

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated March 4, 1801.

I am concerned to observe to you, that the annexed affidavits have lately been seized in this port by the officers of board parcels of the navy, and with the view of smuggling. Four of them have been referred to two of which paid a fine to the seizing officers. The others remain under seizure, and with they may still be referred on a second terms; but this practice is so much encreased of late, that I have good reason to believe, in future similar cases, they will be seized against the same proprietors. I would therefore wish all our third owners and masters to be apprised of the necessity of guarding against the consequences.

RESOURCES.

Columbus, John Dilson, Baltimore, Rose, Benson Jones, New-York, Pezery, W. Lashme, do. Warren, J. Parker, do.

USUAL RESOURCES.

Perseverence, D. Sterling, Critzen, C. Bismarck.

On the 10th December last Lord Kebleton declared the ports of Alexandria, Roetta and Damietta, to be blockaded.

About 50 fall of Danes and Swedes were carried into Gibraltar before the 28th March last.

On the 29th of Feb. the Turkish fleet sailed from Sicily for the Egypt. It consisted of 4 ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 65 gun boats.

A British army of 12,000 men has arrived at Sora from the East-Indies.

In a Liverpool piece carried of the 16th of April, an American fine iron is valued at 75s. a T77, per bush, fine flour is 17s. 6d. note is added listing that a note for 1000 supplies would prove considerable, the prices may again advance."

A convention has been concluded between the king of Prussia and the Regency of Hanover, whereby Prussian troops are admitted into Hanover, and the Hanoverian troops disbanded and disqualified from serving against Prussia.

[The following article is taken from the Aurora of May 25. The reader will observe, that from the nature of the city, the Editor was prohibited, under the threat of penalties still severer than those imposed, from announcing freely on the subject. With the imperfect treatment of the exhibition, a comment on the merits of the display would be premature; but it is not unadvised to say, that that feature of the common law, taken in its full extent, which sanctions the doctrine of contempt, and is fixed for the sake of society in which freedom has but a nominal existence; and it is worthy of serious consideration, whether its improved system, and of course a restriction on the press, and of course of consideration, whether it does not become the national legislature speedily to define powers that may in their exercise subvert the dear rights of the citizen.]

In the Circuit court on Friday last, the editor of this paper appeared, agreeable to a rule of court, to show cause why an attachment should not issue for a contempt in publishing certain animadversions under the head of "The Age of the World" in the Aurora of the preceding Wednesday.

The motion for the rule was made by Mr. Lewis, who appeared on this occasion supported by Messrs. E. T. Newman and Jagerfeld.

On the part of the defendant, Mr. Dickerson.

The editor had originally proposed to have appeared without counsel, considering the business as wholly a party litigation; but upon consultation, was advised to appear with counsel, lest it should be construed into a flight or want of respect for the terms of legal proceeding.

The editor saved the court the trouble of proving the publication, by voluntarily acknowledging it to have been written and published by him.

The origin of the article this brought before the court by Mr. Lewis, we cannot now touch upon, as the matter is so well before the same court, as to need no notice, wherein the editor of the Gazette of the United States is implicated; after that case is decided, we shall take the particulars at large.

Mr. Lean opened the proceedings by the display of legal reading, and a warm appeal to the court upon the necessity of guarding jurors, clerks, and courts from the effects of intimidation.

Mr. Dickerson followed in reply. Messrs. E. T. Newman and Jagerfeld followed Mr. Dickerson rejoined.

After hearing counsel, the rule was made absolute for an attachment, and the court left it to the defendant to chuse whether he would or would not answer interrogatories, upon oath, to be enforced by the counsel for the Plaintiff.

The defendant confessed that as he had given himself up to the advancement of counsel, that he should not undertake to give without advice what he should do; he was therefore disposed to think from any question that might be put to him at that instant, as he had no secrets to conceal, nothing to disguise.

The court observed, that he was not bound to answer any thing which might be confined to his own detriment.

The defendant observed that his counsel would determine for him; whereupon the defendant undertook to appear the next morning at court upon his personal responsibility in the sum of 500 Dollars.

On Saturday morning the editor appeared in court; and after some observations made by Mr. Dickerson, he was ordered to a motion for a rule against C. P. Weyer, editor of the Gazette of the U. S. which we cannot touch upon, being yet for trial; the court (only two judges as before) ordered their clerk to deliver the article to be a contempt of court, and that the defendant be confined thirty days, including that day.

