stated this to his friend, but on the contrary, he submitted it entirely to the discretion of col. Smith: we might adduce many circumstances in support of our opinion, but we presume it to be unnecessary.

Viewing this extract as a flagrant attempt to impose upon the public, and to injure the character of a man of honorable sentiments, by attributing to his pen so disgraceful a composition, we shall, without further preface, submit this affair to the candid and dispassionate consideration of the American people.]

Extract of a letter from the gentleman to whom the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's letter was addressed (and which was published by Colonel Smith,) to a friend in Philadelphia.

"Sir,

"I was not a little surprised, as well as displeased, at the appearance in the public prints, of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's letter to me upon the subject of the Americans taken in Miranda's schooners, and carried to Carraccas. *It was done not only without my consent, but also without any previous application to me for it.* There is nothing in it however which merits the stricture which has been made upon it in the New York Daily Advertiser, for it was evidently dictated by sentiments of humanity towards the individual implicated, and of *respect towards his family. Feelings* like these, which *adorn* rather than *discredit* him who entertains and acts upon them, *have*, in this instance, been very *illy* requited.

"The disclosure required as a condition, was such as policy required, in order to render the Marquis's "*intercession effectual*" with the governor general, or the grand council of the province, and was such also as his duty to his sovereign demanded of him, in justification of so direct an interference in a matter of high importance, and not within the Marquis's administration, nor under his immediate control.

"I lament the part which a desire to promote the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's *benevolent* intentions, and a still stronger wish to render so essential a service to the young gentleman and his family had induced me to take in this affair, because a use has been made of it, which was *not to have been expected*, but *must necessarily operate to prevent in future, any similar overtures*, even in cases where the lives of our friends and citizens would be considered as *cheaply* purchased *by a disclosure!!*"

["Those printers who published the correspondence above mentioned, will also give this a place in their respective papers."]

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

UNITED STATES vs WM. S. SMITH.

JULY 23.

The Circuit Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Present Judge TALMADGE.

The jury and witnesses being called, the Attorney General proceeded in the examination of witnesses. After Col. Platt and Dr. Douglass were examined, the Attorney General informed the Court that he had at present no other witnesses to bring forward.

The Counsel for the Defendant after retiring and conferring half an hour, returned; when Mr. Colden rose and briefly stated to the jury the nature of the testimony about to be offered in behalf of the Defendant. He then said that, with the consent of the Court, he would proceed to offer that testimony and would begin with reading the message of the President at the opening of the last session of Congress, and other documents, for the purpose of disproving or refuting that count in the indictment which states that the United States and Spain were at peace, at the time the expedition of the Leander was set on foot. To this the Attorney General objected. The question whether the Defendant had a right to adduce such kind of testimony to show that hostilities had actually commenced between this country and Spain; or, in other words whether a rupture had taken place between the two countries, was then ably and eloquently discussed. Three hours were employed in this argument by Mr. Colden, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Emmet, on the one part, and the Attorney General and Mr. Edwards on the other.

Judge Talmage (if we rightly understood him) then decided, that no testimony could be admitted to show the actual situation of the two countries but such as could be gathered from the acts of Congress; and of course the testimony contended for by the defendant's Counsel, was altogether inapplicable.

Mr. Colden then moved that testimony be admitted to show the knowledge and approbation of our government as to the expedition in question.

The Judge observed, that, as that point had been already decided, it would be unnecessary to argue it. The testimony could not be admitted.

Every avenue being thus closed to the testimony of the defendant, his counsel observed that they had none that they could offer. The Attorney General then proceeded to examine other witnesses in behalf of the prosecution. It is probable that two or three days more will close the trial.

[Com. Adv.

Philadelphia, July 19th, 1806.

His Britannic majesty's consul general for the middle and southern States of America, gives this public information to the Merchants and Traders, whom it doth or may concern:

That his majesty having been pleased, by his order in council of the 15th of August last, to direct that all rags, imported into G. Britain, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney or Man, though imported in ships not subject to quarantine, should, nevertheless, not be permitted to be landed until such rags had been opened and aired, in the manner and for the different periods of time, according as such rags should be *cleansed* rags, or otherwise, by the production of a special declaration, on oath, to the effect mentioned in the said order; And several cases having occurred, at various times, of ships arriving with rags on board, not accompanied with such special declaration, in the form and manner intended and required by his majesty's order in council, the commissioners of his majesty's customs have judged it advisable to prepare a form of special declaration, which has been transmitted to his majesty's consul general, with special instructions, that the prescribed forms and regulations be strictly observed.

P. BOND.

LONDON, MAY 24.

