cribed by others; that he dard to say that he had said col. B. was guilty of levying troops and making war upon the U. S. *Set aside.*

13. *Edward C. Stannard* acknowledged that his prejudices against col. B. had been deep-rooted ;—that he had no doubt of the criminality of his *motives*, but he had doubts of the commission of an overt act; he regretted that a man of his genius and energetic mind, should be lost to his country; upon being interrogated, he observed, that he had doubts as to the overt act, because he believed him to be a man of such insidious intrigue as never to jeopardise his own own life. *Set aside.*

14. *Richard B. Goode* stated, that from newspaper information and common report, he had formed an opinion unfavorable to col. B. and that this opinion had been confirmed by what had fallen in this court from his own lips: but that without arregating to himself more virtue than belongs to the human bosom, he was satisfied that he could render him strict and impartial justice. Some conversation here ensued respecting certain transactions which took place between him and captain Heath, of the Manchester troop of horse. Mr. G. delivered a long narrative of these incidents, which he concluded by asserting that he had addressed a letter to capt. H. in which he had refused to act under a commander, who had sanctioned a man, that had been a traitor to his country. *Set aside.*

15. *Nathaniel Selden* stated he had formed an opinion particularly from G. Eaton's deposition, that the intentions of the prisoner were hostile to the U. S. but that he had also said, that he had seen no evidence to satisfy him, that he had been guilty of any overt act.—*Suspended.*

16. *Esme Smock* declared that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to col. B's treasonable designs; that he had formed that opinion from newspaper publications and common report; and that he had constantly conceived col. B's intentions to be treasonable.

Mr. Wickham. Have you ever formed an opinion, that col. B. was guilty of treason?

A. I have in my own mind. *Set aside.*

17. *Richard E. Parker* had, like every other person, formed an opinion on this case, on newspaper statements; but he had heard very little of the evidence that may be adduced on this occasion. He had declared, that if these newspaper statements were true, col. Burr had been guilty; as to the doctrine of treason he had not formed a conclusive opinion.

Mr. Burr. I have no objections to Mr Parker. He is therefore elected.

A desultory argument here ensued about the propriety of swearing one juryman at a time: The counsel for the prosecution opposed—the counsel for the prisoner advocated the doctrine.—The court decided that it would adhere to the practice of Virginia—and swear 4 jurymen at a time.

18. *John W. Ellis* had entertained and did not now entertain any doubts that the prisoner had been guilty of a treasonable design.—*Suspended.*

19. *Thomas Starke*, without any expectations of being summoned as a juryman, had stated his opinion to his neighbors, that col. B. had been guilty of high treason.—*Set aside.*

20. *William White* stated, that he had been in the western country in May last; and from col. B's character, and from the representations he had received of his conduct, he had been induced to say, that he was guilty of treason, and that hanging was too good for him. *Set aside.*

21. *Wm. B. Chamberlyne* stated, that he stood in a very peculiar situation—if, as Mr. Wickham declared, any man was unfit to be a juryman who had asserted col. B. to have been worthy of death; he was ready to confess that he himself came under this restriction: He had so said; but he did not now believe that col. B. had committed an overt act of treason, though he believed him to be guilty of the intention: he however believed that he could do him justice;—and that he could conscientiously pass between him and his country.—*Set aside.*

22. *David Lambert* wished to be excused on account of his indisposition;—but the court rejected his plea. On being interrogated, he declared that he does not recollect to have formed an opinion for or against col. B.—*Elected.*

23. *William Hoomes* had no hesitation in saying, that he had often declared his opinion that col. B. was guilty of treasonable intentions, and perhaps he might say, of treason itself. He had imbibed his impressions from every thing he had seen, heard or read. He had understood that Col. B's counsel had made preparations to prove that he had disqualified himself by his own declarations. He should thank them to develope their objections.

Mr. Burr. I assure you, sir, no preparation has been made.—*Set aside*

24. *Overton Anderson* had often expressed an opinion that Col. B's views were inimical to the U. S.—these opinions he had principally formed upon newspaper statements; he did not recollect that he had ever asserted him to be guilty of treason; but he had sometimes given credit to the representations which he had heard, without particularly defining the degree of guilt in which they might involve the prisoner. *Set aside.*

25. *Hugh Mercer* upon being called, said, it was his duty to state, that an opinion which he had for some time past entertained of the character of Col. Burr, was unfriendly to a strictly impartial enquiry into his case; that he was entirely uninformed as to the testimony which would be introduced, and that he did not recollect to have ever expressed a positive opinion either as to his guilt or innocence. *Elected.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, August 15.

By the ship Susan and Sarah, Henry, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers to the 28th June inclusive; & Lloyd's lists and prices current to the 26th.

