

## Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY,  
The 1st August at 11 o'clock, on O'Donnell's  
wharf, near the head of Frederick street,  
dock, will commence the sale of the brig  
Ann and Mary's Cargo,  
Consisting of  
120 qr. casks, Of very choice Lisbon  
50 half bbls. Of choice WINE.  
18 half-pipes  
16 pipes  
7 pipes Spanish Brandy,  
3 bales Cora's  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
July 30.

## Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,  
The 5th August, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,  
will be sold at the premises, agreeably to  
terms which will then be made known,  
A neat and well finished two-story Brick  
Dwelling House, situated on Mulberry street  
near Howard street, now occupied by Mr.  
Benbridge, who will give possession the first  
of September next.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
July 30.

## Buffum and Goodhue,

No. 24 Bowly's wharf,  
Have for sale  
30 pipes 1st proof Holland Gin,  
10 do Corsica Wine,  
25 qr. do. Malaga do.  
10 half do. Catalonia do.  
8 pipes L. P. Madeira do.  
400 boxes Mould Candles,  
50 do. Spermaceti do.  
50 do. Dipt. do.  
300 do. Brown SOAP,  
150 do. White  
150 do. White Coddish,  
25 tierces Fresh Rice,  
15 puncheons 4th proof country Rum,  
120 bbls. Fat Mackerel,  
120 casks Whale Oil,  
250 bags Bengal Sugar,  
300 do. Alum,  
10 bbls. Frankincense,  
30 tons clean Russia Hemp,  
75 cases Fresh Raisins,  
15 kegs Souchong Tea,  
120 bbls. Pork, in excellent order,  
25 bags Pimento,  
20 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards.  
Also,  
40 bales and cases Madras and Calcutta  
Goods, consisting of Characines, Pepper  
Cambrays, Manilla Gingham, Karakall ditto,  
St. Thomas ditto, Nicahees, Ventipulav, Cud-  
dalore Blues, Sooty Bomall, and real Ma-  
draz 130's, Beerboom Guirahs, &c. &c.  
July 30. d46-c66

## This Day is Published,

## The New Hungarian Broad Sword Exercise.

With the Drill, Motions, Words of Com-  
mand, &c. dedicated to the Volunteers of  
the United States. To be had at the  
stores of Messrs. Conrad, Lucas & Co. Messrs.  
Cole and I. Bonnal, Messrs. Dobbin & Mur-  
phy, Market-street, Messrs. Callender and  
Wells, No. 11, South-street, and at the Print-  
ing Office of S. Barnes, Fell's Point.  
July 30. d47

## A Teacher Wanted.

A gentleman, capable of teaching the En-  
glish language, Geography, and Arithmetic,  
and can bring good recommendations, will  
hear of an advantageous situation, by ap-  
plying at this Office.  
July 30. d47

## Epaulets, &c.

Gold and Silver Epaulets, Silver Cord and  
Binding, just received and for sale by  
KIDD & OWEN.  
July 29. d47

## Wanted a smart, active Barr Keeper.

With good recommendations, to whom li-  
beral wages will be given. Inquire at this  
Office.  
July 27. d107

## The United Baltimore Rangers

Are requested to meet on the green in front  
of the Second Presbyterian (Rev. Mr. Glendy's)  
Church, on FRIDAY, the 31st, at 6 o'clock  
precisely, without arms. It is hoped the mem-  
bers will be punctual in their attendance.  
JOHN MCCLURE, Captain.  
N.B. Gentlemen wishing to join this corps  
will please attend.  
July 30.

## The Baltimore Republican Draymen Volunteers, are requested to attend

on Friday Evening Next, precisely at five  
o'clock, in the Park, near the Gate. Punc-  
tual attendance is requested, as the commit-  
tee will then report their opinion as to the  
uniform. All persons desirous of joining this  
association are invited to attend.  
GEORGE HOWARD, Captain.  
July 30.

## Columbian Volunteers,

You are requested to assemble for the pur-  
pose of drill, with arms at your usual place  
of parade near the Roman Cathedral, on  
Saturday Evening next, at 6 o'clock. Punc-  
tual attendance is requested, as the roll will  
be called at half past 6 o'clock, precisely, and  
the absentees fined.  
By order,  
J. WILSON, Sec'y.

