

NEW-YORK, April 25.
Agreeably to the arrangements which were published in yesterday's Gazette, the body of Mr. John Pierce, who was killed on Friday by a shot from the British ship of war Leander, was conveyed to St. Paul's Church yard; and respectfully interred. On this occasion, every possible respect was paid to the remains of this unfortunate young man. All classes and distinctions attended, and as many as could, joined the procession. The crowd in the streets and at the church was very great; and it is with pleasure we observe, that there was not the least confusion or noise, as was, by some, apprehended.

The Grand Jurors of the city and county of New-York represent to the court that they have seen in a newspaper, called the American Citizen, dated this day, the following publication, viz. "Indictment for murder. The Grand Jury at the suggestion of a republican member found a bill on Saturday last against Henry Whitby, captain of the Leander, for the murder of John Pierce," which publication they consider highly improper, in as much as it is untrue that the bill was found as therein stated; and conveys an insinuation that the grand jury in the discharge of their duty had been influenced by party considerations, which they hope will never be mingled with the administration of justice; they say further, that in the case alluded to, there did not exist any difference of opinion.

By order of the Grand Jury,
Wm. T. SLOCUM, Foreman.

State of New-York, ss.
City of New-York.

Robert Mitchell of said city, branch pilot, being duly sworn according to law, deposeseth and saith, that on Friday last, about 6 o'clock, P. M. he was off Sandy Hook, and discovered four sail of American vessels brought to by the British ship of war Leander, frigate Cambrian and Driver sloop of war, which proved to be the ship Aurora, brigs Ceres and Jupiter, and sch'r Concord, not farther distant (as nearly as the deponent can judge) than five miles S. E. from the light-house; whereupon this deponent immediately made for said vessels, with intent to board the first vessel that might be discharged; that he spoke the brig Ceres about pistol shot from the Leander, under her lee (yet lying to) and was hailed by the captain of said brig for a pilot; that this deponent replied, "he would board him immediately," at the same time enquired whether the frigate's boat had boarded him, to which he replied in the negative; that in the mean time the ship Aurora bore away from under the Cambrian's lee, and hove to again near the pilot boat, waiting, as this deponent supposed, for a pilot; under which impression he immediately boarded the Aurora, and discovered her to be in the possession of a British officer and 8 men; that he enquired whether the brig Ceres had been cleared, and received the following reply: "I shall take my own time for that; give yourself no further trouble respecting the vessels, or perhaps you may be sent to Halifax," and ordered this deponent instantly to quit the ship; that this deponent then left said ship and went on board his boat, the brig Ceres yet laying close under the guns of the Leander. That after getting on board his boat, the brig Jupiter and schooner Concord (having been cleared by the Driver and Cambrian) stood for the boat, and this deponent boarded the Jupiter and hailed the schooner, directing the master to follow him, no other pilot being in the boat; the brig Ceres and ship Aurora still near the British vessels as long as they could be discovered by day light. And this deponent further saith, that he did not, when hailed by the master of the brig Ceres, say "he would not board him until regularly dismissed," but that it was the intention of this deponent to have boarded him if the British officer would have permitted him to do so.

Sworn the 18th day of
April, 1806, before me
J. LINNINGTON, N. P.

Arrived yesterday morning, the pilot boat Patriot, Captain Ingraham, who was dispatched on Saturday evening last in pursuit of the vessels which had been captured within our jurisdiction and sent to Halifax. Capt. Ingraham proceeded about 160 miles beyond George's Bank, and returned without discovering either of the vessels.

BOSTON, April 25.
From Europe.—On Saturday there were several arrivals from Liverpool: but we have not been able to learn any news of moment, except what is contained in the subsequent speech of Buonaparte, copied from a London paper of the 13th, called "The Statesman."

SPEECH
of the EMPEROR and KING,
On the opening of the Legislative Body,
March 2, 1806.
Gentlemen, the deputies from the departments to the legislative body, Gentlemen, the Tribunes and the Members of my Council of State.—Since your last session, the greatest part of Europe has entered into a coalition with England. My armies have never ceased to conquer, excepting when I ordered them to combat no longer. I have avenged the rights of the feeble states, oppressed by the strong. My allies have increased in power and in consequence. My

enemies have been humbled and confounded; the House of Naples has irreversibly lost its crown; the whole of the Peninsula of Italy forms a part of the great Empire. I, as Supreme Head, have guaranteed the Sovereign, and the Constitutions that govern the different departments.

