ject upon which I was employed. particularly alluded to one of my missions to the court of Petersburgh.

Mr. Jervis objected to the question as irrelevant to the case, but waived it.

A. I should wish to state, that I should be embarrassed in this question; I can give a general answer, but I am afraid I may be led to disclosures that may be improper.

Lord Melville answered—I am ready to state generally, that on all occasions when he was confidentially employed, his conduct received the approbation of government in the execution of it; but I trust, I will not be called upon to enter into more particular explanations.

President Sir E. Gower. Does your lordship recollect, at what time it was that sir Home Popham was appointed to the Diadem?

A. I cannot recollect at the precise time, except from the letter I have already mentioned, 1 Dec. 1804, when there.

Q. Does your lordship recollect, whether the negociation this government was carrying on with the court of Spain for an amicable adjustment of the differences between her and this country, had not terminated unsuccessfully before that?

A. I cannot from memory fix the precise time; but I make no doubt it was a short time after the date of this letter, as I remember the accounts came recently before the meeting of Parliament.

Q. Was sir H. Popham appointed to the Diadem, with a view of carrying on offensive operations against Spanish South America, and what part of it in particular?

" A. I believe sir H. Popham was appointed to that ship, with the view of cooperating with gen. Miranda, to the extent of taking advantage of any of his proceedings which might tend to our attaining a position on the continent of South America, favorable to the trade of this country, but I do not recollect any specific place being fixed upon.

" Q. Your lordship has said you had many confidential conversations with respect to gen. Miranda's plans and views, and that the result of those conversations was, an opinion that, altho' it might not be wise or essential, or perhaps within the means of this country, at that time, to commit themselves fully to the extent of his projects, it was of the utmost importance to the interests of his country, so far to watch the progress of this operation, as to make use of them, if they could be made subservient to the purpose of opening the South American market to the trade and manufactures of this country: was that the object your lordship had in view at that time, when you appointed sir Home Popham to the Diadem; and did your lordship continue to entertain the same objects, to the same extent only, during the remainder of the time you presided at the Admiralty?

A. It was with a view, mentioned in the question, that I appointed sir H. Popham to the Diadem, and I do not recollect that during the period afterwards, while I remained at the admiralty, government had in contemplation any plan upon a more extensive scale.

Q. Was sir H. Popham appointed by your lordship to any command sufficient to authorise him to attack any part of S. America?

A. Certainly not, in the proper sense of the orders.

Q. Are there any notes or official documents in the records of the admiralty, to your lordship's recollection, stating the object for which sir H. Popham was appointed to the Diadem?

A. I cannot speak with absolute certainty, but I think not.

Q. Your lordship said that, speaking of Buenos Ayres, one of the specific objects in view, when the armament was in contemplation in 1796, had your lordship that place in your view at any time since, the breaking out of the Spanish war, up to the time your lordship retired from the Admiralty.

A. At all times, and in every conversation I had with Mr. Pitt on the subject, I make no doubt Buenos Ayres was often the subject of discussion. My reason for being so confident in that opinion is, that all the considerations I ever gave to the subject of South America, whether the attack was to be made on a smaller or larger scale, I always considered the Rio de la Plata as a most important position to the interests of G. Britain, on that side of S. America.

Q. Whether it was declared upon by his majesty's late ministers to attack Buenos Ayres? and whether Sir Home Popham was appointed to any command for that purpose?

A. I do not believe that his majesty's government *collectively* did ever come to any resolution of making an attack on S. America; and it will be recollected that I have already stated, and it was only for a few months in the year 1805, that I remained in office.

President—When sir Home Popham was employed by his majesty's ministers, and having used his discretion, had his conduct been approved of? was he employed as a captain in his majesty's navy, or on service of a nature distinct and different from the naval service?

A. He came under those of the latter description, except one circumstance, the Red Sea, which may be excepted.

Q. Does your lordship recollect directing me to attend Mr. Pitt at Wimbledon, some time in the month of October, 1804, when there was nobody present but your lordship and Mr. Pitt to explain all gen. Miranda's views, and discuss the objects to which he was anxious to call the attention of ministers?

