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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1807.

RICHMOND, August 14.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR, Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of De-Tegales) for High Tonson against the U. States! .

TUESDAY, August 11. The proceedings of this day were principally confined to the cases of the jurors, who were yenerday suspended for a subsequent examina.

he first case which was mentioned, was Mr. G AV. Smith's.-Mr. Burr observed, that as son'e real or fictitious difficulty had occurred in the selection of Jurymen, he should be exthe mely sorry that such as are impartial, should object to themselves. Should Mr. Smith, however, raise such objections, he himselfshould certainly submit to the decision of the court, as be withed to stand in their eyes as perfectly pas-

Mr. Smith did not know whether he deserved stch an encomium on his impartiality; but he was certain that the arrangements of his legal besiners would not permit him to attend this trial with any convenience. He fhould therefore claim the privilege of exemption, to which, in his opinion, he was entitled as a practising lativer in that court.

Ch. Justice. This privilege would certain! exempt Mr. S. unless his attendance had been chaimed by the prisoner. As col. B. has waved this right. Mr. smith is certainly excused from attending.

The next case, which occurred, was of Mr. James Henderson's, of Wood county, who had Leen absent on Monday Mr. Botts challenged him for cause; and enquired whether he was a Trecholder? Mr. H. I am not. He was conscquently set aside.

Mr. Hamiston Morrison, one of the ulpended ju. ymen, being called up, observed to the court, that he mould with pain serve on the jury ; for the defendant had so many imaginary thoughts apainst him, as to make that fervice disagreeable. He had not meddl d with the prisoner's transadions ; but should have done so it it has been profitable ich .- ur. Buri frave not these mours excited a prejudice against me in your mind? A. I have no prejudice for or against yen-Mr. Bous. Lee you a freeholder A. I have two patents for land. Q. Are you wor h 300 dollars ? A. Yes : I have a horse here that is worth the half of it il. Have you another at heme to make up the other half ! A. Yes ; four of them. I am not attenished at their withing to fit me aficie. Perhaps my christian name is a Sifficient terror. Mr. Burr. I think that remark therefore challenge you. This was the fir? peremptory challenge which the prisoner had made out of the 35 to which he is entitled; and Bur, Morrison was of course a taside.

Mir. Thomas Creel (another of the suspended Venire irom Wood county) was next set aside

by the court. John H Upstaw was then called up; when the C. Justice willied to know whether Mr. U's impressions had related to treation, or to what circumstances ! A. To the transactions in the wellern country. Q. Did your opinions amount to the charge of areason ' A. My opinions have changed, as the lights of evidence leemed fuc receively to rife upon me. It was my first impression, that Col. B. had nothing more in siew than the settlement of the Wachita lands. I pext supposed, that it was his intention to conquer Mexico; and last of all, that his plans were of a more complicated nature; and that whetaking of New-Orleans was to be a step towards the invation of Mexico-ivir. Wickham. Did you think, Sir, as the retult of all these aconsiderations, that col. B was a dangerous manil the I did-Mr. Mckae. Have you tormed or delivered an equition, that he was guilty of the act charged in the indictment? A. No: I have neither formed nor delivered such an opinion-Mr. Baker Have you in your part of the country supported the ground that col. B. was guilty a and have you thus argued in converta sign ! A. Yes; I have so thought, on the pre Sompeive evidence that was before me; and I have not only supported such epimons; bu have gone on to vindicate the energy of the measures that were taken by the government. Mr. Bur. Enough, I think, has appeared to prove that Mr. U. has taken up deep rooted prejudices against me. Mr. McRae Have you son personal prejudicel against the prisoner ! A. Nones I have no prejudices against him, but from his supposed deligns against his country. Mr. Bur Bad you not taken up some prejudices agains me anterior to these rumoured Fransactions in the western country? A. I had formed impressions rather unfavourable to you, from your conductdurig the pending prefidential election of 1501: buil had no politive evidence