After this business had been dispatched, Mr. Dallas exhibited the Gazette of the United States of Tuesday evening the 19th May, and moved for a rule thereupon which was granted, and is to be argued next week.

In the matter of the trials that have taken place, the editor will endeavor to collect and arrange for publication, with a body of collateral evidence which was not suffered to be read in court.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at New-York of the ship Brutus, 27 d'April, the following additional interesting intelligence is received, as late as 23d of April from London:

LONDON, April 21.

Yesterday afternoon, after this paper went to press, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, of the 49th regiment, arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Sir Hyde Parker, the substance of which were communicated in the evening to the Lord Mayor by a letter from the first lord of the admiralty, of which the following is a copy:

"I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that the hon. lieutenant Colonel Stewart arrived this day with dispatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, containing the terms of an armistice concluded with the Danish government on the 9th instant, by which it is agreed, that no act of hostility shall be committed by either party on the coast of the different islands and provinces of Denmark and Jutland, for the space of fourteen weeks; and fourteen days notice to be given before hostilities are recommenced. The court of Denmark has agreed to suspend during that period her co-operation under the treaty of armed neutrality."

"I have the honor to be, my lord, "Your lordship's obedient servant, "St VINCENT."

Admiralty, April 20.

THE ARMISTICE.

"The Danish government on one part, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker, knight, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's naval force in the road of Copenhagen on the other, equally induced by sentiments of humanity to put a stop to the effusion of blood, and preserve the city of Copenhagen from the calamitous consequences of a continuation of hostilities, have mutually agreed to a cessation of arms."

"With this view his majesty the knight of Denmark has appointed major gen. Benigno Frederic Walpoderoff, chamberlain in his Danish majesty's and colonel of a regiment, and adjutant gen. Hans Lindholm, as commissioners to conclude this armistice; and admiral Sir Hyde Parker has appointed on his part, Horatio Lord Nelson, knight of the Bath, Duke of Bronte in Sicily, grand cross of the order of Ferdinand and Merrit, knight of the Austrian order of the Cross, and vice admiral of the fleet of his Britannic majesty, and also lieut. Col. William Stewart, commander of a detachment of land troops

on board the fleet; which commissioners have this day met together, and after exchanging their full powers, agreed to the following conditions:

"Article I. At the moment of the signing of this armistice, all hostilities shall cease between the fleet under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker and the City of Copenhagen, and all armed ships or vessels belonging to his Britannic majesty which shall be found in the road or harbour of that city, as also between the different islands and provinces of Denmark."

"Article II. The armed ships and vessels of his Danish majesty shall remain in their present condition, as well with respect to the manner in which they are armed, as the military position, and the treaty known by the name of the treaty of the armed neutrality, shall, so far as concerns the active co-operation of Denmark, remain suspended so long as this armistice shall continue in force."

"On the other hand, armed ships and vessels under the command of admiral Sir Hyde Parker, shall in no manner whatsoever be permitted to enter the road of Copenhagen, or the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; and to prevent every thing which might give disturbance or satisfaction, admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall on no account permit any ships or vessels, under his command, to approach within cannon shot of the armed ships or fortifications of his Danish majesty in the road of Copenhagen. This limitation shall however not extend to any ships which must necessarily pass and repass thro' the King's Dye."

"Article III. The armistice shall secure the city of Copenhagen, as also the coast of Denmark, Jutland, and the islands against the attack of any other fleet of war, which now or hereafter, during the continuance of this armistice, shall be sent by his Britannic majesty into the seas."

"Article IV. The fleet of admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall be at liberty to procure provisions for the city of Copenhagen, along the coast of the different islands and provinces of Denmark, Jutland included; whatever may be wanted for the health and care of the crews."

"Article V. Adm. Sir Hyde Parker shall engage to send on shore all the subjects of his Danish majesty which are at present on board the English fleet under his command, and the Danish government engage to account both for them and for the wounded which have been suffered to come on shore after the battle of the 2d, in the unfortunate case of the renewal of hostilities."

"Article VI. The trading trade of Denmark, with the different parts of the coast included within the extent of this armistice, shall in no manner be disturbed by any British ships or vessels, and admiral Sir Hyde Parker shall issue the necessary instructions to that purpose."

"Article VII. This armistice shall continue in force during the space of fourteen weeks from the date of its being signed by the contracting parties. After the expiration of that time, each of the said parties shall be at liberty to declare it terminated, and recommence hostilities, giving a previous notice of fourteen days."

