

the Iberian and the Lakes. We consequently
legislation in a more direct Executive
information: This was the beginning. We then
sent commissioners to Madrid. These commis-
sioners had various causes of complaint against
Spain. One was for the injury we had sustained
from the suspension of the right of depu-
tation at New Orleans, which has not to this day
been satisfied; another for the prohibitions con-
stituted on our commerce in the West Indies;
another for spoliation committed by France;
and another relative to the boundaries. We
claimed the Rio Bravo; but our commis-
sioners declared themselves ready to agree, in case
Spain ceded to the disputed country to the east,
that the Colorado should be the boundary line;
and to make even this offer our agents were
obliged to exceed their instructions. This in-
formation is not drawn from documents before
the House—it is not confidential—it is gentle-
manly and correct; let them call for official
documents.

We wanted territory on the East of the Mis-
sissippi, and offered to pay for it with territory
West of the Mississippi. But Spain replies, that
territory belongs to me, and as I am able and
willing to defend both, I will not give up one
to pay for the other. And so far from making
the Colorado river a boundary, being a great
concession, the present actual boundary is. I
know not how many hundred miles, this line of
it. Could such a negotiation fail to fail? The
great wonder with me is that the ministers of
the U. S. made out to continue their exertions
so long as they did in pressing such a propo-
sition. At last some of the X, Y, and Z men go
our ministers, and say, put on a hostile attitude
towards Spain, and when things are coming to
a rupture, refer Spain to our mediation, and
give us a round sum, and we will give the
terms on which an accommodation shall take
place. When the fact came out, a general dis-
content prevailed, and my worthy friend
from Maryland, who no longer holds a seat in
this House, told me that he hoped in god the
negotiation would fail. I have said to such,
that at least that portion of the public in our
leading may be no better, in respect to the
principles of the House, when in Congress,
and may give due information to their con-
stituents when they go home—or if not, as
we are in this remote corner of the Union, in a
wilderness and desert, with but a single press, it
is impossible that any thing like a correct trans-
fer of our proceedings can go to the public.
I make this statement, that it may be known
that we felt no disposition to respect the national
honor either as to Spain or Spain; but
that we were for no half part measures with
other nations. We were willing to try negotia-
tions with Britain, and when she had failed,
we were willing to go to the sword.

I hope for the honor of the nation, the
most of the U. S. the message of the President
will be submitted. With regard to any effect
it may have on the negotiations at Paris, it is
the oldest thing in the world to talk of any ef-
fect being produced here by any thing but
money. They will be at your call—If it is
enough you wish to see the effect of it, I do not
it will not be done—On the point I will add
a single word. I am prepared to hear it said,
that if this negotiation fails, it will be in con-
sequence of the former journal being published.
But it requires no wisdom to see that it will
fail. I am not a prophet of Andalus has
settled that question. It is not for me to
say it will fail—And were it possible, the success
of the negotiation would do nothing done in
this House, save the sum of money given to
France to compel Spain to do so and so. What
will be the consequence of your measures? If
there shall be a peace in Europe, you may ex-
pect a strong Spanish squadron to be sent by
a French force, in the bay of Passafium; and
you may be glad to get off with the loss of twenty
millions. France will furnish us to the U. S.
States for so many millions—3,750,000 dollars
of which were to be paid to our citizens. We
have been gulled out of that. But the thing
that has entered into the minds of France
is to settle any thing definite with fixed limits
and boundaries. Her object is to deal with
you for money. She means to sell by the de-
gree, and every time you apply to her for a fer-
tlement or boundary, she will call upon you
for more money. We were disposed to give
into their terms.

new Constitution, which will exhibit a strong
resemblance of the despotic Government of
France, and must be peculiarly disgusting to a
people who have been enthusiastic for their
long and ardent attachment to rational freedom.

INDIA AFFAIRS.

Notwithstanding the late very decided vote
of the Court of Directors, who resolved by a
majority of 18 to 4, against the recalling of
Sir George Bogle, and against the appoint-
ment of Lord Landerdale to be Governor
General of Bengal in his room, we are sorry to
say his Majesty has been advised to appoint the
Noble Lord by the exertion of the Royal au-
thority. This violent proceeding of Govern-
ment has excited universal discontent and in-
dignation at the India House, and among all
the Proprietors of East India Stock. A Gen-
eral Court is to be immediately held on the
occasion, in which an address or petition to his
Majesty will be proposed, with a view to obtain
the reversal of the appointment, which was al-
ways much disapproved of, but is now doubly
odious, from the manner in which it has been
forced.