ment's Heffated, that it was one of the found est principles of law, that every man had s right golde tried by an imparrial jury; that this rule was at evel applicable in civil as in crimimiles sout that in criminal cases, it had been transletterly secured by the confinution. Mr. MeRce spologifed for interrupting Mr. Marting but begged leave to enquire, whether it and not be a faving of time, first to know the objections of all the jurors, and then to Hold poe general argument to fettle the principles that would be applicable to all; instead as but Molding an argument on each particu-Life die and might foccessively occur-Mr. Murin, And does the gentleman, fir, pretend to Hire into our hearts that he thus understands whether we are to hold twelve separate arguments The talks; for economy of time-And is this The way to economize it? I had a Specimen of this mode when I was here on a former occasion. Yes, fir, I well know how thelegendemen would lave our time. They would if they; could, deprive Col. B's counsel of an opportubity of defending him ; that they snight as fuon as pubble, bang up their victim tolifacily the feelings of the government .- Mr. MeHae. That is a mott unprincipled and unfounded allertions a lay it, fir, to this, face Mr. Bler. We have entered into this argument, because we thought it more precise to, he the tatisciples on t is implect at once : and then to the particular calco-Mr. Huy. de l'étéparte paride tous anguitr au Live been east apout to i infinite, which are of.

out that subject - Here Mr. Unshaw was suspend-

ed to make way for a general argument on the

Mr. Marin refe to proceed with this argu-

doctrine for challenges.

ensive to humanity itself.—The Coief Justice had hoped that no fuch allufion's would have been made: The government ought to be treated with respect-Mr. Burr had hoped, when he was up besore, that he had made sufficient apologies, were any necessary, for any, expressions which had been nied; and that no allusions would be made to the subject : In his own person he had carefully avoided such language, though the profecution had certainly furnished him with good reasons for it; and w 'n it had been nsed by leis countels it had met his decided displeaeure. He again repeated his hope that no attulions would be made to the past, he would auswer for it that his own counsel should furnish no occasion for centure.

Mr. Martin declared that it was not his wish to hurt any one's feelings; but that when he was so often interrupted & accused of a disposition to waste time, he could not repreis them. As to the point before the court, what does the constitution most emphatically require? That the jury thould be impartial; that they should have no impressions on their mind to the prejudice of the prisoner; but that they though come here to tak ail their impressions from the facts exhibited on evidence and upon oath. To this effect he would take the liberty of quoting Reeve's Hist. of the Eng. Law, vol. 1, p. 329 and vol. 2, p. 446, Carey's Eng. Lib. p. 245, 248, 249, to prove the rigid degree of impartiality required by the laws of England. Thele authorities would fliow that a juryman ought to be completely indifferent to either party; that he ought to have neither enmity nor friendship; that even a particular familiarity and at the same table, was sufficient to disqualify him. But if a man was to be divelled of all affection and all relationship in a civil case, how much more should be be in that situation, in a case of life and death! It was one of the most facre t maxims of the law too, that every man was presumed to be innocent, until there was suffici ent evidence produced to remove this prelumption. Mr. M. did not under And this halving and quartering of prejudices. It was not futficient that this man thould have one fourth of the prepossession of that; or that he should be 3-5ths or 4-7th le's prejudiced than another; but the law requires that he thould be wholy perfectly impartial. The conditution forbids courts of juitice ever torcing upon a criminal any juror that is not perfectly unoiassed. Gentlemen may say, in leed, that we must either take such men, or have no trial at all. But it was not to: he thould contend that under the constitution a man should not be tried and hung because a court cannot get impartial jurymen to try him. The spirit of that instrument declares, that no man should be tried, until he could be tried by an impartial jury. Mr. M. quoted 2 McNally, page 657 to in iw, that a trial may be put off on an affidavit, if the public mind is to prejudiced by publications, as to exclude the chance of a fair trial. The same essed aise he cited the case of the King vs. the Dean of St. A faph; and the case of Brookes and others, where the trial had been pur off to another term, beandle an imperfect flatement of a part of the evidence had been given to the public; that public, from which the jury was to be selected. Wha is the fituation of jurymen in the present case? They are to determine upon the subject matter growing out of transactions in the western country. These gentlemen may fay that they are fatisfied of Col. b's treasons 33 a sufficient cause for objecting to hims-I subsequepoles; it would be enough if they had conceived that theie purposes were danzerous; because it is the court, which is to give a name to these crimes. Can then a man, whole mind is impe fied with an opinion of certain practices dangerous to the union, be looked upon as an impartial juryman? His mind is already hali made up; and that half is perhaps the most material part. The acts themselves might be innocent if uncoupled with the intentions: 20 boats affembied at Hizmnerhassett's Island, and their crews armed with ritles, are as harmless an apparatus as if the men were going to thoot game: but it is the intention which tlamps them with a different character. Men whole min'ls are made up as to the intentions, need only have proof of certain acts; and the bulinels is done. The constitution and common sense both require that a jury mould be as free from impression as to designs as overt acts. The principle is the same as in a case of Burglary -It is to be lamented that the public mind is in the state, which gentlemen have described; but it is certainly not so to the extent which they have represented. The 48 men who are on this pannel, are not an ac urate specimen of the whole i Rate. And who is it that commenced with these inflammatory publications ? Was it Col- B's counsel? No; it was the public papers under the patronage of the administration. And it was the gentleman on the other side who has comributed to keep up this spirit. It was his zeal; it was he, who

