good disposition manifested to honor me, in the present day, *at the seat of government*, by some good friend, and laughed, and invited others to laugh at it.

It is said here, and published in letters from Washington, but from whom I know not, that Mr. Burr has declared *that he never wrote any letter to Wilkinson in cypher*. Nay, it was previously stated to me by some very respectable gentlemen, that they did not believe Mr. B. could have written the letter in cypher attributed to him. And I must confess, though I did not doubt, at the time, from the manner in which that letter came to Washington, and had publicity, that the language and style is not such as I should consider most familiar to Mr. Burr, or likely to be used by him. I have, therefore, determined to say little on the subject until, from some sort of light, a better judgment can be formed.

The intention of Mr. Burr, as has been stated, to sever the union (a most diabolical project) was first suggested to me by western *newspapers*; and the attack on New Orleans was entirely new to me until I saw the acts of the governor and legislature of Ohio. But it is true, Mr. Burr did tell me that *in case of a war between the United States and Spain*, which he considered inevitable, he intended *to attack Vera Cruz and Mexico, give liberty to an enslaved world and establish an independent government in* Mexico; and invited me to take command of the expedition by sea—But, although this enterprize was expressly mentioned to me as to take place, in case of war between the United States and Spain, I at once declined it, on asking if *the executive of the United States was privy to, or concerned in the project, and being answered that he was not:* though I said then, and I say now, I shall always be ready, as I ever have been, when properly invited by my country, to turn out against any nation with whom we may be at war.

Should I have occasion to appear before a court of justice, in this business of Mr. Burr's, at any time under the solemn obligation of an oath, or before the bar of the public; I shall have no hesitation either as a christian, or on the honor of a soldier, the honor of a man, and the honor of a sailor, too, to make declaration (though more lengthy in detail) to all of which this is but a summary. And further, that I know nothing of plots and insurrections to sever the union, except what I have seen in the news-papers. If I had known of any, I should have communicated them to the president of the United States as I have communicated what, in substance, is contained in this letter. But by the declaration here made, you will not infer that I feel satisfied with the conduct as respects the cyphered letter (if genuine,) any more than that I am yet in the habit of *extraordinary dreaming*, and of believing such dreams a reality. On the contrary, I always desire to deal in justice to all men, and despise exaggerated stories touching character, even when they respect those who do me the greatest evil. In fact, I care not whom I please or displease, when I feel bound to relate facts which concern men up or men *down*.

I am, dear sir, respectfully,
Yours, &c.
THOMAS TRUXTON.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court of Talbot county, will meet on Monday the fourth of May next, to choose a Collector of the County Tax, and to receive proposals for building a framed bridge over Wooden-Aux Branch.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
April 7, 1807. 4

VINGT-UN.

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the very moderate price of ten dollars the mare, and fifty cents to the groom, where the owners of the mares reside in the county, the money must be paid on or before the first of October next; but where they reside out of the county all expenses must be paid before the mare is taken away, and if not sent to pasture, at the time the mare is put to the horse.

VINGT-UN is a dark bay, of superior size, bone and substance; of great muscular powers, elegant action and sound condition.

VINGT-UN was got by the imported horse Diomed (bred by Sir Charles Bunbury,) out of the dam of the famous mare Maria's dam was got by the famous horse Clockfast, brother to Jemerack, out of Mr. John Burwill's mare Maria, who was got by Dunmore's Reguins.

He will stand on Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Easton; on Thursdays and Fridays at Mr. John Nabb's, at the Head of Wye; and the remainder of the week at the subscriber's stable. Good pasturage at fifty cents per week will be provided, and every care will be taken of the mares, but no responsibility for accidents of any kinds.

EDWARD LLOYD.
April 21, 1807. 3

May be had at the Star Office,
School Books Bibles, Testaments, blank books bound and half bound; writing paper, &c. &c.

Late Foreign Intelligence

NEW YORK April 17.

Our boat came up last evening from the ship George, capt. Taylor, in TWENTY FIVE DAYS from Greenock. We hasten to enrich the columns of the New York Gazette with extracts from London papers to the 17th ult. inclusive.

LONDON, March 9.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary
SUNDAY, March 8.

"A dispatch, dated St. Petersburg 17th Feb. of which the following is an extract, was this day received from the marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, his majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburgh, by Lord Viscount Howic, his majesty's principal secrtary of state for foreign affairs:—

"I have the pleasure of enclosing, for your lordship's information, two papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French.