The following are the only articles of moment the papers contain.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Schiedam Mercury says—"No certain intelligence is yet received of the English expedition, but by the conduct of the frigates which have withdrawn from their stations, as well as from the reports of neutral vessels, we have reason to believe, that at least one part of this expedition is at sea."

King Joseph returned to Naples, on the 26th ult. after an excursion of a fortnight, in visiting the provinces.

A British flag of truce arrived in the roads of Rotterdam, on the 8th inst. with 117 Dutch prisoners from Curacoa. The vessel was put under quarantine.

The Dutch funds have been advancing ever since the intelligence of the fall of Dantzic.

A letter from Konigsburg, of the 3d instant, gives a distressing picture of the consequences of the fall of Dantzic. Amongst other circumstances, the Royal Bank, and various effects of value, which had been conveyed from Memel to Konigsburg, have been sent back again to the former place.

Dantzick has been declared in a state of blockade.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY.

After the appointment of the committees of privileges, religion, &c. the Speaker, with some members, attended the Upper House, and on his return read the following copy of his Majesty's speech, as delivered by the commission:

"*My Lords & Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his majesty to state to you, that having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled. His majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you that, since the events which led to the dissolution of parliament, his majesty has received, in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurance of their affectionate attachment to his person and government, and of the firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his crown, and the true principles of the constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence that he shall experience in all your deliberations a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present times. We are commanded by his majesty to inform you, his majesty endeavors have been most anxiously employed for the purpose of drawing closer the ties by which his majesty is connected with the powers of the continent; of assisting the efforts of those powers against the ambition and oppression of France; of forming such engagements as may ensure their continued co-operation, and of establishing that mutual confidence and concert so essential, under any course of events, to the restoration of a solid and permanent peace in Europe. It would have afforded his majesty the greatest pleasure to have been enabled to inform you, that the mediation, undertaken by his majesty for the purpose of preserving peace between his majesty's ally, the emperor of Russia, and the Sublime Porte, had proved effectual for that important object; his majesty deeply regrets the failure of that mediation, accompanied as it was by the disappointment of the efforts of his majesty's squadron in the sea of Marmora, and followed as it has since been by the losses which have been sustained by his gallant troops in Egypt. His majesty could not but lament the extension of hostilities in any quarter, which should create a diversion in the war so favorable to the views of France; but lamenting it especially in the instance of a power with which his majesty has been so closely connected, and which has been so recently indebted for its protection against the incroachments of France to the signal and successful interposition of his arms. His majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that he has thought it right to adopt such measures as might best enable him, in concert with the emperor of Russia, to take advantage of any favorable opportunity for bringing the hostilities in which they are engaged against the Sublime Porte, to a conclusion, consistent with his majesty's honor and the interests of his ally.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His majesty has ordered the estimates of the current year to be laid before you, and he relies on the zeal of his faithful commons to make such provisions for the public service, as well as for the further applications of the sums which were granted in the last parliament as may appear to be necessary. And his majesty bearing constantly in mind the necessity of a careful and economical administration of the pecuniary resources of the country, has directed us to express his hopes that you will proceed without delay in the pursuit of those inquiries, connected with the public economy, which engaged the attention of the late parliament.

"*My Lords & Gentlemen,*

"His majesty commands us to state to you, that he is deeply impressed with the peculiar importance, at the present moment, of cherishing a spirit of union and harmony amongst his people; such a spirit will most effectually promote the prosperity of the country at home, give vigor and efficacy to its councils, and its arms abroad; and can alone enable his majesty, under the blessing of Providence, to carry on successfully, the great contest in which he is engaged, or finally to conduct it to that termination with which his majesty's moderation and justice have ever led him to seek a peace; in which the honor and interests of his kingdom can be secure, and in which Europe and the World may hope for independence & repose."

From Lang's Gazette.

His Swedish majesty has declared the city of Dantzick in a state of blockade.

The Sunday Monitor of the 25th June states, that the British force employed in the projected expedition to the continent would not leave England till government had received dispatches from lord Cathcart, who had set off to take the chief command of the German legions, which had sailed. In the mean while every exertion was using to get the troops in readiness for embarkation. The remainder of the German legions have been embarked and sailed. The first division of the expedition which sailed for Stralsund, was however seen off Yarmouth the 24th.

The new ministers have a majority in the house of lords of 93—in the commons of 195.

Gen. Moore was ordered to Egypt with reinforcements.

Gen. Crawford's expedition has sailed from St. Helena, bound to Rio de la Plata.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS, AND CAPTURE OF KONINGSBERG.

The ship Arab, West, arrived at Boston, on Tuesday last from Nantz, brings the 78th bulletin of the Grand Army, and a Nantz paper, of June 29. The Editor of the (Boston) Centinel, says, "The bulletin being very long, we have given a faithful abstract of it."