> guilt and prepossessed the public mind against him. No man caube looked upon as impartial who has been prejudiced by such publications. Mr. Botts observed, that every crime consisted of a great many component parts; and the question was, when upon Analysis a juryman fays he has not committed himfelf upon two or three of these points, he can be regarded as an impartial Juryman. The intention is certainly a most important seature in the crime. Fix upon 12 Jurymen, whose minds are made up as to the designs, and Col Burr is a ready half condemnet. These men wou d'be prepared to find a verdice of guilty if the acts could only be proved, when 12 other impartial Jurymen might be willing to acquiesce in the evidence of the ads, when they could not be satisfied from the testimony that there was the least guilty intention. With what face could Co! Burr's counsel fland before a jury thus presetermined, urging upon them an innocent intent?

> was supposed hest acquainted with the evi-

dence against him, that pronounced upon his

Mr. Bur role to narrow the argument, not to extend it, not to add any thing more, but to throw out of the discussion what had been accidentally introduced. That the public mind was prejudiced against him was an obvious fact; but how this prejudice had been produced, he knew not. He had not wished this point to be at all introduced. - Certain analogies had been introduced between treason and other crimes. It was his hope, that the Court would, for the -present dismiss such analogies, as they might be hereaster construed into opinions. It was evidem enough that no juryman could be impartial whose mind was made up as to the intenion. In the case of slaying, for iuliance, the act might be differently construed. It may be morder : it may be a clergyable selony Could a juryman be considered as impartial, that thinks the accuted person guilty of a murderous intent les

Mr. MeRie flated that it had never been his with in this controverly before the court, to wander from the way, in order to defend a go. vernment, that needs no defence tor to give an unaccellary wound to the bosom of the prisoner. He had most studiously avoided to excite the re-Tentment or dillurb the seelings of the opposite comfel. Frequent as had been the occasions when he was prompted to imutate their example whe had carefully avoided profiting by the Seld 1 7 John W Kilia 1, and A opportunity ; and a some occasion when the Maior were successively set aside had been sureed to recallate, the attact. He Mr. Hay, then move the cour thould not honever always parties this course.

if some of the opposite counsel should fill perfift in difregarding the admonitions of the court. He should attempt to retort with the force which luch attacks deferred in every cale, and more especially in cales of this defctiption. Hederlared before that court, before that people and before the God of his being, that he had never felt the inhuman wish of demanding the blood of the priloner; of any human being. That man was a stranger to him, who should attribute to him such a disposition. He wished the prisoner to have an impartial jury; and if there was a fingle one among those set over, who was not impartial, who was not capable of passing between the U. States and A. Burr, he requelled the court to reject him. As to the principles flaved by Mr. Martin, he did not intend to controvert them. He only differed with him in their ap. plication to the present cale. Which of thele jurymen has informed the court, that he has an ill will against A. B.? a personal prejudice? and that on the quellion of treation, he has a bias against him? It is true, they have formed some opinions about his intentions; but they have received no evidence on which they ca form any opinions as to the quellion of actual treaten. And as to their intentions, they may have related to other acts, than those charged in the indictment; to acts done without the district; which are not now before this court. The distinction which they have dra in between intentions and acts is perfectly clear and rational. These jurymen prove that they have adverted to this diffinction, because they quote the opinion of one of the juiges now on the bench, who has formally adopted it. And it this impartiality does not reside in the botom of the judge what reason is there to alcribe lefs of it to the minds of the jurors!

