduce it.

Mr Botts suggested the propriety of adjourning the court till to-morrow when some arrangement might be adopted on the subject.

Mr. Hay. There is this serious objection to the arrangement of the court. I understand that after one of the counsel has opened the case, he is to retire from the action; unless to cross-examine the testimony exhibited on behalf of the accused. Now how many counsel are on the other side? Five or six; perhaps as many as seven. And I understand you, sir, that the two remaining counsel among ourselves are to answer them all: it would be a most oppressive labour upon the last, who winds up the prosecution, to be compelled to answer all those who preceded him; and I should really suppose that the first who opened the case, should be permitted to come in at the close of the argument.

Mr. Martin. We have no objections, sir, if all three were to come in.

Chief Justice. I repeat it, that I am not forward to adopt the arrangement which has been suggested. But as to the objection which has been urged, it seems to me, that the same argument will often be repeated by all the counsel for the accused, and that of course the counsel who closes the argument will have nothing more to do than to collect these arguments together and answer them all the same time. The labour cannot therefore be as great as has been represented. However, if the first counsel wishes to come in, I certainly can have no objection.

Mr. Wirt. It is scarcely necessary, sir to call the court together to-morrow, for this purpose alone. Whatever arrangement be adopted, we, sir, shall readily acquiesce, if two gentlemen at least may be permitted to divide the burden of answering six or eight.

Mr. Wickham said there would not be so many.

The question was then waved for the present and the court was about to adjourn, when Col. Edward Carrington (of this city) rose and informed the Court, that he had been so much indisposed on Monday, it was impossible for him to attend; that his name having been called over on the jury, and not having answered, he had conceived it incumbent upon him to pay so much respect to the Court as to appear before it and to account for his absence. Whether he should be able to serve hereafter, it was impossible for him to say.

The Court then adjourned until Friday 12 o'clock.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Coffee House wharf on Fell's Point, on terms which will then be made known,

The handsome and fast sailing Brig DOLLY,

Formerly belonging to government, mounting 14 double fortified sixes, her burthen 172 tons, was built in Philadelphia about 4 or 5 years since, her timbers are teak wood and mahogany, and is coppered to the bends and has every accommodation for a vessel of war, but may be sent out as a merchantman at a very small expence, being well found with all materials for that purpose. She is now at anchor a small distance from the above wharf, and an inventory may be seen at the Coffee Houses in Town and Point, at Bryden's and Evans' Tavern's, and at the vendue office at the corner of Second and Frederick streets.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

August 8.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1807.

An article purporting to be an "Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Norfolk, Virginia, to his friend in New-York," has made its appearance in several papers to the Eastward; and will doubtless find its way to every quarter of the Union. It contains a pretended expression of the President of the United States relative to a war with Great-Britain, which expression it is said was made "previous to the outrage" committed on the Chesapeake. In order to give the reader a full view of the case we quote a part of the article in question:

"Within a few days previous to that outrage, two gentlemen of great respectability and of unquestionable veracity, waited on the President to pay their respects to him—his conversation astonished them both. He expressed his persuasion that the people of the United States were zealous for a war with Britain. When enquiry was made concerning the means of waging hostility with any prospect of success, the answer was—"*France has Ships, and we have Seamen.*"

The writer then proceeds to comment on the deplorable situation of the country under the guidance of a president with such prejudices against Great Britain; and his principal object appears to be to show that, even *before the attack on the Chesapeake*, Mr. Jefferson was determined on war. The style of the pretended letter is *more* than federal; it is *British*.

From the first moment that we saw the article we were decidedly of opinion that it was altogether a fabricated story. We now feel ourselves *authorised* to say, that the first propagator of this foul calumny on the president is an *Anglo* American merchant, engaged in a mercantile concern in this city, who first broached it at the house of a notorious *English partizan* resident here, and which partizan at the very time gave for a toast, "*King George and the British Empire.*"

The *Anglo*-American merchant who first circulated the story went on from this city to New-York; and the probability is that he there communicated to the anti-republican papers the extract of a letter which is the subject of these strictures; and that he is the very identical gentleman who is falsely represented as residing "near Norfolk, Virginia."

We are sorry to find among us at this crisis, men who are ready to sacrifice the government of this country; nay, the very best interests of the country itself, its prosperity and honor, to British rapacity and violence. Yet such men there are! And if rendered necessary, we shall not hesitate to give their names to the world, in order that the people of America may know at least *two* of their enemies.

