

separation of the union and military affairs the predominant features in his conversations? A. Our conversation was general and mixed; but these seemed to be the leading subjects, Mr. Hay. Do you recollect any thing he said about Bradford's qualifications for such an enterprise? A. I recollect it well. He said that Bradford was very incompetent to such an undertaking; and that in such a case, there ought to be the utmost confidence in the leader. Mr. Wirt. At what time in the month of August was this visit? A. Some time between the 20th and 25th. Mr. Hay. Perhaps the date of this letter (from the prisoner to your father) may show. This letter is dated on the 21st. Mr. Parker, (a juror) Did he approve or condemn that sentiment of the Major's which you have quoted? A. I do not recollect. The impression on my mind was, that he tho't him a fine fellow.

Cross Examination.

Mr. Burr. You spoke of a letter from me to your father. Do you know whether he wrote me, some time before, a letter of invitation to his house? A. Yes: He had written about a year before, to you at Pittsburg. That letter is yet unsealed, in my brother Tom's Bureau. Q. Did your father communicate to you, next morning, our night's conversation? A. Yes. Q. Before we rode? A. No. Q. Do you recollect of my having made several enquiries also about the seminaries of learning; and of one that was projected in your neighbourhood, and of my suggesting the necessity of encouraging it? A. You spoke much too on that subject. Q. Did I seem to know any thing of Bradford, before you told me? A. You seemed to know a good deal of the Insurrection. Q. Did you not tell me, that Bradford, was a noisy sort of a demagogue? A. I did not. I have no objections to give my opinion of Mr Bradford. I mentioned him to you as a mere lawyer. Q. Did I seem to know that Bradford lived at Pittsburg, before you mentioned and pointed out his house? A. You did not seem to know it. Q. Who were at dinner at your father's? A. My father, mother, wife, sister, Col. Dupiestre, M. T. E., my brother Tom.

Examination of Col. Geo. Morgan.

Colonel Morgan was proceeding, when Mr. Burr objected to this kind of evidence, consisting of conversations and previous declarations. Some desultory conversations ensued upon this point, when the Chief Justice said he understood the same objections would hereafter apply to the consideration as to the introduction of testimony; that these objections might be hereafter urged: and that it was impossible for the court to know the nature of the evidence before it was introduced.

Mr. Hay. If the gentlemen will only wait, they will find that other circumstances will come out to prove the materiality of the testimony. This witness will prove what was the state of the prisoner's mind in August, Mr. Lee. I hope, then, the jury will distinctly understand, that they are not to infer from the court's declining to interfere on the present occasion, that every thing which drops from the witness, is to pass without objection.

Colonel Morgan (the father of the last witness) There has been a long acquaintance between Colonel Burr and myself. He had introduced to my notice two of his nephews by the name of — and a third by the name of Edwards, Pierrepoint Edwards's — I had received many civilities from Colonel Burr in New-York, after these things had passed: which had formed such an attachment to him, that I never should have forgotten it, had not this late business taken place. About three years ago, Colonel Burr was under consideration, and as I thought unjust persecution. I had then a younger son, who is studying law at Pittsburg. I wished to make him known to Colonel Burr and in consequence of my friendship for him and of the great fear of persecution against him, I invited him in that letter to Morganza. In all probability, I should have done the same thing, from the same motive, if not for the attachment which I had conceived for him. Colonel Burr however had left Pittsburg, before my letter reached it, and it remains now in my son's Scrutoire at Pittsburg. — On the 24th last August, I received a letter from Col. Burr dated Pittsburg, informing me, that he should dine with me next day.

(To be continued.)

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European News.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY. SEVENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

On comparing the translation of the 78th Bulletin, as published in the Boston papers, with the copy in our possession, we find that the following preliminary remarks are omitted. — They are of consequence as in some measure accounting for the long inactivity of the Grand Armies. — *Edit. Times.*
Hilsberg, June 12.

Negotiations of peace had taken place during the whole winter. A general congress had been proposed to France, to which all the belligerent powers must have been admitted, Turkey alone excepted. The Emperor had been justly in dignant at such a proposition. After a few months parleying, it was agreed that all the belligerent powers, without exception, should send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress, which should be held at Copenhagen. The Emperor had made known that Turkey was admitted to make common cause in the negotiations with France, there was no inconvenience in England making common cause with Russia. The enemies then asked upon what basis the Congress would have to negotiate. They proposed none, and would, however, have the Emperor propose some. — The Emperor had no hesitation to declare, that in his opinion, the basis of the negotiation ought to be equality and reciprocity between the two belligerent masses should enter in common into a system of compensations.