"The campaign opened the 5th June, and was continued by a series of hard fighting until the 14th, when the French gained a great and decisive victory at Friedland, about 20 miles S. of Koningsberg. The Russians lost from 25 to 30,000 men, 30 generals, and 80 pieces of cannon, and were said to be overwhelmed and scattered, while the French were in full march for Koningsberg, at which place the last accounts stated them to have arrived.

"There were rumors of an expected peace, at the last dates.

"In the French army there are troops of 10 or 12 different nations, who do not understand each other's language; but Bonaparte contrives to make them all understand him."

From French papers, received at Boston from Nantz.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY BULLETIN, No. 78.

Dated, Heilsberg, June 12, 1807.

This Bulletin gives an account of the overtures of peace, made during the winter, and of their being interrupted by the attacks of the Russians.

ACTION OF SPANDEN.

June 5th—The Russian army put several of its divisions in motion—the right attacked the bridge head of Spanden, which gen. Frere defended with the 27th regiment. Twelve Russans regiments made vain efforts; they renewed them seven times, and seven times were repulsed, In the mean time the prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) had assembled his trooops, but before they could act, a charge of the 17th dragoons forced the enemy to retreat. Thus during a whole day, two divisions made repeated unsuccessful attacks on one regiment; but it must be owned this regiment was entrenched. In visiting the entrenchments between the attacks marshal Bernadotte was slightly wounded, which will render him unable to resume his command for a fortnight. Our loss is trifling. The enemy's 1200, and many wounded.

BATTLE OF LOMILTEN.

Two Russian divisions from the centre also attacked the bridge head of Lomilten. Gen. Terry's brigade defended it. Two regiments repulsed the enemy the whole day. The abbatis and works were covered with dead Russians. Their general was killed! and their loss 1100 killed, 100 prisoners, and great numbers wounded. We lost 120 men killed and wounded.

Mean while the Russian commander in chief (Benningsen) with the imperial guards, and three divisions, attacked marshal Ney's position at Altkirkeen, Guttstadt and Wolsdorff: and were repulsed in all quarters; but when marshal Ney discovered that his assailants exceeded 40,000 men, he obeyed his instructions, and led his corps to Ackendorff.

BATTLE OF DEPPEN.

June 6th, the enemy attacked the 6th corps at Deppen, on the Passarge. They were overturned. The manoeuvres, talents, and intrepidity of marshal Ney, gen. Marchand, and other officers, are worthy of the greatest eulogium. The enemy confess the loss of 2000 killed, 200 wounded, and 270 prisoners, made by the Cossacks, who had posted themselves in the rear of the army.

AFFAIR OF THE 8th.

On the 8th the emperor arrived at Deppen, and gave the necessary orders. The 4th corps moved to Walsdorff, where it met a Russian division about to join the main army, attacked it, disabled 500 men, took 150, and in the evening took post at Altkirken.

At this moment the emperor advanced on Gustadt, with Ney's and Lannes's corps, his guards, and the reserve of cavalry. Ten thousand cavalry, and 15,000 infantry of the enemy's rear guard, took possession of Glottau, and attempted to dispute the passage.—Marshal Murat, after some skilful manoeuvres, drove them from their positions, and the light cavalry and heavy dragoons triumphed over all the efforts of the enemy, and in the evening we entered Gustadt by force. One thousand prisoners, the possession of the positions before Gustadt, and the routing of the infantry, were the consequences of the day. The Russian horse guards were peculiarly severely handled.

AFFAIR OF THE 10th.

June 10th, the army advanced towards Heilsburg, and carried several camps. The enemy's rear guard, of from 15 to 20,000 cavalry, and several lines of infantry, were formed at a miles distance. The Spanish curassieurs and other corps, charged them and gained ground. Two divisions of marshal Soult's corps marched on the right, whilst Legrand's division marched on the left. The whole Russian army was at Heilsburg; they reinforced their advanced columns. More than 60 field pieces poured death, whilst they were supporting their columns, which our divisions drove back with the most undaunted courage and impetuosity. Several Russian divisions were routed—and at 9 P. M. we were under the enemy's entrenchments. Several divisions performed prodigies. Verdiere's division cut off the enemy's retreat by Lansburg—and several companies went so far as to insult the Russians in their entrenchments. Some brave men met death at the palisadoes.

The Emperor passed the 11th on the field of battle, making arrangements for a decisive action. The whole Russian army was assembled, and Heilsburg was full of stores, and rendered very strong. The Emperor ordered Davoust to form on the Lower Alle, and cut off the road to Eylau. Each corps had its assigned post, and were all assembled, excepting the first which was on the lower Passarge. Thus the Russians who had recommended hostilities, found themselves blockaded. Battle was offered them: it was thought they would attack on the 11th, whilst the French army was forming; but instead of attacking, they began at night to cross the right bank of the Alle, and gave up the whole country on their left, leaving their wounded at the mercy of the victor, as well as their magazines, and those entrenchments the fruit of so much arduous exertion.