What the President should be anxious for war, in so monstrous a supposition as his character, so paramount a contradiction to all the actions of his life, cannot be believed. He is the friend of peace; and he has been a thousand times accused, for his pacific disposition, as being too timorous. Besides, France has *not* such an object to cope with Great-Britain, and to attribute the intention to the president in such a general sense, is to suppose him to want common understanding. A more stupid, yet a more bitter falsehood, was surely never fabricated.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, August, 1807

John Lee, Major, Regiment No. 6th, Baltimore
Thomas Shepnard, Captain, do. do
Peter Gait, Lieutenant, do. do
William Evans, Ensign, do do
John Snyder, Captain, do. do
William G. D. Worthington, Lieutenant, do. do.
Nathaniel Hynson, Captain, do. do
William Dyer, Lieutenant, do. do
Peter Foy, Ensign, do do
James Cordery, Captain, do do
Thomas Kemp, Lieutenant, do. do
Henry Cordery, Ensign, do do
John B. Taylor, Captain, do. do
James M'Conkey, Lieutenant, do. do
William Birkhead, Ensign, do. do
Ephraim Smith, Lieutenant of Captain Abraham Eccleston's Company, do. do
Robert Conaway, Ensign, do. do. do
Joseph Allender, Surgeon
Tobias E. Stansbury, Pay-Master
John L. Wampler, Lieutenant, Peter Little's Company, 39th Regiment, Baltimore
Michael Houbert, Ensign, do. do. do
William H. Winder, Captain
Jarrett Bull, Lieutenant
George Hennick, Ensign
Leonard Frailey, Captain
James Haslett, Lieutenant
John Vernon, Ensign
William Gwynn, Captain
Samuel Cole, Lieutenant
Dennis A. Smith, Ensign
Thomas B. Dorsey, Captain
Jacob Slappy, Lieutenant
James Reynolds, Ensign
Lewis Reppart, Lieutenant of Captain Philip P. Eckle's Company
Alexander Thompson, Captain
John Foss, Lieutenant
Humphrey Sanders, Ensign
Benjamin Fowler, Captain
John W. Glenn, Lieutenant
William Boney, Ensign
George Howard, Captain
George Rohrback, Adjutant,
Henry Howard, Surgeon
Henry Wilkins, Surgeon's Mate
Henry Hall Harwood, Quarter Master, 22d Regiment, Anne Arundel County
David Harris, Captain of Artillery Company attached to the 31 Brigade, Baltimore Town
William Barr, 1st Lieutenant
John Buffum, 2d do.

The following companies have tendered their services to the Commander in Chief:—
William H. Winder's, and
Leonard Frailey's.

APPOINTMENT

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

John Crooks, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 36th Regiment, vice D. Carroll, resigned.

COMMUNICATION.

On Sunday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Mr. Elias Brown and his wife, accompanied by a negro woman, went to Spring Gardens, in order to cross the river, and spend the day. When they arrived at the water side, there was no boat for their conveyance across the Cove; whereupon Mr. B. threw off all his clothes except his pantaloons and hat, in order to swim over and bring the boat—contrary to the most earnest remonstrances of his wife, who told him he would get the cramp; to this he made no answer but proceeded on his way. When Mrs B. saw him lose his hat she screamed out for help, but alas! there was none at hand, and her husband was drowned before her face. He was buried yesterday morning.

WEST—THE PAINTER.

In a late *London* paper, is an account of the exhibitions of the *Royal Academy*, for 1807 we observe the following remark—"*The* PRESIDENT, (Mr. WEST) *maintains his rank as the most Scholastic painter this country ever produced*" We deny that *England* produced this great painter; and affirm that she is indebted to the United States for this excellent artist. We are ready, however to admit, that her bounty and patronage enabled the American to give range to his capacity; and that his rare talents have been ripened in the rays of her munificence; but we will not permit her to rob our country of the honor of having given birth to the President of her Royal Academy. This year our countryman has produced a "*Sketch of a monument for perpetuating the memory of the late Lord* NELSON." There is," say the *London* prints, "novelty in this design of the President, inasmuch as his object is to combine in it the three branches of the Art which constitute the Academy——*Architecture, Sculpture* and *Painting*; in the latter department, however, which is his own, Mr WEST has been most successful, in the picture which forms the central part of the monument—It is allegorical; the subject—*The Immortality of Nelson*." A very fine likeness of the deceased Hero is preserved in this picture the design and composition of which are highly poetical and appropriate. Of the architectural and statuary parts of the work great classicality and simplicity of form are observed; but which appear more calculated to give prominence of effect to the labors of the painter, than to derive any from them."