Mr. Hay admitted that the prisoner was entitled to an impartial jury; but the question was, who was an impartial juryman? He must be one, said Mr. Hay, that partakes of the common lentiments of the majority of the people among whom he resides. Will the court undertake to say, that the majority of this district is incapable of judging properly. If to, he would unite with Mr. Martin in saying, that it was a libel on the state; and the majority would very truly return the compliment, by saying you alone who brand us with this centure prove by this very all the prejudices with which you yourleif are actuated. The opposite counsel have speken of news-paper publications He would venture to fay that there is not a man of however remote a situation, or of supine a dispolition, who has not received some impres sions on this subject. These imprections were taken up without any sentiment of ill-will to the accused; or without even keowing him Is it reasonable then to pronounce, that with these impressions the majority is incapable of deciding fairly? There may perchance be some one ignorant men who has received no imprefsions on this su ject, some solitary hermit that is that up in the hollow of a tree; some human being cut off from all human concerns; into whole folitary bosom the history of these trantactions has never yet penetrated: but such is not the picture of the world at large. Our soci ety is divided into two great parties; he knew that these two were not to a min united on this occasion; but he knew too that there was not a man among them, who had not taken his side one way or the other. Some authorities have been cited from Reeves and McNally : they did not bear upon this cafe; but he thould cite two others which did. The first was the cale of Cillender, where it was lupp fed suffi cient to ask the jury man whether he had formed and delivered an opinion on the point as il fuc. The other was from 2 Hawkins, ch 48, p. 418 on the subject of challenges, where it is faid to be no good cause of challenge, that a man is a juryman on an indictment timilar to that on which he has already found a verdict. Mr. Hay commented upon these authornies at

con-iderabl · leng h. (A sketch of the remarks of Meffra. Wirt, Wickh im and Randolph, in our next.)

The Gbief Juffice observed, that the sole objest of the conflitution when it required an impartial jury, was to have a fair trial; that is, that no man should sit as a juryman, who was not ready to judge by the testimony. Why were the most distant connections excluded! Not becanfie they were connections, but becaule the law prefilmed that they would not hear the tellimony so impartially, as those who were not in that relation. Very probably the man himself might think that he was capable of giving a fair result—but the law will not admit of an exception.-Now; it would have been ftrange if the law had excluded a connection on the supposition that this might have influenced his judgment, and yet would have been regardless of a man's having actually formed and expressed an opinion on the subject! It has been faid (and perhaps truly faid) that in such a cale as the present, an absolute state of indisserence cannot be obtained. There certainly are cales, where the law must bent to positive necessity a but then this necessity must first be proved, before it can be proper to bend the law to its distates. (The Chief Julice illustrated these positions by the Rebellions of England and of Ireland.) The alternative, would in such a cafe be, either to have no trial at all, or to have it decided by partial jurymen. But the principle of law does not certainly bend, until it be eftablished that all mankind are impressed with prejudices. This brings us then back to the law; and that disqualines every man from zerving, who has made up and declared an opinion as to the whole case itself. The court has not said, that every slight impression brings him under this disqualification. There are different degrees of impressions. If thefe are fo ftrong as to combat all truth and evidence; if they dispose a man, to one side with great complacency, and to resist the other with great force; reason declares that such a man is an incompetent juryman. If a man declares, on a trial for murder, that he knows not whether the man was killed, but he was sure that the prisoner had malice prepense and was determined to kill him, he is clearly an incompetent juryman. The same principle is applicable to the cases of Burglar, and intering false money. As to the particular case, relative to the intentions of the prisoner, the court is of opinion, if a man thinks that the prisoner has been machinating treasimable designs up to the time charged in the indiament, that in this case the impression is too firmg to be confiltent with that fairness due to the prisoner. In this case, the court is of opinion that the jury man aught to be set alide. The Chief Justice made many additional remarks.; and then proceeded to apply his opinion to the cales of the jurymen, who were Suspended yellerday.

1. John H Up baw. Cb. Justice. Did you conceive that the prisoner was puffuing his treafona le designs up to the time charged in the indiament ?

A Yes C. J. Mr. Upshaw is not then qualified to serve, because his opinion of the treaionable delign has extended chrough the whole of these transactions. 2. Miler Seitlon . 3. Lewis Trucheure's 4. Wile

liane Yamey , 3. Thomas Proster & 6, Nathaniel Seld 1 7 John W. Klie 1, and Armittend I. Mr. Hay, then move lithe court to ward a new Yenire; and for such a unmber, as would