On the 12th at day break, all the army was in motion. All the houses are filled with the Russian wounded.—From the 5th to the 13th the enemy's army has been deprived of about 30,000 fighting men; they left in our hands from 3 to 4000 men; 7 or 8 pair of colours, and 9 pieces of artillery, and, according to the accounts of deserters, several important generals. Our loss is about 600 or 700 killed, 2000 or 2,200 wounded, and 300 prisoners. A Spanish general is wounded. General Roussell, of the imperial guards, had his head shot off; marshal Murat had two horses killed under him; one of his aids (Segum) lost an arm. Several other officers were wounded. We found in the magazines of Heilsberg several thousand quintals of flour, and large quantities of provisions of various kinds.

The Emperor Alexander left his army some days before the campaign opened.

PARIS, JUNE 25, 1807.

GREAT BATTLE.

Yesterday his highness Prince Borghese, arrived at the palace of St. Cloud, and brought from the Emperor to the Empress and Queen, the news of a victory which, on the 14th of this month, was gained at Friedland [about 20 miles S. of Konigsburg] by the Grand Army, commanded by the Emperor in person. The following particulars were given at head quarters, and which we are authorised to repeat, while we are waiting for the official bulletin:—

"The French army has worthily celebrated the 14th June, the anniversary of the battle of Marengo.—The battle of Friedland will be celebrated in history.—The Russian army, out-manoeuvred, its centre penetrated, cut off from its magazines, has been completely beaten. Eighty pieces of cannon taken, 25 to 30,000 Russians taken, killed or drowned in the Alle, are the results of this memorable day. Thirty Russian generals have been killed, taken, or severely wounded. The bodies of several generals were found dead on the field of battle, and it is worthy of remark, that among them were the bodies of Generals Pahlen and Marcoff, two of the first instigators of the faction devoted to England. The regularity of our dispositions, the intrepidity of our troops, have greatly diminished the loss of the French army, which is not considerable.

Moniteur.

The Gazette de France says, "In addition to the 78th Bulletin, we learn, that on the 13th June, the head quarters of the Grand Army was at Prussian Eylau; that the army, in two columns, was marching on to Konigsburg—and that the advanced guards were at the gates of the city—that the Russian army could not sustain an attack in any part; in that it was overwhelmed and dispersed in such a manner, as to render it impossible for them to reunite. According to other reports, the French were already in Konigsburg, where they entered pell mell with the Russians.

But this last news needs confirmation.

The Courier de l'Europe says, "We announce this day (June 25) that Konigsburg is in the power of the French.

Treasury Department, United States, April 28, 1807.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did among other things resolve, that the Eight per cent. Stock, created in pursuance of the several acts of Congress passed on the 16th day of July 1798, and 7th day of May 1800, should be reimbursed on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and nine.

This is therefore to give notice that the principal of the said Eight per cent. stock will, on surrender of the certificates, be paid on the first day of January 1809, to the respective Stockholders or their lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office, as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of Stock respectively held by them.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Eight per Cent Stock either from or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans will be allowed after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eight. And the interest on all certificates of said Stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

And whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at their meeting held on the 23d day of March as aforesaid, did also resolve, that the sum which after making the current payments for the years 1807 and 1808, and after reimbursing the Four and a half per Cent Stock, might remain to complete the annual appropriation of Eight Millions of dollars, for those two years should, among other purposes, be applied to the purchase of the Eight per Cent Stock at private sale, and that such of the Cashiers of the Bank of the United States, and of its office of Discount and Deposit as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, be the agents under his superintendance for making the said purchases:—Notice is hereby accordingly given, That James Davidson, jun Cashier of the office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed agent for that purpose in Washington, to whom such of the proprietors of Eight per Cent Stock as may be willing to sell the same within the prices limited by law, are requested to apply.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
w. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Treasury Department of the United States, April 2[illegible], 1807.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said Four and half per cent. Stock, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of stock respectively held by them; & that the interest which may then be due on said stock, will also be paid to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Four and half per cent. Stock, either from, or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans, will be allowed after the first day of September ensuing. And the interest on all certificates of said stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this Notification will cease and determine on the day preceding the day, hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 6—w[illegible]

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in august last, Negro CHARLES—he is a straight well made black man, about 26 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has lost some of his fore teeth; is remarkably polite and much of a gallant. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him home or lodge him any jail so that I get him again.

WM. [illegible]

Upper Marlboro', Jan. 9—tawtf