"Translation of a letter from general de Budberg, his Imperial majesty's minister for foreign affairs, to his excellency the marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, (3.) 15 Feb.

"General Benningsen, after having fallen back, for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adopted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a position at Preussich Eylan. During four days successively, his rear guard, commanded by Major General Sarklay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks and on the 26th Jan. (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th January (8th Feb.) early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great abstinacy on both sides; but towards the evening the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and General Benningsen remained in possession of the field of battle.

Bonaparte commanded in person, and under him Marshals Angereau, D'Avoust, Soult, Ney, and Bassieres at the head of the guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from six to eight thousand men, whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. We have also taken twelve stand of colours, and about fifteen hundred prisoners, among whom there are thirty officers.

"The Courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the Ministers of his imperial Majesty do not know all the details of the above mentioned day.

General Budberg has the honor, &c.

Translation of the letter from General the Baron de Benningsen, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delivered by Lieut. Colone Stavitaki, Aid-de-camp to his Imperial Majesty.

On the field of battle. Preussich Eylan, February 8.

"SIRE—I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th Jan. (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the eveniug of the 27th Jan. (8th Feb.)

"The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops on my centre, and on both wings, but were repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked reigiments of curassiers, were destroyed.

"I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussich Eylan.

"I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exagerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than twelve thousand men."

March 14.

Sir Home Popham has been honorably acquitted.

Government has ordered the mouths of the Elbe, Ems, and Weser to be declared in a state of blockade.

A letter from Brest announces the arrival of Admiral Willaumez in the Foudroyant at Brest, from Havanna.

Capt. WHITBY, *of the Leander, from which ship the American was shot some months, since, whose death occasioned so much agitation in America, is to be tried by a court-martial at Portsmouth on Monday next.* The trial has stood over for some time, in order to afford the parties interested for the deceased, who were apprized of the intention to bring this officer to trial, to sustain the accusation if they thought proper. But no evidence appears against the accused.

Massena has arrived at Warsaw, but here is no mention of Bonaparte's quitting the army.

March 16.

Mr. Pierrepont, who arrived on Friday from the Continent, brought with him, we understand, the copy of a treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Prussia, Sweden, and London. Mr. Pierrepoint came direct from Mamel, and is supposed to have brought the latest intelligence from the theatre of war. The Russians it is said, began to fall back from the Prussian Eylan on the evening of the 9th, an operation in which there was no attempt on the part of the enemy to molest them. On the following day they encamped within two German miles of the scene of action, and by the 12th crossed the Pregel. During these movements part of garrison of Koningsburg marched out to a distance of twelve miles from the city, and having their flank covered by the Russian main army, attacked a French advanced guard, which it defeated, and returned, with an Eagle, and 500 prisoners. Their Prussian Majesties were at Mamel, in the neighbourhood of which about 40,000 prussian troops were assembled, & considerable stores both of corn and forage collected. It was the general opinion both at Koningsberg and Mamel that the French intended to abandon the Upper Vistula and Narew, and to concentrate themselves between Thorn and Marienwerden. The out posts on the latter river had all been called in; and Savary, after his ineffectual attempt upon Von Essen's corps, retreated from Ostrolenka to Sieroc; where it was suppossed he would endeavour to maintain himself until the hospitals at Warsaw were cleared. General Von Essen was, it is said, as far advanced as Doben on the Lakes, on the 18th, in his way to the main army. The junction of his corps would, we hope, give the Russians such a superiority as would enable them to resume that system of operations which they have found so successful.

A general salute was fired from the batteries along the French coasts on Thursday. It is not unlikely that the same may have been occasioned by the return of Bonaparte to the capitol.

A report has been current for the last two or three days of the existence of a very unpleasant misunderstanding in the Cabinet on the subject of the Roman Catholic officer's Bill. The schism, it is reported, rose to such a height that Lord Sidmouth, who was out-voted in the Cabinet, actually resigned his situation as president of the council. It is said Lord Ellenborough also seceded from the Council. Several Cabinet Councils have also been held on this important subject, the result of which we understand to be that the bill will either be new modified or wholly withdrawn for the present. Upon this understanding, it is stated, Lords Sidmouth and Ellenborough have consented to resume their seats at the Council Board.

SECOND EDITION.