Those Gentlemen who have been elected  
members and not yet signed the Constitution,  
are particularly requested to come forward  
and do so; those wishing to join, will give  
in their names to one of the Officers, or thro'  
the medium of a friend belonging to the Com-  
pany.  
July 30.

## Maryland Pikemen.

The first company of Maryland Pikemen,  
are requested to meet at Bryden's Ball Room  
on Saturday next at 8 o'clock P. M.  
All persons desirous of joining this com-  
pany are requested to attend. Specimens of  
the arms and the uniform of the company will  
be exhibited.  
July 30.

## Artillery Notice.

The members composing the Fell's Point  
Volunteer corps of Artillery—and those gen-  
tlemen who wish to join the company are re-  
quested to meet at Mr. John Ellis's tavern,  
on Friday next, July 31. On business of im-  
portance relative to the company.  
DIXON BROWN,  
Captain F. P. V. C. A.  
July 29. d47

## THE ANNA LA PORTE,

AN AMERICAN SHIP.  
The following report we conceive to be wor-  
thy of great attention, not only as con-  
taining much of principle as well as of  
general information, but it will be re-  
garded particularly interesting to our readers,  
from their observing the efforts of an enlight-  
ened, magnanimous mind, in the correct  
pursuit of justice, and the solid grounds  
of a correct judgment. What a contrast  
with the petty vice-admiral courts in the  
West Indies! whose conduct is con-  
spicuous only for an adroitness in raising  
and magnifying unfounded suspicions, en-  
trapping the neutral with overstrained  
tases, and seeking pretenses for consigning  
the innocent and the fraudulent to the  
same fate :  
[Poulson.]

This was a case of a ship under American  
colors, with a cargo of logwood, and about  
15,000 dollars on board, bound from the  
Spanish Main to New Orleans, and captured  
by the *Minerva* privateer near the mouth of  
the River Mississippi. A claim was given  
under the direction of the American ambas-  
sador for the ship and cargo, "as taken  
within the territory of the United States, at  
the distance of a mile and a half from the  
western shore of the principal entrance of  
the Mississippi, and within view of a post  
protected by a gun, and where is stationed  
an officer of the United States."

20th Nov. 1805.—Judgment resumed.  
Sir William Scott.—This ship was taken  
with a cargo of logwood and dollars, on a  
voyage from the Spanish Main to New Or-  
leans. The destination of the vessel not  
at all contested; but the seizure was made,  
as it is expressed in the log-book of the cap-  
tor, "because there was not any clearance  
or register on board." These are defects  
which may, certainly, if unexplained, justify  
a seizure. If a vessel, pretending to be an  
American ship, is without a register, and is  
carrying a cargo without any clearance,  
those circumstances, if they do not receive  
a fair and credible explanation, may justify  
a captor in bringing such a case to adju-  
dication. In this case both these objections  
are, I think, satisfactorily removed; because  
the vessel having been a Spanish vessel was  
therefore not entitled to an American regis-  
ter, and there was a sea-letter or certificate  
of property on board. The cargo having  
been taken in upon the *Spanish Main* on a  
smuggling transaction, could not have a  
clearance, or any of the formal documents  
that are usual in ordinary voyages. These  
circumstances, I have no doubt, were ex-  
plained by the master, who, in his journal,  
and on his examination, appears to me to  
have given a fair representation, without any  
disposition to aggravate matters of com-  
plaint against the captors. I can have no  
doubt that these explanations were given.  
And there are documents and papers on board,  
which, relatively to the nature of the trans-  
action, are, I think, abundantly sufficient.  
There was, therefore, no justifying cause  
of seizure; for as to what is stated in one of  
the affidavits, that the master had com-  
manded a *Spanish* privateer in the last war, it is  
no more than what he had a perfect right  
to do. And whether he had, on some former  
voyage, broken the blockade of St. Domingo  
or not, is perfectly immaterial to the present  
case, and can form no part of the consid-  
erations upon which the seizure is to be  
justified.