"Russia only owes the return of the wreck of her army to the advantages of the capitulation which I granted it. Able to have overturned the imperial throne of Austria, I have confirmed it. The conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna will be such as will prevent posterity from reproaching me for any want of foresight. I have yielded an entire confidence to the protestations which have been made to me by its sovereign. Besides the high destinies of my crown do not depend upon the sentiments and dispositions of foreign courts. My people will always support my throne, against all the efforts of hatred or jealousy; no sacrifice will be painful to them, to secure that first interest of the country.

"Bred in camps, and in camps that have always been triumphant, I ought to acknowledge that, in the late events, my soldiers have exceeded my expectations. It is also pleasing to me to declare, that my people have also fulfilled the extent of their duties. In the heart of Moravia, I never ceased for an instant to experience the effect of their love and enthusiasm. Never have they given me any marks of their attachment which have penetrated my heart with sweeter emotions. Frenchmen! I have not been deceived in my hopes. Your love, more than the extent and the riches of your territory, constitute my glory. Magistrates, Clergy, Citizens, all have shewn themselves worthy of the high destinies of that admirable France, which for two ages past, has been the object of the leagues and the jealousies of its neighbours.

"My minister of the interior will inform you of the events which have taken place in the course of the year. My council of State will lay before you plans of laws to ameliorate the different branches of the administration. My ministers of finance, and of the public treasury, will lay before you the accounts which they have presented to me. You will perceive by them the prosperous state of our finances. Since my return, I have been incessantly occupied in giving to the administration that spring and activity which give life to the extremities of this vast empire. My people will have no new burdens to bear; but new plans will be proposed to you, respecting the system of finances, the basis of which were established last year. I intend to diminish the immediate impositions which bear upon the land alone, and to replace a part of the charges by indirect duties.

"Thro' the elements we have lost some ships, after an engagement imprudently commenced. I cannot too much praise the greatness of soul and the attachment which the King of Spain has shewn in these circumstances for the common cause. I AM DESIROUS OF PEACE WITH ENGLAND. On my part, I shall never retard that moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it, in adopting for its basis, the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

"Gentlemen, Deputies to the Legislative Body, the attachment you have shewn to me, the manner in which you have seconded me in the late sittings, leave me no doubt of your assistance. Nothing shall be proposed to you but that which is necessary to guarantee the glory and safety of my people."

May 5.

Letter from Europe.—By the Packet, capt. Trout, from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers, continued to the 23d March. It appears, from them, that dispatches had been received from France, by a flag of truce, on which a Cabinet Council was immediately held. They were understood to have come from M. Talleyrand, addressed to Mr. Fox. There was also a dispatch brought over in the same flag of truce, to Baron Jacob, the Prussian Minister. Both these dispatches were enclosed in a letter from the commandant of Boulogne to Lord Keith, requesting his Lordship to forward them immediately. These particulars are stated in our papers of the latest date; at which time nothing further had transpired on the subject.

The *Exposé* of the state of the French Empire, had been received in England. It is an elaborate work, and embraces a wide and extensive field of political speculation. The terms upon which England may obtain peace, are when fully considered, nothing less than an equality of maritime strength.—France, at the same time, to retain every acquisition she has made on the continent of Europe. While this language is held out to England, the *Exposé*, enumerates Holland as one of the federative parts, of the "Grand Empire," not merely as an allied power with France, but as incorporated with that kingdom. The intention too, of revolutionizing the Turkish provinces is openly avowed.—After this *Exposé* declarations, the *Exposé* goes on to state the improvements making in the French ports;—it observes:—"If you cast your eyes on our ports, you will see that exertions are making on both sides, to render them more accessible, more commodious, and more secure. Havens are digging at Antwerp; Guicres and Capela are forming at Antwerp, Dieppe, Orlend, Dunkirk, and Havre.