Traveller office, 3 o'clock.

A mercantile house in the city has just received advices from Lisbon, by a merchant ship, that Monte Viedo had been taken possession of by a British force. We have no doubt of the fact.—It will be remembered that the first accounts of the recapture of Buenos Ayres reached us by the way of Lisbon much earlier, than by any other channel.

In our eagerness to communicate this pleasing intelligence we have not been able to ascertain the period at which it was taken.

London, March 17.

A Hamburg Paper of the 7th inst. was received in town yesterday. It is extremely reserved in its communications respecting the French main army, and makes no mention whatever of the Russians All that we are told of the former is, that nothing new had occurred since the battle of the 8th, and that the imperial head-quarters had been transferred to Osterode. As to Benningsen it is impossible to discover from this Hamburg paper where he is. This silence respecting him is not a bad omen. If he were beaten and routed every step of his flight would be diligently traced; but it is not the interest of Bonaparte at this moment to have it transpire that his opponent has resumed offensive operations, and is advancing.

The Hamburg paper contains some interesting particulars of the general engagement at Eylan, and the affair on the 10th. The advantages said to have been obtained by the French in the latter are now dwindled down to 1500 Russians killed, and two standards and 6 pieces of cannon taken. This account makes no mention of prisoners. General Von Essen's report will, most likely, give quite a different version of this affair, in which the greatest honor claimed by the French is, that they have repulsed the enemy at all points. The Russians of course must have made the attack.

It appears from a newspaper which the French have set up at Warsaw, that no account of the battle of Eylan was published there until the fourth evening after the action. Have we not a right to infer from this circumstance, that Bonaparte was not quite sure that he gained the victory? It is very extraordinary that neither the particulars nor result of an engagement fought within a hundred miles of Warsaw should have been known three days after. It is possible, however, that the communication may have been interrupted by these same Cossacks who gave so much trouble to the French, and that the bearer of the dispatches was compelled to deviate considerably from the usual route.

The most important article in the Hamburg paper in the Turkish proclamation for shutting the canal against vessels of all nations, during the present war between Russia and the Porte.—From the style of this official document, it appears as if the Porte was not certain that this proceeding would be acquiesced in by such of the neutral powers as have by treaty acquired the privilege of a free passage to the Black Sea. There seems to us an evident disposition to sooth and conciliate this country in to recognition of the right thus arrogated.

Three Foreign Gentlemen arrived in town yesterday from Heligoland, after a passage of four days. They state, we understand, that they left two couriers there who were waiting for a packet; one from the Court of Vienna, the other with overland dispatches from India.—The Austrian Messenger, according to the report of these Gentlemen, publicly affirmed that his Court had declared war against France; and that a force much stronger than any employed last war had taken the field. They also mention that they had conversed at Hamburgh with several French Officers who were engaged at the battle of Eylan, which they represent as far more sanguinary that it has been detailed to us. These Officers did not claim a victory on the 8th, but represent it as a drawn battle. The French army has suffered exceedingly from a combination of causes, principally from losses in battle, and much from sickness and scarcity of provisions. This last misfortune, we understand, is acknowledged in no official document from the army: and a supply is earnestly requested from various quarters.

Extract of a letter written three days after the Battle of Prussian Eylan, by an officer of the Russian Army to his Father at Lubeck.

"*Tilsit, in the Kingdom of Prussia, near the Nitmen, 20 leagues N. E. of Konigsburg, Feb. 11.*

"When you receive this letter, you will perhaps have heard of the terrible battle fought three days ago, between our army and the French. As I suppose you might be very uneasy respecting my fate, I hasten to satisfy you by the present letter. Nothing disagreeable has occurred to me, though I have been a whole day in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. I know not how it was possible to come out of such a scene of desolation alive; but after all, thank God, I have not received a scratch, and therefore am much more fortunate than most of the officers of our regiment, who have fallen. Those who are not killed, are almost all wounded. The battle has been more fatal than that of Austerlitz.

"Our army has performed prodigies of valour. Tho' we have lost a number of men, it is generally agreed, that it is an astonishing circumstance not to have lost more; and this is looked upon as an effect of the excellent discipline which prevailed in the army during the heat of the action, and in the midst of such a fire as never was seen.