The moderation, the clearness, the readiness of this answer left the enemies of peace no doubt upon the pacific dispositions of the Emperor. They dreaded the effects of them; and at the very moment when it was answered, that there was no further obstacle to the opening of the Congress, the Russian army quitted its cantonment and came to attack the French army. Blood has, therefore, again been shed; but at least France is innocent of it. There has been no pacific overture but the Emperor has listened to it. There has been no snare laid by the abettors of war, but his will has avoided. They inconsiderately made the Russian army run to arms, when they saw their steps baffled; and these criminal enterprises which justice disavows, have been confounded. New checks have been drawn up on the arms of Russia; new trophies have crowned those of France. Nothing more fully proves that passion and interests foreign to those of Russia and Prussia, direct the cabinets of these two powers, and lead their brave armies to new misfortunes, by forcing them to new engagements.

EIGHTIETH BULLETIN.

Tilsit, 19th June, 1807.

During the time which the army of France signalized itself on the field of battle of Friedland, the Grand Duke of Berg arrived before Konigsberg, and took in flank the troops of the army of General Lestocq.

On the 14th, Marshal Soult found at Grenzburg the Prussian rear guard. The division of the dragoons of Melhaut executed a fine charge, overturned the Prussian cavalry and took several pieces of cannon.

On the 12th, the enemy was obliged to shut himself up in the place of Konigsberg. Towards the middle of the day, two of the enemies columns that were cut off, presented themselves to enter into the place. Six pieces of cannon and from 3 to 4000 men, which composed this troop were taken. All the suburbs of Konigsberg were carried; we there made a great number of prisoners. The result of these affairs, are 5000 prisoners and 15 pieces of cannon. On the 15th and 16th, the corps of the army of Marshal Soult were detained before Konigsberg, but the body of the army marching on Wehlau, obliged the enemy to evacuate Konigsberg, and this place fell into our power.

We have found at Konigsberg an immense quantity of provisions. Two hundred large vessels which had come from Russia, are still loaded in the port. There is a greater quantity of wines & brandies than we had any reason to hope for.

A brigade of the division of St. Hilaire, is before Pillau to form the siege; and Gen. Rapp has sent

from Dantzic a column charged to go by the Nerung, and establish before Pillau a battery, which will shut up the Haf. The vessels manned by the marines of the guard, render us masters of this little sea.

On the 17th, the Emperor moved his head quarters to Drucken, near Klein Schirau; on the 18th, to Sgaigirren, the 19th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, he entered Tilsit.

The Grand Duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, the divisions of dragoons and cuirassiers, have gone on beating the enemy for the last 3 days, and have done him much injury. The 5th regiment of hussars had distinguished itself. The Cossacks were many times overthrown, and have suffered much in the different charges. We have had but few killed or wounded: — In the number of the latter is the Chef d'escadron Piéton, aid-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Pregel, opposite Wilisu, a drummer was charged by a Cossack; he threw himself on his belly; the Cossack took his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved all his presence of mind, and seized the lance, disarmed the Cossack and pursued him.

A particular fact which excited the smiles of the soldiers, took place for the first time near Tilsit. We saw a cloud of Kalmoucks giving battle with bows and arrows; we pity those who prefer the arms of the ancients to the moderns; — but nothing is more laughable than the PLAY of these arms against our muskets.

Marshal Davoust, at the head of the 3d corps, at Librau, fell upon the rear guard of the enemy, and made 2500 prisoners. On his side, Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th, at Husterborough; he there took one thousand wounded from the enemy, and considerable magazines.

The woods and villages are filled with isolated Russians, either sick or wounded. The losses of the Russian army are enormous; it has not taken with it more than sixty pieces of cannon. The rapidity of the marches hinder us from knowing the number of pieces which have been taken at the battle of Friedland, but we believe the amount exceeds 120.