The conditions of this armistice shall, on every occasion, be explained in the most liberal and candid manner, in order to remove every ground of dispute, and to facilitate the means of a restoration of friendship and good understanding between the two kingdoms."

In witness of this, the undersigned Commissioners, according to our full powers, have signed and sealed with our arms the present armistice."

Given on board his Britannic majesty's ship the London, in the Road of Copenhagen, April 9, 1801.

E. R. Nattersdorff, Nelson, D. of Bronte, H. Lindholm, W. Stewart.

Ratified by me, (Signed)

SIR HYDE PARKER,

Admiral and commander in chief of the fleet of his Britannic majesty.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, April 21.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his majesty's ship London, in Copenhagen Road, the 9th April, 1801.

"Sir—The hon. lieut. Col. Stewart having volunteered his services by being the bearer of these dispatches, I have accepted thereof, on a belief that it will be more expeditious than by sea."

I have the pleasure to transmit an armistice concluded between the court of Denmark and myself.

I mean, as myself as the disabled ships are refitted, and the worth of the wounded moved into the Holstein Danish ship of

line, which I have commisioned as a hospital ship, to proceed over the grounds into the Baltic, to put into execution the remaining part of my instructions.

"The contents of my own day have had a fatal and melancholick found in a Danish vessel, which has the wounded and sick on board."

LONDON, April 22.

This morning we again received Paris Journals. They contain some day before that those we announced yesterday. Their contents are most interesting, but we hope will not receive confirmation. The official paper is still among those which have reached us; and until it shall arrive, or advices from our own commands, we shall not be able to determine what degree of credit is due to the non-official journals of the 18th, 19th, 10th, which, that on the 20th March the French in Egypt, commanded by Meunon in person, attacked and defeated Gen. Abercrombie's army, killing 3000 and taking 200 prisoners, and among the latter, Gen. Auchinloch, and 1000 men. Due to the accounts is from Malta, and the other comes by way of Naples and Milan. Respecting the latter, it may be observed that it is not to be mistaken, as the date, for the news must have reached Naples in 7 or 8 days from Egypt; for it would take about 3 days to travel from Naples to Milan. But on the whole there was sufficient ground for the intelligence by one route or other to reach Paris. We cannot be long without a knowledge of the real fate of matters in that quarter."

"These papers contain a copy of the full text of the rescript of His Majesty to the terms enjoined by our most faithful ally the king of Prussia."

The following extracts will put our readers in possession of every thing worthy of notice in the Paris Journals which have reached us:

Paris April 17.

Letters received from Malta assert, that General Abercrombie, who was slain some time by the garrison of Alexandria, and by general Meunon in person, who fell upon the left of the enemy, with more than 3000 men, was killed by a piece of artillery which has been completely routed. According to the letters, 3000 English remained on the field of battle, and 800 cut-off by the French cavalry, were made prisoners. General Abercrombie is among the latter. This battle is said to have taken place on the 20th March.

Journal les Defenieurs de la Patrie

April 11.

The English fleet still continues in its former position. The number of killed and wounded amounts to more than 8000 men. General Parker has held a council of war during the night of the 10th and 11th. Conferences were held with the Russian, Prussian and Swedish ministers."

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

The Swedish Crown Admiral Cronstedt is still here. Baron Lagerbjelke, who had accompanied the King of Sweden on his travels, was dispatched from Lundborg, on the 30th inst. for this city, to inform our Prince Royal that his Swedish majesty had given most positive orders for the squadron of Carlsroon, consisting of 7 sail of the line, 3 frigates, to sail from Carlsroon on the 4th of March; and that they would be left entirely to the disposition of his Royal Highness. On the 4th inst. Baron Lagerbjelke had a conference with the King of the French Republic, Citizen Bourgeois, the subject of which is said to have been the reformation of the political relations between Sweden and France. On the same day Baron Lagerbjelke had a conference with Count Bernstorf, after which he departed for Carlsroon. It is wind should not be unfavourable, we expect the Swedish fleet will be in our neighbourhood. On account of the English fleet, the lights have been extinguished along the southern coast of Sweden and the Shetters."

VIENNA, March 28.

An extraordinary Courier arrived here this day, sent from General Moreau to the Archduke Charles, and in which it was to be used the utmost speed that he was, being charged with dispatches of the greatest importance. We are assured that two divisions of the French army, viz. that of General Moreau, and that of the Duke of Ragusa, are destined to traverse Hungary, in order to repair to the Frontiers of Turkey, and compel the Ottoman Porte to cede Egypt to France."