The ship with the cargo on board was  
brought to England for adjudication; and  
it lies on the captor to exonerate himself  
from the impropriety of this act; because,  
though the instructions to cruisers give  
something of a discretion to captors as to  
the port to which they are to bring their  
prize, to some convenient port, it is a discre-  
tion which must be cautiously exercised,  
and with sound reason, so as to be justified  
in the court before which the case is bro't.  
It would be cause of infinite vexation if  
neutral vessels taken on slight pretences at  
so great a distance as the coast of America,  
were to be dragged across the Atlantic for  
adjudication; more especially when this  
country has established courts in the West  
Indies, to prevent inconvenient recurrences  
to this country, and to provide for claimants  
in that country justice at their own doors,  
where their commerce may be subject to as  
little interruptions as possible from the ex-  
ercises of the rights of war, on the part of  
this country, in those seas. At the same  
time there may be circumstances that would  
justify such a procedure as if a king's ship  
bound on the public service makes a capture  
in her course, such a vessel cannot depart  
from her instructions, but must proceed upon  
her original destination. That would be a  
case of necessity, arising out of the public  
service, for which states must make allow-  
ance reciprocally. But with respect to pri-  
vateers, I cannot think that any such cir-  
cumstances as are here set up can be plead-  
ed, as a justifying excuse for such conduct,  
on their part, it is said, "that the cruise  
had expired and it was time to come  
home." To which the answer is, that they  
should then have abstained from making  
any capture when they could not stay to  
bring the case to adjudication in the proper  
courts. The crew were mutinous will not  
do. The owner is answerable for his crew  
and no legal excuse can be deprived to him  
from their misconduct. That he had no ag-  
ent at the Bahamas is equally insufficient;  
it was his fault that he had not, if a per-  
son sends out a privateer to cruise in the A-  
merican seas it becomes his duty to appoint  
agents in some of the neighboring ports, to  
which the law requires, that prizes taken in  
that part of the world should be bro't to ad-  
judication. The commission of this precau-  
tion has evidently been a cause of great in-  
convenience in the present case, which is, at  
most, a case of further proof, and in which,  
when an order for further proof had been made,  
the claimant would have been entitled to his  
property on bail, and would have gone  
about his business; indeed, I cannot but  
think that the court would more probably  
have decreed immediate restitution. In-  
stead of that easy course, the ship and cargo  
are brought to a distant part of the world,  
for the mere chance of an order for further  
proof. The ship is recorded on the log

book to have been seized for defect of pa-  
pers; but there is more reason to suspect  
that the real cause of seizure proceeded,  
not from what she had not, but from what  
she had—the 13,000 dollars which were on  
board, captors must understand that it is  
not the value of the cargo, but the want of  
proof, and the appearance of circumstances  
as to the property, that should induce a sei-  
zure, and that their conduct, in this respect  
should not be influenced merely by the  
splendour of a large sum of money appear-  
ing in their sight.

When the ship was brought into this  
country, a claim was given of a grave na-  
ture, alleging a violation of the territory of  
the United States of America. This great  
leading fact has very properly been made a  
matter of much discussion, and charts have  
been laid before the court to show the place  
of capture, though with different repre-  
sentations from the adverse parties. The cap-  
ture was made, it seems, at the mouth of  
the river Mississippi, and as it is contended  
in the claim, within the boundaries of the  
United States. We all know that the rule of  
law on this subject is "terre diminiunt finitur,  
ubi finitur armorum vis," and since the in-  
troduction of fire-arms, that distance has  
usually been recognized to be about three  
miles from the shore. But it so happens in  
this case, that a question arises as to what  
is to be deemed the shore, since there are a  
number of little mud islands, composed of  
earth and trees drifted down by the river,  
which form a kind of portico to the main-  
land. It is contended that these are not  
to be considered as any part of the territory  
of America; that they are a sort of "no  
man's land," not of consistency enough to  
support the purposes of life, uninhabited,  
and restored to only for shooting and taking  
bird's nests. It is argued that the line of  
territory is to be taken only from the Balise,  
which is a fort raised on made land by the  
former Spanish possessors. I am of a differ-  
ent opinion; I think that the protection of  
territory is to be reckoned from these is-  
lands; and that they are the natural appen-  
dages of the coast on which they border,  
and from which indeed they are formed.  
Their elements are derived immediately from  
the territory, and on the principle of allu-  
vium and increment, on which such islands  
are to be found in the books of law, *Quod vis  
fluminis de tuo pradia detraxerit, et vicino  
pradio atulerit, palam tuum remanet*,  
even if it had been carried over to an ad-  
joining territory. Consider what the con-  
sequence would be if lands of this descrip-  
tion were not considered as appendant to the  
main land, and as comprised within the  
bounds of territory. If they do not belong  
to the U.S. of America, any other power might  
occupy them, they might be embanked & for-  
tified. What a thorn would this be in the side  
of America! It is thornily possible at least  
that they might be so occupied by European  
nations, and then the command of the river  
would be no longer in America, but in such  
settlements. The possibility of such a con-  
sequence is enough to expose the fallacy of  
any arguments that are addressed to show,  
that these islands are not to be considered  
as part of the territories of America. Whether  
they are composed of earth or solid rock,  
will not vary the right of dominion, for  
the right of dominion does not depend  
upon the texture of the soil.