New French Naval Orders.

The following circumstance, it is said, can
be attested by every officer and man on board
Sir John Warren's squadron:—When the
English force under that gallant officer had put
into St. Jago, after the capture of the Marengo
and Belle Poule, Admiral Lincoln requested
Sir John's permission to assemble the French
officers, for the purpose of reading to them an
Imperial Edict which he had by him for some
time, and which materially affected his & his
interest. The English Admiral having accord-
ingly assented to this demand with that urban-
ity and politeness which distinguished him, the
French officers were got together to the amount
of nearly 70, when the instrument in question
was read to them by Admiral Lincoln. It began
by reciting that his Imperial Majesty, Bonaparte,
having had serious cause of chagrin and
displeasure at the repeated checks and disasters
his naval force had hitherto experienced in the
contest with England, was determined that it
should undergo a thorough reform. Then, af-
ter many regulations for the better ordering
and conducting his navy in general, he would
not dwell upon, and in the execution of his
orders he would be directed, it concluded by stating
that in future all officers of the navy, who were
captured by the enemy, should be from that
moment reduced to one fourth of their usual
pay. "And you, gentlemen, therefore," con-
tinued Lincoln, "with myself, are hereby re-
solved, and must fight as well as we can with
the little that remains."

TRADES UPON GOVERNMENT.

The abuses committed in the West Indies ap-
pear to exceed every thing that was ever stated
in romance. When the proper time shall come
for the publication of the Reports made to the
Treasury by the commissioners sent out under
the Act, it will astonish the world that the
country should have so long been kept in igno-
rance of the injuries it was suffering.—They
discovered that forged bills and receipts for
articles never purchased, and drawing bills on
government, issued under false and fictitious
names, were common and notorious. They
found a most base collusion between the officers
of government and the merchants and contract-
ors, by which the latter were allowed to charge
stores at a much higher rate than they might
have been obtained for in the market. In one
instance it discovered that, to cover this in-
iquity a sum of £17,000 had been given, in an-
other a sum of £25,000.—Vessels, houses,
fines, &c. were usually hired at most extraor-
dinary rates, in consequence of fraudulent con-
tracts, when others might have been obtained
much cheaper. But worse than either of these
iniquities, was the diabolical fraud of suffering
the merchants and contractors to furnish his
Majesty's troops with inferior and bad rum,
and other articles, at an extravagant rate, by which
the lives of the troops were endangered, as well
as the country defrauded.—And for the pur-
pose of committing these practices, all free com-
petition for the supply of articles, was prevent-
ed—and very obstacle was put in the way even
of the purchase of bills on the Treasury. They
were dated in one island and negotiated in an-
other; and they were sold at a much more ad-
vantageous exchange than that at which the
officers debited themselves in their accounts.—
The whole of this scene will now be developed.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Philadelphia, captain Smith, arrived
at Chester, in 32 days from Liverpool. The
John and Alice, Taylor, for Philadelphia, sail-
ed 5 days before the Philadelphia.

Captain Smith has brought London papers
to the 12th of June, from which the following
articles have been extracted.

Lord Melville's trial was not finished at the
date of our last advices. The discussions in the
House of Lords on the evidence adduced against
his Lordship, are not expected to occupy more
than two days. In this case, the verdict may
be expected on the 14th June.

The London Traveller of the 10th June,
contains the following article:—"American
papers of the 13th ult. have reached us; the
intelligence contained in them is of great con-
sequence. The unhappy affair which happened
off Sandy Hook has, we regret to say, led to
measures of a very decisive and harsh charac-
ter upon the part of the Executive Government.
The President of the United States has pub-
lished a Proclamation, "commanding all the
citizens of the United States to arrest Capt.
Whitby, of the *Leander*, whenever he may be

found; requiring the fleet of the *Leander* to
depart from the ports and waters of the
United States; and, in case of this requisition
not being complied with, prohibiting all pilots
from assisting in navigating them, and all in-
dividuals from furnishing them with provisions
or other supplies; and interdicting, forever,
the entrance of Capt. Whitby, of the *Leander*,
Capt. Naite, of the *Cambrian*, and Capt. Simp-
son, of the *Driver*, at any American haven,
whatever ships they may in future command.