With respect to the policy of Prussia, the French government have lately published some curious notes upon his Britannic majesty's declaration with respect to Hanover. They state "that the court of Berlin declared positively, in the first instance, against Mr. Novosilzow's proposition, and rejected all participation in plans formed against France; that count Haugwitz was sent to Brunn to mediate a peace; that he arrived there before the battle of Austerlitz, and demanded, as a preliminary step to all negociation, that a suspension of arms should be agreed upon. Bonaparte consented—the emperor Alexander refused. Messrs. Stadion and Gulay, who arrived at Brunn before the battle, refused an armistice also. Thus Haugwitz's mission was at an end. After the battle, what was the duty of Prussia? To offer her mediation in consequence of the treaty of Potsdam? but her mediation has been disowned, and Austria has begun to negociate without her. Take part against France!—She has not entered into so senseless an engagement. Under these circumstances, her language was worthy of a great power.

"Do you wish, she said to France, the destruction of Austria? If so, the continent is shaken. Will you place that power upon solid basis, and not exact all that victory permits you to do? If so, the treaty of Potsdam is fulfilled. The king of Prussia did more, the English troops had arrived in Hanover—80,000 French in Holland under prince Louis, were ready to march against them—not a man would have escaped, and it was to be feared that France would not resist the temptation of taking 15 or 16,000 English in a net. The king of Prussia granted them his special protection; entered into different conventions with them to protect their departure; desired them to re-embark, and they did re-embark."

The notes proceed to "ask for the production of the convention at Potsdam." It will here be seen that Prussia always refused with disdain subsidies from England.

By occupying the electorate, "Prussia," it is added, "ensures the tranquility of her frontiers and the repose of her people; and does what becomes a good prince. Whereas, instead of beginning by regular and prudent proceedings, and demanding explanations, England, upon a verbal note, and animated by that piratical spirit which never quits her, begins by a declaration of war, and does to Prussia what she did to Holland, Spain and France. Vessels are to be taken, a flourishing commerce to be pillaged—every thing must yield to such considerations—it is by war they must begin."

The Senate of Hamburg are on the point of being involved in a serious dispute, upon a very trifling subject, with the king of Sweden. His majesty has required, that the declaration in his name, and the letters of count Lowelheilm, should be inserted in the Hamburgh papers. The Senate, or rather the deputation from it, who exercise the censurate of the press of that city, have demurred to this, for fear of offending Prussia or France. The king of Sweden, however, persists, and has, it is said, given orders to his minister to withdraw from that city, in case his demand should continue to be refused!!

It would appear from the following letter, that at the instance of the court of Berlin, some efforts have been made by the Russian minister to induce his Swedish majesty to withdraw his troops from the electorate of Hanover.

Letter from Mr. De Wetterstedt, private secretary to his Swedish majesty, to Mr. D'Alopeus, Russian minister to Sweden, at Neuburgh.

HEAD QUARTERS.
Greisswald, April 6.

SIR,

I have this day received the letter of the 3d inst. which you did me the honour of writing to me, and which I lost no time in laying before the king my master. It is by his orders that I take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you his intentions respecting the important subject of your official dispatch.

His majesty was not the least surprised at the demand made by the Prussian government concerning the evacuation of the territory of Lauenburgh, for he had been a long time in expectation of it—and particularly as he considers this new proceeding as a natural consequence of the system of his Prussian majesty. Any attack upon the Swedish troops in Lauenburg would be, in effect, a formal declaration of war against Sweden, and would put the final seal to this system, by proving that the court of Berlin is ever ready to shed blood to promote to their full extent the ambitious views of Bonaparte. His majesty has nothing to reproach himself with. He has only followed what the principles and the interests of his ally dictated to him.

With such motives for his guide, his majesty will make no alteration in the measures he has adopted, and will not assuredly, upon the eve of hostilities, make choice of that moment to withdraw his troops from a province, which consequently would fall under the authority of a power, foreign to the wishes of its inhabitants, as it is contrary to the express will of its sovereign.

The result of these observations is that the king has ordered me to communicate to you, that his majesty is determined to abide the consequences of the approaching events: that strong in the justice of his cause, and relying implicitly upon the decrees of Providence, he is resolved to meet whatever circumstances may result from the present crisis of affairs.

WETTERSTEDT.

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 the Belle Poule, admiral Linois 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 and their interests. The English admiral having accordingly acceded to this demand with all that urbanity and politeness which distinguish him, the French officers were got together to the amount of nearly 70, when the instrument in question was read to them by admiral Linois. 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, after many regulations for the better ordering and conducting his navy in time of hostility with other powers, and for the excitement of his sailors to heroic deeds, 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 actual pay. "And you, gentlemen, therefore," continued Linois, "with myself, are hereby so reduced, and must shift as well as we can with the little that remains."