At Honfleur, Bordeaux, Nîmes, Hollinguen, Belljelle, Ajaccio, and Bastia, quays are constructed, and jetties or moles lengthened or rebuilt. All these different kinds of works are carrying on at Rochelle. The cleansing of the ports of Cette and Marseilles is continued, and that of Oleron is enlarging. The ports of Dielerie and Calerret are prepared in such a manner as to be capable of receiving a great number of vessels and gun-boats, which will alarm the inhabitants of the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey, as those at Boulogne menace Dover and London. The foundations taken at Bruc have afforded satisfactory results; the Rhone will have a port. Engineers have examined what improvements it is possible to make in that of Genoa. Six millions eight hundred and fifty thousand francs have been expended on the military ports.—This sum has been principally applied in the excavations, the jetties of the mole, the construction of the outer port and basin, and the foundation of the new port, Buonaparte, which, destined to complete this beautiful maritime creation, and worthy of his name, will be, on the channel, the terror of England; at Boulogne, the basin and the sluice, the completion of the works which constitute the whole of the port, and the construction of the establishments by which it is surrounded; at Ambleteuse, the works necessary for defending the port, the elevation of the jetty which protects it from the sand driven against it by the west winds, the line-walls, and the buildings; at Breff the formation of an artificial island, the excavations in the rock, the hospitals, the magazines, the arsenal, the barracks, and the completion of the batteries; at Antwerp, the continuation of the rapid works which are to form the arsenal of our marine on the North Sea, the erection of quays and work shops; in the road of Rochetort, the jetties on which fort Bayard is to be erected, and the operations of every kind required by this difficult construction."

We feel the utmost pleasure (says a respectable London paper) in being enabled, by the best authority, to assure our readers, that the illustrious Statesmen, whom we have now at the helm, have taken the most effectual steps to adjust all differences with America; and that the Earl of Selkirk is going out Ambassador to the United States, for the purpose of establishing perfect harmony between the two countries, on the solid basis of mutual interest, sound policy, and renovated friendship.

Letters from London assure us, that the most friendly intercourse subsists between the American Minister in England, and the government of that country; and that no doubts were entertained of an immediate adjustment of our differences, on such fair and equitable principles as would bind the two nations in still stronger bonds of amity and friendship.

British three per cent Consols 60 3/8
French five per cents, were on the 9th March 63f. 45c.

PETERSBURG, May 5.

The inhabitants of the Mississippi territory have, in consequence of the arbitrary regulations of the Spanish officers on the Mobile, entered into the following patriotic resolutions they met the approbation of all classes of citizens in the Tombigby and Alabama settlements, and will, no doubt, have considerable influence on the future conduct of the Spaniards.

Whereas the officers of his catholic majesty at Mobile have, by an unprecedented and arbitrary regulation, interdicted all direct commercial intercourse between this country and New-Orleans, have, in palpable violation of the treaty between the king of Spain and the United States, detained vessels bound from New-Orleans to the port of Fort-Stoddard, and absolutely prohibited their proceeding to the place of their destination and have in so doing prevented our receiving those supplies which are necessary for our comfortable subsistence. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, have mutually covenanted, and do solemnly bind ourselves one to the other, and to all the people of the United States.—

That we will not sell or in any manner furnish to any of the subjects of his catholic majesty, any corn, beef, pork, or any other provisions, whilst the said arbitrary regulations and restrictions are continued in force. That we will not buy any merchandise of other articles of any subject of the king of Spain, which we have reason to believe have been purchased at or brought from the town of Mobile.—That we shall regard any man who holds any commercial intercourse with the subjects of the king of Spain, as indifferent to the welfare of the good people of Washington county, and as an enemy to this country. And we moreover hereby call upon our fellow-citizens seriously to reflect whether after the late manifestation of hostilities on the part of the agents and subjects of the king of Spain, any one owing allegiance to the American government, will not be guilty of a high crime in offering them aid and comfort, and justly expose himself to all the pains and penalties of high treason against the United States.