Boston paper.

SELECTED TOASTS.

The American eagle; when permitted to pursue her course in peace, she is inoffensive; but when attacked by treacherous and unsuspecting enemies, she will become terrible.

By a wheelwright—may the citizens of America be as the wheels, the States as the spokes, and government as the hub, to oppose tyrannic power.

May our bond of union, be strengthened by the subsiding of all party feuds and animosities, and may the sons of liberty and justice, rally round the banners of our government, to defend our rights, and avenge our wrongs.

The people; too wise to be deluded; too honest to be corrupted; too proud to be oppressed, and too mighty to be subdued.

General Wilkinson, the just and faithful servant of the people; his conduct will ensure to him not the crown which monarchs wear, but the unbounded love and confidence of his fellow citizens.

The cup of conciliation is exhausted; the *quiver* of American thunder is full.

The republican sons of Erin—their readiness to defend the adopted country, is their best voucher for their attachment to it.

The militia—our only standing army, our country's bulwark, a phalanx of freemen from whose presence hireling mercenaries will shrink dismayed.

The American eagle—May she seize the British lion in her talons, hold him till hunger makes him mad, and mad he dies.

The United States of America—may Union be the Standard, and disunion the signal for the speedy execution of the enemy and traitor—*Washington's maxim.*

The PRESIDENT *of the United States*—As long as worth, integrity, patriotism, science, & philosophy shall be valued by mankind, so long may the name and character of THOMAS JEFFERSON be handed down to unfold generations.

Farmers and mechanics, the real support of our nation—may they duly consider that they, above all men, have nothing to gain, but every thing to lose, by a departure from republican principles.

The president of the United States; the immortal penman of our declaration of independence—While republics have an existence, science a votary, or freedom a friend, the name of Jefferson will claim the admiration of the world.

SIEGE OF DANTZIC.

The siege of this important fortress was carried on more agreeably to the fashion of old times, than any modern operation of war, we recollect.—When General Kalkreuth arrived to take the chief command, he announced the event in a very polite card to Marshal Lefebvre, who in as polite a note acknowledged its receipt, and they tendered to each other the homage of their highest respect and consideration.—The urbanity of the man, was at no time lost in the zeal of the partizan.—The following is the summons which Marshal Lefebvre sent to Gen Kalkreuth, a few days (*April* 25th,) after the trenches were opened upon the town.—We hardly know how to account for the falsehood of which the courier was guilty. *Boston paper.*

Summons of Marshal Lefebvre.

"GENERAL,

"From esteem for your Excellency, and out of compassion for the inhabitants of Dantzic, I have hitherto not made use of all the means in my power to compel the place to surrender. I believe that your reputation, long since established, cannot suffer in the least degree by the surrender of Dantzic, as you must know that the Swedish army was actually defeated on the 16th and 17th, and on the 18th was obliged to engage neither directly nor indirectly, to afford any assistance to Colberg or Dantzic. And, at fine it must be clear to your excellency, that under such circumstances any hope of relieving the place must be groundless.

"That you may preserve the most important place remaining in the Prussian dominions, for the Prussian Monarchy, and in consideration of the poor inhabitants, I trust that you will relinquish the credit of defending it only a few days longer. Under this persuasion I require that you put me in actual possession of Dantzic, Bischofberg, Weizelmunde, and Neufahrwasser. I am, &c.

LEFEBVRE.

"P. S.—I have ordered the firing to cease until the return of M. Aime, the Adjutant Commandant, the bearer of this letter.

The Answer of Gen. Kalkreuth.

"MARSHAL,

"Your Adjutant assured the officer at the post guard, that the letter your Excellency has been pleased to address to me had no manner of relation to the surrender of Dantzic.—Trusting to that assurance, the officer on guard received the letter, notwithstanding my express orders to the contrary. You will scarcely doubt of my conscientiousness in the point I allude to; and I have so good an opinion of you, as to flatter myself that you will excuse it. Such an