probably supply the number of deficient jurymen. He conceived, that this number nught to exceed even the first pannel. Perhaps 150 would not be too few. -- Mr. Burr was forry that any such infer nees should be drawn from that pannel. He conceived that very different ones ought to be mide; and that when it was once demonstrated, that the officer of this court was honefly to feek for proper jurymen, the number could easily be completed -Mr. Wirt hoped, that when infinuations were thus thrown out against the marlhal of the court ;'a man of as respectable a character as any in the state; he might be called in to just-fy himseif.-Mr. Wickbam objected to this pannel, that it contained too many mem bers of assem ly and candidates for public office. The marshal should have gone among those, who were not so much in the habit of expressing their political opinions.— Vir Wirt appealed to the pannel itself as the best proof of the in telligence and integrity of those who had been selected. It had been announced from the beach itself, that some very complicated doctrines of treason were to be settled during the trial: it was natural therefor: that the marshal should look out for the most enlightened men ; and that he should light upon some of those very persons, whom the people had before seiecled for their public concerns. The Cb. Justice stated, that the defficulty of getting jurors was now in some measure removed, as the opinion of the court was now known and the marshal would not fimmon a man, whose pinions he had previousy understood, although ought he not then to interrogate him on the subject; and he would have a good reason for not placing him on his pannel, if he should inform him that his opi nions were strongly in conflict with the tell laid down by the court.

After a desultory conversation, the court awarded a venire for 48; and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, August 13. Mr. Burr observed, that just before coming into court he had receiv d a copy of the panner awarded yesterday. It was deficient in not having the places of residence assixed to the name of jurors. He should perhaps require ill the day after to-morrow to examine it. After some conversation, the court determined to adjourn till Saturcay 11 o'clock

Some conversation then entued respessing the Subpoena Duces Tecum, when Mr. stay Rated that he had f und Gen. Eaton's letter, among certain papers transmitted by Mr. Rodney, and had filed it with the clerk. As to Gen Wil kinson's letter of the 21R October, he had not 'ound it amofig those papers; but would seek for it again.

NEW YORK, August 17.

Mr. Fulton's ingenio, Steam Boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Michigpi from New-Otierrs upwards, sails to day from the North River, near the State Prison, to Alhanv. The velocity of the Steam Boat is calculated at four miles an hour; it is said that it will make a progress of two against the current of the Mississippi; and if to it will certainly he a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the Wellern States.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1807.

Continuing our summary of English news via Boston, we find that the ci-devant nobles of Naples had organised a conspiracy in that city early in the last spring, at the nead of which were som English agents and partizans of the former government. This was intended to second the descent which has been lately made upon Calabria. The designs of the conspirators were to have been carried into effect on the day of the holy sacrament; but the government of king Joseph, which, like all other monarchies, is a government of requimage, was beforehand with the plotters; and out of 190 persons implicated and arrested, five of the ringleaders were sentenced to death and executed within the term of twentyfour hours. The trials of the others proceeded with all possible dispatch, the brief forms of prosecution and conviction in a despotic government hearing no analogy to the tardy process of an American republican tribunal; and so instantaneous was the translation from the court of justice to the scaffold or gibbet, that the tranquility of Naples was not for a single moment interrupted. The attempt upon Calabria, the reader already knows, was equally unsuccessful. Advices from Naples of as late a date as June 3d instruct us, however, that it was not the English, but their allies, who made a landing with the remainder of the troops of king Ferdinand. The invading party amounted to 6,000 men, led on by a soldier of fortune, v diant and adventurous. -It was the brave Prince of Hesse Philipsthal, the gallant defender of Gaets, who, in that small town of Naples, situated in Terra di-Lavoro, withstood for a long time the power of France. Under the conduct of this courageous chief the troops landed at Reggio, and in anticipation of those great feats which their vanity persuaded them they would certainly achieve, declared themselves the conquerors of Naples. General Regnier, as if terrified at the approach of a body of men who appeared so confident in their own prowess, retreated in haste, and thereby induced the invaders to follow him to Monte Leone, when dotermined to preserve that loyal town from the ravuges of the invaders, he suddenly wheeled upon his enemy, and on the 28th of May attacked them-near Mileto. The work of carnage was short. Nearly the whole corps under the Prince of Hesse was killed or taken prisoners. The Calabrians who at a previous period had shewn great repugnance to their French monarch, manifested-où this-occasion the most zealous doyalty to the house of Bonaparte. It was with great difficulty that a small portion of the Prince's cavalry efsected their escape to Reggio, the place of their debarkation.