Two years ago, the merchants of New-York

solicited the British consul to lend the aid of an English force to protect their commerce from the French privateers. This request was solely confined to the English and pseudo-American merchants. The Leander, Cambrian, &c. were instantly dispatched by our 'best friends,' and, instead of scouring the coasts of the Carolinas and Georgia, at that time infested by several West-India pickaroons, commenced a rigid blockade of New-York, captured our vessels and impressed our seamen. In 1805, our 'best friends' renewed their friendship, and again robbed our merchants of their property, and hundreds of native citizens of their liberty. In the present year, we are fated not only to be plundered by the rapacious arm of British tyranny, but the blood of one of our citizens has been shed, by the murderous instruments of George III. "All that bear this are cowards," and no longer deserve the honorable appellation of Americans.

Several gentlemen from New-York, with whom we have conversed, inform us, that on the day after the murder of our countryman John Pierce, the citizens became so enraged, that the British consul, at the instigation of the mayor, had left the city until the indignation of an insulted community had in some measure subsided, and that the English packet had been hauled into the stream, to prevent her being destroyed by the populace. We further learn, that the funeral of our unfortunate countryman, was the most numerous, solemn and impressive ever witnessed in this country. Between 30 and 40,000 citizens, not with their "inky cloaks" alone, but hearts of deepest sorrow, followed this victim of British insolence to the place of interment.—Such an expression of the public sentiment, will assail, like thunder, the astonished ears of the insolent Britons.

Arrivals at Boston, New-York, &c. furnish London dates to the middle of March.—Their contents are interesting. None of the continental powers have reduced their forces to the peace establishment. Russia is assembling an immense army in the neighborhood of Warsaw; and the sublime Porte alarmed at the hostile movements of Alexander, was making great exertions to bring his revolted provinces to subjection. The archduke Charles is placed at the head of the Austrian army, and is busily employed in endeavoring to restore the ancient lustre of the house of Austria. Naples has been overrun by a French army under Joseph Buonaparte, and 200 pieces of cannon and a quantity of powder had been taken possession of by the French troops. It is said, that the vessel on board of which the queen of Naples had embarked, with all her treasure, jewels, &c. had, by contrary winds been driven on the coast, and fallen into the hands of the French. Of Prussia, all is doubt and uncertainty.—One account asserts, that a rupture between her and France is inevitable, while another maintains, that a treaty of alliance has been formed between the two countries. Rumors of a negotiation between England and France were in circulation, but little credit was attached to them.—According to the English accounts, Buonaparte had about 30 large ships on the stocks in the different ports of France, which would be launched by mid-summer.—On the whole, we should not be surprised, if Europe were to be again lighted up by the blaze of war, the graves of which are yet discernable in every portion of that distracted quarter of the globe.

Result in Spanish America.

Captain Webb, of the brig Eliza, from Maricao, informs, that just before he sailed orders had been received from the Governor of Caracas, to have the militia immediately organized, and the city put in the best state of defence; as a very alarming revolt had taken place in the interior.

Extract of a letter from Canton, (in China), to a gentleman in Providence, (R. I.) dated July 4, 1805.

"As the interest of Christianity lies near your heart, I now inform you, that the two Missionaries who have waited here so many years for a license to go to Peking, have at length obtained permission, and accordingly embarked a few days since for that great populous and opulent city. On their way, they will pass through the large city of Nankin, and when once settled in Peking will not be allowed to return to Europe. Previous to their departure, they assume the Chinese costume, and their heads were shorn after the Chinese manner; though, being advanced in years, the great barber, Time, whose razor is more keen than that of Huggins, or any other modern tonsor, had left but few hairs on their craniums. One of the above Missionaries informed me, that a complete translation of the Old and New Testaments into Chinese had been made, by a minister who, had resided 40 years in Peking, which will shortly be published. The same minister has begun to translate the Bible into the Tartarian language. The Missionaries meet with some success in propagating their tenets. There are four Christian Churches at Peking, and about 60,000 Chinese in that city have embraced Christianity. In the province of Canton there are about 6000; and more or less in the other provinces. I wonder the Protestant Church, as well as the Roman, does not send her Missionaries hither where the harvest is so great; there being according to Sir George Staunton, three hundred and thirty-three millions of souls in this vast empire, the vast greater part of whom are idolaters."