The death of *Pearce* the American seaman,
is not the only grievance set forth in the Pro-
clamation. The jurisdiction of the United
States is said to have been violated; the unlaw-
ful interruptions and vexations committed on
their trade are also included in the list of com-
plaints. The former is certainly an accusation
of a very serious nature. Captain Whitby,
if not acting under superior orders, has taken
a reckless responsibility upon himself; it would
be unfair to give any opinion upon his conduct
until this point is decided.—We regret exceed-
ingly that he has returned to return his Nation
of New York. It is possible that he can re-
main there, without either receiving those prac-
tices which have given so much offence to the
Americans, or being subjected to such and cen-
sorious behaviour from every order that
shall issue under the laws of the *Leander*, in case
he should decline the exercise of the right of
visit and search.

Mr. J. Stenton, we believe, is extremely ad-
verse to violent measures. The Proclamation
is supposed to be exerted from him. The ac-
cident happened at a most unlucky period, the
eve of the general elections in America. The
two parties, the Democrats and Federalists, by
whom the United States are divided, are forced
to bid against each other at the election of
popularity. The only question between them
is, who shall display most violence against
England, but fortunately it is not the mind of
New York who is to decide this unpleasant
affair.

LONDON, June 10.

Lord Landerdale, it was said, had
been agreed to surrender his appointment as Go-
vernor General of New York.

It rumoured that Lord Howick has been
prevailed upon to accept the Government of
India.

Lieutenant General Earl Harrington will
immediately embark for Ireland, to take the
command of the forces.

A heavy brig was heard on Sunday fore-
noon at Dover, in the direction of Boulogne,
which began between 10 and 11, and lasted for
about an hour, supposed to have been occasioned
by one or more of our cruizers having dist-
urbed the batteries.

Paris papers to the 11th and Dutch to the 5th
of June, and a Hanburgh paper (the last anticipat-
ing the fulfilment of the intelligence which may
be expected by the second mail now due,) have
arrived. General Andreeff, who was on his
way to Paris, has suddenly returned to Vienna;
and the nephew of Talleyrand reached that city
at the same time, with dispatches for M. Ro-
cheport. We should have thought that in the
furtherance of Castra were buried all differences
and causes of disagreement between the cabi-
nets of Paris and Vienna. The war has begun
to assume a very active appearance on the coast
of Naples. The islands of Procida, Ischia, and
Capri, have been severally attacked by a British
squadron. From the two former they are stat-
ed to have been repulsed; the result of the at-
tempt upon the latter, which took place on the
11th, was not known on the following day at
Naples. It is Sir Sidney Smith, we suppose,
who has impressed this new character upon the
naval operations in that quarter. We shall ex-
pect to find this gallant and distinguished officer
co-operating with the brave prince of Hesse in
the defence of Gaeta. What effect may not
the presence of the hero of Acre produce upon
the spirit and exertions of the resolute little
garrison by which that important post is de-
fended.

According to private letters from Naples,
Gaeta will be attacked by storm in a few days.
This fortress, rightly called the little Gibraltar,
holds out, and is likely to hold out a consid-
erable time. In consequence of the answer which
the Prince of Hesse returned to the last sum-
mons, the French have established five new re-
doubs, three against the fortresses, and two a-
gainst the gun boats, which have destroyed them
considerably. The place has received very
little injury from the French shells. For want
of men, the garrison can make but few sorties,
as its whole force does not consist of more than
800 troops of the line, about 1000 levy en masse,
and two companies of artillery.—The latter
have lately been reinforced by about 400 arti-
lery men, a proof that King Ferdinand wishes
the place to be defended. The suburb, which
has proved an obstacle to the Governor's activi-
ty, has been levelled to the ground. His
marine, as it is called, in the harbour, consists
of eight launches, a frigate, and twelve fishing
vessels, each of them carrying a four-pounder,
beside some other vessels, one of them a French
privateer of twelve guns.

The Prince is upon the batteries the whole
day, and sleeps there the greater part of the
night. These batteries, elevated on heaps of
stones, are so very high, that it will be very
difficult to enter them with scaling ladders. Of
the batteries there are three lines, besides a for-
tification called Sega. Other batteries cover
the flanks of the place; and exclusively of these
outworks, the whole of the ground is mined;
so that the entrance of the place, even by storm,
must be attended with very great loss. As to
serving it will be extremely improbable, as the
present stock of provisions is supposed, and

can always be increased as long as the sea re-
mains open; besides the Prince can direct his
evacuation by the same channel whenever he may
find it convenient.

After the example of Gaeta, another little
fort, called Abruzzo, viz. Civitella del Tronto,
continues to defend itself. It is situated upon
the summit of a rock, and is defended by about
fifty men, under an Irish Major, who was for-
merly in the service of the king of the two Sic-
ilies.