Rocurring to Turkish affairs, we find that on the 4th of May the Grand Vizier proceeded from Addanople towards the Danabo. ... On the authority of the Vienna. Court Gasette it is saserted that a spirit of from what they said is, that the present they come bed manifested itself among publishs do not think it expedient to been

his troops. This, however, does not seem to have resulted from enmity to the cause which the Sultan has espoused nor the war in whi h he is engaged; but from. a disinclination which the soldiery has. shewn for the tactics of modern discipline, which it has been attempted to introduce ! among them. Kadi, pacha of Conga, who strenuously countenanced the innovation, is said to have been murdered by his troops whilst on their march; Hussein Effendi, director-general for provisioning the army, shared a similar fatel in the middle of the Turkish camp; andf the treasurer escaped an ignominious. death by a precipitate flight. We feel disposed to credit these statements, because the troops of the Porte, although their sovereign is absolute, have never been accustomed to those rigid military, r gulations which prevail in Christian Europe, and which give to warlike operations an invincible force when contending with an enemy less strict in their regimen. It is natural enough to suppose, that the Musselmen would not tolerate a revelution in their code of discipline which went to change all their habits in war, and to concentrate that wild luxuriance of individual courage, and divergent operations, which form their distinguishing characteristic and in which they have been so long induiged. The slight successes of the rebellious Servians has roused the indignation and excited the verg ance of the divan. In a sitting at Constantinople on the 11th of May, it was determined to spare neither age nor s x among them, and those that remain. after battle are to be mad slaves.

From Hamburg we learn that the Empero of Russia and king of Prussia were at Tileit, spon the Ni man, in Livauania. The affrighted queen of Frederick Wi!liam fled with precipitation from Konigsberg (where all was confusion and dismay) on learning the disasters of the Russians: Sae directed her course for M mel, where it is presumed she can scarcely be safe i moment; for if the French are not already there they must be shortly, and the roy I fugitive will have to seek shelter at the English or Russian court; if, ind ed, Alexender should eventually have an asylum to ofter her. The breaking up of negociations with France and the retreat of the successor of the murdered Paul from the field of action, which was so shortly to be s'rowed with the dead bodies of his subjects, and the leaving the whole man gement of affairs to Bennigsen, who had so often been foiled and beaten before, argues the dol ful situation of the monarch's mind. Betrayed by his couns llors and ministers, deceived by his generals, deluded by the artifices and the gold of England, he has jeopardiz d his empire, and risked his crown in a cause in which his people were not interested, and from which he could derive no advantage for the nation that he rules.

Three thousand peasants have been employed to demolish the works raised by the French before Dintzick: The garrison of that fortress consists of only 1500 m n, and about 7000 more are canton d in the vicinity and the neighboring forts. The remainder of the forces which have been employed in the reduction of that place, repaired to the grand army. The union of so extraordinary a force as the grand army consists of on the banks of the Passarge by Bonaparte, could not, we presume, have been intended by him merely to appose Bennigsen: His views doubtless extended farther North, and it us plausible enough to suppose that he will, at the head of his victorious bands, pursue his way to St. Petersburghs The French troops get passession of Neisse, in Silesia, on the 16th of June; the garrison, prisoners of war, 5500 in number, defiled for France before his imperial highness Prince Jerome. General Blue cher is to command a Prussian army in Pomerania, where he had arrived with a part of his forces early in June-the battle of Friedland will certainly damp his operations, and enable General Brune to encounter him with spirit. A ridiculous proclamation has been issued at Stralsund in hehalf of Louis XVIII. who is stiled "King of France and Navarre :" Good treatment and double pay are promised to soldiers who will enlist in his service ! All deserters are particularly directed to enquire for " the regiment of the King of-France." A king with only one regiment, would not, we should suppose, stand much chance of winning an empire.

Some proceedings had taken place in the British parliament, relative to the Asi merican trade. Lord Hawkesbury prem sented in the House of Lords, an order in council continuing the provisions of the American intercourse act. He stated that a bill was to be proposed for its continue ance, with a clause of indemnity for the advice given to the king to continue the provisions after the former act had legalaly expired. Lord Auckland thought he should object to its continuance, particullarly that part which allowed the Americ cans a carrying trade between the Engli lisk possessions in the East-Indies and Europe. In the House of Commons' Lord Temple asked the chancellor of the exchequer whether the present misnisters meant to move for the repeal of the American Intercourse bill: Mr. Rose replied, that he did not think it would be decent to move its repeal till its operation was beiter known. Considerable alters cation took place on the subject betireen Mr. Eden, Mr. Rose, and viscount Home ick which we shall notice more particul