VIENNA, MAY 21.

According to private letters from Naples, Gaeta will be attempted by storm in a few days. This fortress, rightly called the little Gibraltar, holds out and is likely to hold out a considerable time. In consequence of the answer which the prince of Hesse returned to the last summons, the French have established five new redoubts, three against the fortress, and two against the gun boats, which have annoyed 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 artillery-men, a proof that king Ferdinand wishes the place to be defended. The suburb, which has proved an obstacle to the governor's activity, has been levelled with the ground. His marine, as it is called, in the harbor, consists of eight launches, a frigate, and twelve fishing vessels each of them carrying a four pounder, besides some other vessels, one of them a French privateer of 12 guns.

The prince is upon the batteries the whole day, and sleeps there the greater part of the night. These batteries, elevated upon heaps of stones, are so very nigh, that it will be very difficult to enter them with scaling ladders. Of the batteries, there are three lines, besides a fortification called at Sega. Other batteries cover the flanks of the place; and, exclusive of these out-works, 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 starving it, that will be extremely improbable, as the present stock of provisions is respectable, and can always be increased as long as the sea remains open; besides the prince can effect his retreat by the same channel whenever he may find it convenient.

After the example of Gaeta, another little fortress in Abruzzo, viz. Civitella del Fronto, continues to defend itself. It is situate upon the summit of a rock, and is defended by about 50 men, under an Irish major, who was formerly in the service of the king of the two Sicilies.

AUSBOURG, APRIL 29.

From Constantinople of the 6th of this month, we learn that for some time past a coldness had been very visible between the minister of the Porte, and Mr. Italinski the Russian ambassador. His excellency, by order of his court, has transmitted to the Reis Effendi, a note in the following terms:

"The change which has taken place in the conduct of the Porte, has evidently been produced by foreign intrigue, and by suspicions that are without foundation, that the military dispositions making by the court of Russia for her own security were designed against the Ottoman empire. In order to remove every idea of this nature, the court of Russia, now again in the most solemn manner declares, that far from being actuated by views unfriendly to the Porte, she is ready on her part to fulfill to their utmost extent, all the conditions of the late treaty of alliance between the two empires. That in order completely to satisfy the Porte of the honorable intentions of the court of Russia, and of her serious determination to remove every doubt; she has already taken measures for removing all the troops of Russia assembled in the Crimea, and on the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia."

The Porte has replied to his note by a counter declaration, in which she asserts, "that during the whole course of the present war, the sole object of the Ottoman government has been the maintenance of the neutrality, which it had adopted; that it engages to fulfil most scrupulously the terms of the treaty lately renewed, and that as a proof of its pacific views, it suspends all military measures, with the exception only of such as are directed against the rebels of Servia.

The little republic of Lucca, has fallen under the operation of Bonaparte's federative system, governed now by a branch of the illustrious family of the Bonaparte's or Beauharnois, the following decree is for the seizure of the property of the churches and monasteries.

LUCCA, April 15.

The following decree has been just published here.

WE FELIX IST. By the grace of God and the constitution, prince of Lucca and Piombino, considering it to be our duty to assume the prompt execution of his Imperial majesty the emperor and king's decree of the 30th of March last concerning our principality, and the concordat formed between the emperor Napoleon and pope Pius VII. relative to the religious establishments of Italy, which have become a fundamental law of our states.

And considering that its execution, together with the provisionary measures which are connected with it is essentially necessary to the welfare of our faithful subjects of Lucca, we have & do decree.

I. Our minister, having cognizance of religious worship, is hereby enjoined from & after Sunday next to affix seals to the archieves of all religious communities of both sexes, through the whole principality.

II. That all the acts, registers, books of account, and expences, libraries, & every piece of papers and books belonging to those communities, be put under seal.

III. That an exact inventory be made of all plate, furniture, linnen and effects, and furniture of whatsoever nature including money, which may be found therein, excluding clothing and furniture belonging to individuals with provisions and money necessary for daily expenditure.

IV. The members shall name a sufficient number of commissioners, assisted by a secretary for revising the *process verbeaux* of the subjects sealed under article II. and III. Their reports shall be signed and attested by the commissioners & secretary charged with the execution of the decree.

V. Notification of this decree shall be made to the head of every monastery, and in their absence to the oldest member of the community, who is required to assist at the registering and inventorying, and who shall be made responsible of effects and property so inventoried.

VI. Such *process verbeaux* and inventories as comprize the city and monastery la Chartreuse, shall be deposited in the hands of our minister of public worship on the same Sunday. A grace of three days will be extended to all other religious communities.

VII. The minister of the public worship is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at Lucca, 12th April, 1806.