At the height of Tilsit, the billets here joined, Nos. 1 & 2, were delivered to the Grand Duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian Prince, Lieut. Gen. Labanoff, passed the Nieman, and conferred one hour with the Prince Neuf hotel.

The enemy has burnt in great haste the bridge of Tilsit on the Nieman, and appears to continue his retreat toward Russia; we are on the confines of that empire.

The Nieman, opposite Tilsit, is a little larger than the Seine; we see on the left bank a cloud of Cossacks which forms the rear guard of the enemy. — No longer do they commit any hostilities.

What remained to the King of Prussia is conquered; this unfortunate Prince has no longer in his power but the country situated between the Nieman and Memel (the greater part of his army, or rather the division of his troops are deserting, not being willing to go into Russia).

The Emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit with the King of Prussia. On the news of the battle of Friedland, both left it in great haste.

[NO I]

The General in Chief Benningson, to his Excellency Prince Begeration.

MY PRINCE — After the floods of blood which have been shed the last few days in battles as murderous as often repeated, I am desirous of sojourn the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice before entering into a new struggle, into a new war, perhaps more terrible than the first.

I pray you, my Prince, to make known to the Chiefs of the French army, this intention on my part, the consequence of which may be so much the more satisfactory, as there is already a question of a general Congress, and may prevent a useless effusion of human blood. Please to make known to me the result of your proceedings, and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration, my Prince, of your Excellency, the very humble and obedient servant.

BARON BENNINGSEN.

[NO II]

MONSIEUR GENERAL — Monsr. the General in Chief, has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his Excellency has received from his Majesty the Emperor, and charging me to make known to you its contents. I do not believe that I can answer better his intention than by sending you the original. I pray you at the same time to send me your answer, and to accept the assurance of the distinguished

consideration with which I have the honor to be, Monsier General, your very humble and very obedient servant.

BEGERATION.

The 6th of June, O. S.

PARIS, JUNE 27.

People now ask with less hesitation than curiosity, what will be the fate of the King of Prussia, all whose States must in a few days be in possession of the French. — We shall take upon ourselves to discuss either the generous propositions which may have been made to him, or the imprudent refusals which have followed them: previous to the battle of Friedland, he might yet appear to have something to put into the diplomatic scales; he was still king of a few provinces and of the wreck of an army. As long as Russia and England left him any hopes, there might have some merit in sacrificing them to his safety. But now that he would present himself bereft of all resource, all that he would preserve can only be a gift of the magnanimity of the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

[It appears from the following details, that the Turkish government has to contend with a powerful body of insurgents: — A number of French troops were on their way to assist the Turks.]

SEMLIN, MAY 13.

On the 22d, there was an engagement between the corps of Stanoje and the Turks; Mutich-Aga attacked with a small corps of troops, the Servian battery thrown up near Oruschelie; but was repulsed with some loss. On the third, every movement of the Turks gave room for believing that they proposed to make a second attack against the position of the Servians. On the following night, the commandant Stanoje detached the Chief Obrad with four battalions and four companies towards Kunitza, in order to observe the movements of the Turks, and drive away the corps which they had near Sinitza. On the 25th, at day-break, he advanced himself with all his forces, divided into 5 columns, to attack the enemy's camp, about 600 paces from Litniza. He had already approached within a short distance of it, when a Turkish corps of about 2000 men came out of Sinitza, & fell upon him, seemingly with intent to cut off the 5th column. The commandant Stanoje then altered his plan, and formed his corps into four columns; the first rapidly attacked the camp of the Turks, assailed it with a very brisk fire of artillery and musketry. The Turks supported this attack with intrepidity, and kept up on their side a very smart fire; however, two divisions of Servian cavalry having fallen upon the camp, they were obliged to retreat within their own entrenchments, behind Sinitza. — The second column of insurgents attacked the batteries placed before Sinitza, and endeavoured to drive the Turks from them. The third and fourth columns seconded this enterprise, but were repulsed with loss by the murderous fire of the batteries. Then the commandant Stanoje, placing himself at the head of the 4th column, made a fresh attack with such impetuosity, that the Turks were at length obliged to abandon the batteries, and retreat.