I am of opinion that the right of terri-  
tory is to be reckoned from these islands.  
That being established, it is not denied that  
the actual capture took place within the dis-  
tance of three miles from the islands, and at  
the very threshold of the river. But it is  
said that the act of capture is to be carried  
back to the commencement of the pursuit,  
and that if a contest begins before, it is law-  
ful for a belligerent cruiser to follow and to  
seize his prize within the territory of a neu-  
tral state—and the authority of Bynkershoek  
is cited on this point. True it is, that great  
man does intimate an opinion of his own to  
that effect; but with many qualifications,  
and as an opinion which he did not find to  
have been adopted by any other writers. I  
confess I should have been inclined to have  
gone along with him, to this extent, that  
if a cruiser, which had before acted in a  
manner entirely unexceptionable, and free  
from all violation of territory had summon-  
ed a vessel to submit to examination and  
search, and that vessel had fled to such  
places as these, entirely uninhabited, and  
the cruiser had without injury or annoyance  
to any person whatever, quietly taken pos-  
session of his prey, it would be stretching  
the point too hardly against the captor, to  
say that on this account only it should be  
held an illegal capture. If nothing objec-  
tionable had appeared in the conduct of the  
captors before, the mere following to such  
a place as this is, would, I think, not in-  
validate a seizure otherwise just and lawful.

But that brings me to a part of the case,  
on which I am of opinion that the private-  
er has laid herself open to great reprobation.  
Captors must understand that they are  
not to station themselves in the mouth of  
a neutral river, for the purpose of exercis-  
ing the rights of war from that river, much  
less in the very river itself. It appears from  
the privateers own log-book that this vessel  
has done both; and as to any attempt to  
shelter this conduct under the example of  
king's ships, which I do not believe, and  
which if true, would be no justification to  
others, captors must, I say be admon-  
ished that the practice is altogether indef-  
ensible, and that if king's ships should be  
guilty of such misconduct they would be as  
much subject to censure as other cruisers.  
It is unnecessary to go over all the entries in  
the log. The captors appear, by their own  
description to have been standing off and on,  
obtaining information at the Balise; over-  
hauling vessels in their course down the ri-

ver, and making the river as much subser-  
vient to the purposes of war as if it was a  
river of their own country. This is an in-  
convenience which the states of America are  
called upon to resist, and which this court is  
bound on every principle to discourage and  
correct. With respect to one vessel, it  
appears that the Bilboa, under Spanish col-  
ors and an undoubted Spanish ship, had  
been captured and carried into the river, and  
it was stated in an affidavit which was ex-  
hibited to account for the absence of the us-  
ual witnesses in that case, that the prison-  
ers had escaped. The cause was brought on  
the evidence of the releasing witnesses  
under this representation. It now appears  
by an entry in this log, "that the prisoners  
were set on shore"; an act highly unjustifiable  
in its own nature, independent of the de-  
ception with which it has been accompanied.

The prisoners are the king's prisoners,  
and captors are particularly enjoined by the  
instructions (a) not to release any prisoners  
belonging to the ships of the enemy, and  
they violate their duty whenever they do.  
When I advert to the imposition that has  
been put upon the court in that transaction,  
how can I trust myself to any representation  
coming from the same persons. Indeed, I  
think, I can perceive strong traits of bad  
faith running throughout the whole conduct  
of the captors in the present case. In an-  
swer to the complaint that has been made  
against the captors for bringing this prize to  
England, it was said, that it was done at the  
desire of the master of the captured vessel;  
though, in the affidavit of the master, which  
is not contradicted, it is sworn, "that the  
captors offered to set him on shore, but that  
he refused to be separated from his cargo."  
The conduct of the captors, on all points  
been highly reprehensible. Looking to all  
the circumstances of previous misconduct,  
I feel myself bound to pronounce, that there  
has been a violation of territory, and that,  
as to the question of property, there was  
not sufficient ground of seizure; and that  
these acts of misconduct have been further  
aggravated, by bringing the vessel to En-  
gland, without any necessity that can justify  
such a measure. In such a case it would  
be falling short of the justice due to the vi-  
olated rights of America, and to the indi-  
viduals who have sustained injury by such  
misconduct, if I did not follow up the res-  
titution which has passed on the former day,  
with a decree of costs and damages.