HAMBURG, May 30.

Mr. Adair, the newly appointed British Mi-
nister to the Court of Vienna, has passed thro-
ugh this city, on his way to that capital. We learn
that there are nine Swedish vessels under an
embargo at Swinemunde, on the other hand,
we hear that Admiral Cederform has appeared
off Dantzic with seven ships of the line. A
Swedish frigate of 24 guns, cruizer off Pillau;
and several Swedish gun boats, it is said, will
be ready to sail from Malmoe in the course of
a few days. Forty vessels have arrived here
from Ponnigen, within the last week, and we
have authentic intelligence, that the navigation
of the Wulst is again unobstructed.

We hear that the Prussian troops in Lauen-
burg have received orders to hold themselves in
readiness to march.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Circuit Court of the United States, New York District.

The Grand Jury of the United States in-
quiring in and for the District of New-
York, reported to the court yesterday morn-
ing that they had found no bills, and were
discharged.—Daily Adv.

United States vs. Wm. S. Smith.

Second Day.—The court met at 10 o'clock
pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Judges Patterson and Talmadge.
Mr. Colden, Counsel for the Defendant,
offered the affidavit of W. S. Smith, to
prove that the witnesses against whom an
attachment for a contempt had been moved
on Monday, were material witnesses.

He proceeded at length to prove his right
to the attachment.

Mr. Hoffmann followed on the same point,
and strengthened the argument and authori-
ties urged by his colleague.

Mr. Sandford, District Attorney, repli-
ed, and argued that the process by attach-
ment was neither conformable to the prac-
tice of the courts of the United States, nor
allowable in this case, as the witnesses were
not guilty of a contempt by their non-ap-
pearance.

Mr. Pierpont Edwards supported Mr.
Sandford, on all the grounds he had taken,
by several law authorities.

It was apparent that Judge Patterson was,
in his weak state of health greatly exhaust-
ed, and the court, at half past two o'clock,
adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

Third day.—The court met at 10 o'clock.

Present, Judges Patterson & Talmadge.
The jury and witnesses for the prosecu-
tion were called over, and dismissed at
ten o'clock this morning.

After some desultory observations by the
counsel, who spoke yesterday, Mr. Ed-
wards was heard in continuation of his ar-
guments.

Mr. Emmett replied in a speech of great
length. We are sorry that the rules of the
court do not permit us to give a detail of
a speech so argumentative, eloquent and
impressive.

He was followed, on the same side, by
Mr. Harrison, who spoke at considerable
length.

At half past two the court adjourned
ten o'clock this morning, when it is expect-
ed they will determine on the further pro-
ceeding in the trial, or the issuing an attach-
ment against the witnesses who have been
suborned and do not attend.

Fourth day.—The court met at ten o'clock
pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Judges Patterson and Talmadge.
Judge Patterson delivered the opinion of
the court on the questions raised by the
counsel for the defendant.

On the first the court agreed that the trial
must come on at this sitting.

On the second they disagreed. On
being of opinion a rule might be granted to
shew cause why an attachment should not
issue; the other, that neither an attachment
nor rule to shew cause could be granted.

Judge Patterson being much indisposed,
retired after delivering the opinion of the
court.

An affidavit on the part of W. S. Smith
was offered, stating the absence of the wit-
ness and supercargo of the *Leander*; and
were material witnesses in this case, and
will be here sometime in September.

Upon this affidavit a motion was made
to postpone the trial till the next regu-
lar term of the court.

This was refused by Judge Talmadge.
And the trial was ordered on.

It will therefore, commence this morn-
ing at ten o'clock.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

ENGLAND and PRUSSIA.

Our Court has issued the orders to capture
and destroy all Prussian vessels, which had been
for some time suspended, to be strictly issued,
and instructions to that effect have been trans-
mitted from the Admiralty to the Commanders
of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the differ-
ent stations.—Thus we have again to look
forward to a widely extended system of warfare,
in which Russia, Sweden, Britain, and probably
the Pope, will be engaged with France and
Prussia.

OF HOLLAND.

Intelligence from Holland, brought by a
neutral vessel arrived in the Downs on Satur-
day, confirms our former statements respecting
the new constitution about to be imposed by
Bonaparte on the Dutch nation. Prince Louis
is to be King of Holland; the dignity to be
hereditary; there is to be a Legislative Body
called a Council of States; the language, religion,
and laws to be retained; but there is to be an
absolute power for their approbation of the