"During the last three days, the question who were victors, has been frequently asked among us. This may appear singular; but in reality, I cannot say which of the armies fought with the most courage and firmness, or which did the most mischief to the other; however, this is certain, that we lost a very great number of men. But as we have not kept possession of the field of battle, and of course, have not yet been able to verify the results of the action, there is room to hope that a great part of the men who have hitherto been absent on the calling of the rolls, have not perished. It is less painful to acknowledge, that the enemy has made a number of prisoners.

"In spite of our losses, the memorable day has done great honor to our arms. Every corps, every officer, every private man distinguished himself. Our retreat after the battle, is no proof that we have been beaten. We did not go to take a military position, but merely, to find an opportunity to come to an engagement with the enemy at a time when we hoped he would not be in a situation to resist the mass of the forces brought to act against him. If we had conquered, other operations would have immediately followed; but otherwise it was our duty to retreat, which we are doing at this moment; and this only proves, that our enterprize has not had all the success which it promised.

"As for the rest, I cannot say our situation is the most brilliant. The enemy has the advantage over us, of making war 600 miles from his own country, and living at the expence of the vanquished. Should he, as it is thought, arrive upon our territory, the people of our frontiers will have two dreadful scourages upon them at one time. Hitherto our hopes have been deceived in several instances. We were told that the French would not expect us in the winter; but we found them collected in a sufficient number to withstand the shock of an immense force. We are told that sickness carried them off by thousands at a time; but the manner in which we passed the 8th of this month did not make it appear as if we had to do with sick men. In fine, we had reason to hope that NAPOLEON had set off for Paris: this was equally false; and if it had not been contracted by the reports of the prisoners we have made, I assure you, during the battle, we were well persuaded that the Emperor was present."

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Fifty-Ninth Bulletin.

"PRUSSIAN EYLAN, Feb. 14.—"The enemy has taken a position behind the Pregel. Our Patroles are before Konigsberg, but the emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army in winter quarters in such a manner that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken since the battle of Bergfried is about sixty. The 24 pieces which the enemy left behind in the battle of Eylan is sent to Thorn. The enemy have circulated the subjoined report, which is entirely false. They attacked the town, but were immediately driven back. They acknowledged 20,000 men killed and wounded, but their loss is much greater. Their capture of 9 eagles is no less false than the account of their taking possession of the town. The grand duke of Berg still has his head-quarters at Wirtemberg, close upon the Pregel. General Hautpoult has died of his wounds: his loss is generally deplored, but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers have distinguished themselves in all the batties. The emperor has given orders to remove his body to Paris. The general of brigade, Bernard de St. Sulpice, who was wounded in the wrist, refused to go the Field Hospital to be dressed, but made a second charge on the enemy with his cavalry. His majesty is so well pleased with his conduct that he has appointed him a general of division. On the 12th Marshal Lefebvre advanced to Mereinwerder, where he found seven Prussian squadrons; he defeated them and made prisoners of 300 men; among whom are a colonel, a major and several other officers——he also took 250 horses.—Those who escaped fled towards Dantzic."

(The Russian report mentioned in this bulletin is not given with it.)

Sixtieth Bulletin.

"PRUSSIAN EYLAN, Feb. 17.—"The conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidnitz has surrendered and the capitulation is annexed. (We do not think it necessary to insert it, as the conditions are the same as those on which Breslau and Berg surrendered.)

"The Prussian governor of Silesia is shut up in Glatz, after having been driven by general Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein, and Neurolide. In these affairs, the Wirtemberg troops behaved remarkably well. The Bavarian division of Thorn, and Taxis, commanded by Col. Seydis and the 6th regiment of Bavarian infantry of the line, under Col. Baker, eminently distinguished themselves. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 800 prisoners. The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigour.

"Since the battle of Eylan the enemy have re-assembled behind the Pregel. We hoped to have driven them from that position had the river remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a boundary beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue them.

"About 3000 Russian prisoners, who were at Wellenberg, have been set at liberty by a troop of Cossacks, consisting of 1000 men.

"The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, and the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last day of April in the middle of the month of February.

"The army is entering into cantonments.

Sixty-First Bulletin.

LANDSBURG.—The battle of Eylan, was at first considered as a victory by several of the enemy's officers. Such indeed was the belief at Konigsburg, during the whole evening of the 9th, but the alarm was great when the Russian head-quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after the sound of our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in possession of a height which flanked the whole of the Russian troops.

"The Russian general declared that he would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants who said, 'We shall share the fate of