(a) "Whereas it has been represented to  
us, that either through misapprehension of  
or in disobedience to the true intent and  
meaning of the tenth article of our instruc-  
tions, respectively bearing date the 17th of  
May, 1803; and the 16th of June, 1803; the  
captains or commanding officers of ships  
having letters of marque and reprisals, have  
landed their prisoners either at ports where  
no depots for the reception of prisoners of  
war are established, or have otherwise ne-  
glected to deliver them over to persons ap-  
pointed in the sea-port towns to have charge  
of the prisoners: We, taking the premises  
into consideration, and apprehending the  
great inconvenience therefrom to the public  
service, do hereby strictly direct and enjoin  
all captains and commanding officers of ships  
and vessels having letters of marque and  
reprisals, that they do carry all prisoners  
taken on board any prizes, to ports at which  
there are or shall be established depots for  
the reception of prisoners of war, there to  
deliver over such prisoners to the agents  
appointed by our commissioners of trans-  
ports, or to such other person as shall be  
duly appointed to receive and take charge of  
prisoners of war; and that no commander or  
any officer of any ship or vessel having a  
letter of marque and reprisal, do presume  
upon any pretence whatever, to land, release  
or deliver over any prisoners of war at any  
other place, or in any other manner than as  
aforesaid.

The Editor takes this opportunity of sug-  
gesting, as a piece of opportunity that may  
be of important use to gentlemen, with whom  
the proceedings in prize causes necessarily  
commence (the commanders and cruisers of  
all descriptions in the naval service of the  
country) that it is not an unimportant cause  
of dissatisfaction with the court, that those  
who have the management and control over  
captured vessels, omit in many instances to  
attend to the duty enjoined by the general  
law, and promulgated in a declaratory form in  
these instructions, with respect to the cus-  
tody of prisoners in general. The effect of  
this omission is more felt, as it counteracts  
the ancient and almost fundamental rule of  
prize proceedings, which requires that the  
master of the captured vessel, whether an  
enemy or neutral, should be brought in for  
examination. The court has invariably with-  
held its sentence of condemnation, even in  
the clearest cases, where this omission has  
appeared, until it has been supplied or ac-  
counted for in a satisfactory manner. The  
inevitable consequence of such neglect must  
be, in all cases where it occurs, to retard the  
benefit that may otherwise be expected to  
result from the capture.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

DRESDEN, May 13.  
Reports of arrangements for negotiations  
for a general peace continue. The French  
show constantly their wish to negotiate.

WARSAW, May 17.  
The last letters from Konigsberg, inform  
us, that city is in a most deplorable situation  
that provisions are so scarce that the inhabi-  
tants are in danger of starvation.

BANKS of the MAINE, May 19.  
According to a German gazette, the Mag-  
nates of Hungary have declared to the states  
that they were obliged to demand of the  
emperor of Austria a new constitution, which  
should be more adapted to the present times  
and circumstances, and which the class of  
burghers and that of the peasantry have for  
a long time ardently desired.

We have received by the way of Turkey,  
news that the Russian army stationed on the  
frontiers of Persia, have thrown up formi-  
dable intrenchments upon the mountains of

Caucasus, which separate Persia from the  
Russian empire—which shews that they in-  
tended to keep on the defensive. It appears  
that they have not a numerous army. The  
Russians are at the same time making ar-  
rangements to protect the Crimea and the  
other southern provinces of Russia against  
every attack. It is said that the levy has  
been ordered in Russia of the Tatars, Kal-  
mucks, Baskins, Kirgises, and other barbar-  
ous nations; but it is to be presumed that  
this levy will not produce the effect which  
the government expects from it.

## BORDERS OF THE INN, May 19.

The greatest tranquility reigns in our  
country. There are on the banks of the  
Inn between three and four thousand Aus-  
trians. The garrison of Braunau has not  
been reinforced as it was reported: the  
troops that have arrived there are to replace  
the 8d French regiment, which has received  
orders to join the grand army.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.