The Servians after having scaled the entrenchments, entered Sinitza, and cut to pieces all who made any resistance. The Turks took refuge in the fortress of Uschitza; they were followed by the Servians, who, after forming a junction with the two divisions who had already taken post upon the left of that town, invested it on all sides. Mutich-Aga found himself thus shut up with his corps, reduced from 11,000 men to 8,000, in a town totally unable to support a siege, and which hardly contained provisions enough to hold out two days. In this critical position and notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy, he resolved to force his way out in order to go & fetch fresh troops for the purpose of delivering Uschitza. In consequence, he delivered to Momend Pacha the command of the town, in which he left a garrison of 2000 men; and at four o'clock in the afternoon, he made a sally with the 6,000 men he had remaining, and who were divided into two columns. The Servians advanced on all sides against him, and surrounded him.

The Turks then formed a square and defended themselves with a rare intrepidity; at length they contrived to force a Servian column and force themselves a passage.

Four Servian columns pursued them; the others marched against the fortress. One of the Turkish columns marched towards Sinitza, and left 600 men in the Castle of Socci, which was not occupied; the other column retreated through Kunitza, and was reinforced by several small detachments, which were disunited. At a small distance from Kunitza, it fell in with the Servian corps, commanded by the Chief Obrad; but in spite of the efforts of the latter, it again succeeded in forcing a passage for itself, after having sustained some loss. The Servian troops who had marched against Uschitza, directly attacked that town, and made their way into it, after having scaled the batteries. Part of the garrison were killed, and the rest made prisoners. The insurgents estimate their loss, in the several engagements, at 2000 men. The Servian commander, Bulla Illiza, was dangerously wounded before Uschitza, and conveyed to Belgrade.

NAPLES, JUNE 3.

Six thousand Neapolitans commanded by Gen. Philipstadt, landed at Reggio, giving themselves out to be the restorers and conquerors of the kingdom of Naples. His Majesty ordered Gen. Regnier to lay no obstacles in their way, and to withdraw at their approach, in order to inspire them with more confidence. Conformably to these orders, our van guard evacuated Seminara, Rossano and Mileto. Gen. Philipstadt, entertaining no suspicion of the snare laid for him, advanced with his army, threatened Monte-Leone; but his Majesty not wishing to abandon so loyal a town to the fury and vengeance of these new conquerors, gave directions to Gen. Regnier, who had been reinforced by a body of troops from Calabria, to attack and discomfit the enemy. The engagement took place on the 25th May, near Mileto, when the whole corps commanded by Gen. Philipstadt were either killed or taken prisoners; scarcely were a few cavalry enabled to regain Reggio. The commander in chief of this expedition, is thought to be amongst the number of the prisoners. All the inhabitants of Calabria conducted themselves in such a manner as to deserve the highest commendation. The citizens of every class hastened to come to close quarters with the common enemy, who had just proclaimed brigandage, and the massacre of the land-holders.

JUNE 9.

The last news from Calabria is altogether satisfactory; all is calm and submissive. Gen. Abbe has entered Piggia ten minutes after the Prince Philipstadt had embarked; all those who have not been killed in three battles which took place, remain prisoners to the number of two thousand, officers and soldiers; the prisoners are on the road hither.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 16.

Letters from Vienna, at length confirm the intelligence of the evacuation of Walachia, by the army of Gen. Michelson. This retreat has been made under pretext of covering the siege of Ismail; but it is evidently grounded on the impossibility of the Russian general being able to maintain possession of this province, or to defend it against the Turkish armies now advancing, and whose van-guard is already arrived at Widdia. When Michelson invaded Moldavia and Walachia, he relied on receiving reinforcements from the different Russian provinces, and more especially from those bordering on the Black Sea. Instead of this, he has been under the necessity of sending one of his divisions to the assistance of the Russian army in Poland; and the troops he expected to receive from Lauride and Ukraine, not only have not joined him, but will probably find themselves insufficient to preserve provinces invaded by the Turks and Persians.

THE WARRENTON RACES

Are altered on account of an interference with the Belfield Races. Will commence on Thursday the 15th of October.

THE first day, a match race for 1000. Wm. Davis and Smith Collett. Second day, a colts' race, eight courses, fifty dollars entrance, closed. Third day, the Jockey Club purse, two mile heats, weight for age, for 275 dollars entrance 25 dollars.

The collection at the gates as usual the two last days.

Balls

On the evenings of the races, furnished by the Proprietor.