(Signed) FELIX.

New York, July 24.

We have received by the sloop Rolla, a file of Charleston papers to the 17th inst. inclusive, which furnish an addition to our marine list, and the following articles of political intelligence.

Charleston, July 16.

Gun boat no. 2, lieut. Izard, arrived yesterday morning in 40 days from Gibraltar. Having completely adjusted our differences with all the barbary powers the U. S. armed vessels have been directed to quit their station in the Mediterranean and return to America.

The following squadron sailed from Gibraltar on the 4th June for the U. S.

Frigate Essex, com. Rodgers,
Brig Vixen, captain Cox,
Bomb ketch Spitfire, lieut. Hunt,
Bomb ketch Vengeance, lt. Smith,
Cutter Hornet, lieut Crane,
Gun boat no. 2, lieut. Izard,
No. 3, lieut. M'Grath,
4, lieut. Henley,
5, lieut. Harrison,
6, lieut. Laurence,
8, lieut. Heron,
9, lieut. Elbert,
10, lieut. Sands.

Commodore Rogers parted company the night after sailing, leaving the squadron under care of Capt. Cox of the Vixen. Lieutenant Izard, lost sight of the fleet on the 7th of June lat. 30, 45, long. 15. All the Gun Boats are ordered for this port

The brigs Argus, lieutenant Hull, and Syren, lieut Smith, sailed from Gibraltar for Norfolk on the 2nd June. The frigate Constitution, capt. Campbell, was left at Gibraltar where she was to remain for some time. The Nautilus, Lieut. Evans was going in when the squadron sailed. The Enterprise schr. Lt. Porter, had been sent to Tripoli with dispatches.

The Brig Hornet Capt Dent, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, from L'Orient and sailed on the 3d for Malaga.

No political intelligence of any consequence is received by the arrival of No. 2. The little fortress of Gaeta, near Naples still held out, and the garrison under the command of the gallant Prince Hesse, bid defiance to the French army. Early in May, an attempt was made to bombard from sea. For this purpose the French collected a fleet of one sloop of war, two brigs and five gun boats—these were fallen in with, the night, by the British frigate Syrus, of 36 guns, who immediately attacked them—the sloop of war sustained a sharp contest; but was compelled to strike—the rest of the squadron made off. The frigate with her prize had arrived at Malta.

July 17.

Gun boats No. 8, Lt. Harradan, and No. 6, lieutenant Lawrence, arrived at this port yesterday from the Mediterranean. The squadron had touched at Madeira, from whence they sailed on the 15th of June—These two vessels parted from the squadron the next night after sailing.

Lord Collingwood with 7 sail of the line, was blockading Cadiz—several British ships of war were lying at Gibraltar.

The brig Siren, and frigate Essex arrived in the Eastern Branch yesterday morning.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Thomas to his friend in New-York, dated July 6, 1806.

"There are passing at present 5 sail of French battle ships, and 2 frigates, steering N W—They were seen by the schooner Margaret, Pinge, of Philadelphia, which was boarded by a British frigate last evening.

P. S. The British fleet are now in sight, and in chase of the French."

MIRANDA—Capt. Bromham who arrived at New-Haven, last Sunday, from Barbadoes, which place he left the 20th of June, informs, "that gen. Miranda sailed the same day, for Trinidad, in the Leander, in company with three sloops of war and two or small vessels, with arms, ammunition, &c. They were to be joined at Trinidad by two frigates, and from thence to proceed to some part of the Maine. Capt. Lewis, of the Leander, had given up the command and left the ship.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. S.

NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

United States vs. William S. Smith.

NINTH DAY.

The court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Present Judge Talmadge.

The jury and witnesses being called over, the following witnesses were sworn and examined, viz.

Henry Mack, Godfrey Crombeck, T. Lee, Richard Plat, jun. and Mr. Gelston was farther examined. The district attorney here closed the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution.

There being no witnesses to examine on the part of the defendant, the defence was opened by Mr. Colden, who was followed by Messrs. Hoffman and Emmet on the same side. It was past 5 o'clock when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

TENTH DAY.

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

Present Judge Talmadge.

Mr. Harrison addressed the jury for about two hours, which closed the defence.

The Attorney General rose about 12 o'clock in behalf of the prosecution—he was followed by Mr. Edwards on the same side.

Judge Talmadge then summed up the evidence: the jury retired near five o'clock, and returned at half past 7, with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

MASONIC.

ALL regular Masons are respectfully invited to meet the Officers and Brethren of Washington Naval Lodge No. 41, at their Lodge Room, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed from thence in Masonic order, for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

By order of the W. M.
JAMES BORGES, Sec'y.

July 28.