Intelligence has been received, but which  
is not entitled to much credit, that the  
Russian fleet has left Tenedos. Other intel-  
ligence, more authentic, states that admi-  
ral Craigh, has appeared before Sabonica,  
and demanded the surrender of that place,  
as well as a contribution of 900,000 ducats,  
to be levied on French property. He has  
declared in case of non-compliance with  
this demand, that he will bombard the city.  
The pacha has demanded instructions of  
the porte—the answers received are in arbi-  
trary with that system of vigor, adopted by  
the Ottoman minister some time since.

## AUGSBURG, May 25.

The letters from this place and Munich  
continue to encourage hopes of a peace,  
which has been generated in Austria and of a  
congress, which, it is said, will assemble in  
Bohemia. Letters from other parts of Ger-  
many are, however, for some days past less  
pacific.

## NUREMBERG, May 26.

The mission of the Swedish general count  
Vieden in Pomerania is said to begin direct  
negotiations with the French minister there.  
We have reason to believe that he will be  
successful.

## HAMBURG, May 27.

The political situation of Mecklenburg  
and Swedish Pomerania is still the same.  
Mr. Bourgoing, aid-de-camp to Marshal  
Bruno went to Stralsund, with dispatches  
for the governor general Baron Essen. He  
has been there presented to the king, who  
received him with great distinction; we  
still hope that the differences between  
France and Sweden will be soon at an end.  
There is not one detachment of foreign  
troops in Pomerania. The conditions of  
the armistice are strictly observed.

## COPENHAGEN, May 28.

On the 13th of this month an English  
brig having dispatches on board, arrived in  
the Sound, and proceeded on her voyage to  
the Baltic. On the same day a convoy from  
London entered the Sound, under the escort  
of an armed brig and two sloops. It is said  
that an English general is on board one of  
these vessels. A convoy of transports was,  
according to the accounts of the English  
crews, to arrive immediately in the Sound,  
but there were no news of it on the 21st.  
According to some accounts, an expedition,  
convoys by several vessels of war, was to  
set out from Yarmouth on the 24th of this  
month.

## STUTGARD, May 28.

A new treaty of commerce has just been  
concluded between Russia and England.  
By letters from Smyrna, we learn, that all  
vessels from the islands of the Archipelago,  
bound to Constantinople, are obliged by the  
fleet of admiral Siarini, to return. Vessels  
from the coast of the Black Sea, and the  
ports of Natolia, are likewise stopped by  
the Russian vessels of war, which cruise in  
the entrance of the Bosphorus. The English  
which have landed at Alexandria, have laid  
an embargo upon all Turkish vessels; the  
result of which is an immediate suspension  
of intercourse between Constantinople and  
the different ports from which she derives  
her provisions.

## PARIS, May 26.

The operations preparatory to the levy of  
1808 are every where made with prompti-  
tude and regularity, which promises the  
most happy results. The young men have  
testified a devotion and a confidence with-  
out bounds. In a great number of cantons  
the draughts was followed by feasts, at  
which the gaiety of the conscripts designated  
was particularly remarked. The number of  
absentees, not considerable in former years,  
is this year still less.

One of the causes which will contribute  
most powerfully to the success of this levy, is  
the severity which the tribunals have shewn,  
for some months almost all those agents of  
corruption, those sharpers of every descrip-  
tion, who pretending an imaginary influence,  
have made shameful speculations on the ex-  
emptions of the conscripts, and have hid  
under contribution the credulity of families.  
May 29.

Letters from Semlin, dated May 7, state,  
"according to the latest news from Semen-  
dria, there has been a very murderous and  
important action in the environs of Glad-  
own, between the troops of Melenko-Stok,  
gen. of the Servians, and Kozanli-Ali, the  
Ottoman general. The Turks after a vigor-  
ous resistance, have been defeated and pur-  
sued to Gladown, where they are so sur-  
rounded that they cannot avoid being taken;  
their loss is estimated at 3000 men killed  
and taken prisoners."

The English general Hutchinson is at  
Bartenstein, near the emperor of Russia  
and king of Prussia.

## June 2.

It is asserted that the court of Vienna  
has invited in the most pressing manner that  
of London to send plenipotentiaries to the  
congress which it is presumed will be held,  
to treat of the affairs of Europe and to es-  
tablish a general peace—it is believed that  
the baron of St. Vincents, (Lord St. Vin-  
cents we presume) will not remain long at