A. I remember perfectly such conversation having taken place, but I cannot charge my memory with the particular month. I recollect perfectly well having received a memoir, being very glad to know the full extent of gen. Miranda's views, but certainly avoided committing myself or the British government of England, beyond the object I have already stated—I mean the market of S. America, upon which subject I have certainly entertained a most anxious wish, almost from the hour I had occasion to continue in the public concerns more immediately under my consideration: and that anxiety certainly has never diminished but much increased, in consequence of all the events which for some years past have taken place in the East Indies, the West Indies, and above all on the continent of Europe.

Q. In consequence of your lordship's great pressure of business it is possible you may not recollect the probable circumstances relating to this object so well as myself, who had nothing else to remember, but you may possibly recollect that you desired me to draw up the memoir in question?

A. I certainly employed you so to do, and I thought I had so expressed myself before.

Q. Does your lordship recollect, that when you did me the honor to appoint me to the Diadem, it was my sole view to bring into execution, either some part, or the whole of the plan submitted to your consideration in the above recited memorandum?

A. I do recollect, that when sir Home Popham was appointed to the Diadem, the object then immediately in view, was to co-operate with the general, in such objects mentioned in the memoir as might be thought conducive to the interests of G. Britain.

Q. Does your lordship recollect whether the intention of employing me on this subject, was so far advanced, as to bring under your contemplation the part in which I was to be employed, and the limits of discretion to pursue if successful in the first object, or to follow up whatever other might appear to me most salutary in advancing the general good, by opening the markets of South America for the enterprise of our mercants?

A. I know certainly, that the general object was the S. American markets, but I cannot speak to any further details of it with that precision at such a distance of time, as the business was not so far advanced as to be the subject of detailed statement.

Sir H. Popham—Q. Was it customary to enter a minute at the Board of Admiralty, when an officer was selected by the cabinet, or the leading member, to make the necessary arrangements for secret service, which was afterwards to be submitted to their consideration?

A. Certainly not, to the best of my recollection."

REMARKS.

From the foregoing, it appears that the British government have for a considerable time directed their attention to the Spanish possessions in South America.

That their conquest was a favorite object of Mr. Pitt, the prime minister, who is allowed to have controlled the measures of the administration.

That it was likewise a favorite object with lord Melville, a very influential member of the Cabinet, and first lord of the admiralty.

That for the purpose of furthering their views both these gentlemen had frequent and confidential communications with Miranda and sir Home Popham.

And it is a fact that while the latter effected the important capture of Buenos Ayres, the former fitted out an expedition from this country.

That both these expeditions were parts of the same scheme cannot admit of doubt, when we consider the circumstances admitted, and the coincidence of time.

Neither was openly or officially authorised. That of Popham, because an attempt was making by the emperor Alexander to bring Spain into the coalition against France; and that of Miranda, for reasons of a still more imperious nature.

England had a right to authorise such *direct* hostile measures as she pleased against her enemy. But she had no right to authorise, or even to countenance the carrying on such measures from a nation at peace both with her and with Spain. She did, however, notwithstanding, sanction them, and furnish, we have no doubt, supplies for their accomplishment, in violation of good faith towards the United States, and it is fairly to be presumed, with a view likewise not merely of advancing her own interests, but of embroiling the United States with her enemies. She calculated, that Spain would consider such an expedition, fitted out from the United States, as virtually authorised by the United States, and it is not at all improbable that this hope was strengthened by a knowledge of the intriguing and disaffected character of the Spanish Minister, to whose assiduous efforts to convert his personal differences into a rupture between the two nations she was no stranger. Such was probably the harvest which the cunning man then at the head of the admiralty expected to reap from the project in the furtherance of which he went hand in hand with the prime minister.

This disclosure of facts will add another to the numerous lessons we have received on the folly of considering the British government as guided by any other motives than those of self interest; not on that enlarged and liberal scale in which self-interest becomes identified with general philanthropy, and invariably actuated by pure motives disdains to pursue not merely improper ends, but also proper ones by dishonorable means.

We should have had no cause to censure the British government for waging an open war against the Spanish possessions in any part of the world; but it was a culpable, a criminal act to endeavor by deception and stratagem, to engage a neutral and unoffending nation in the miseries of war.

This disclosure attests, if the whole series of the conduct of Great Britain has not already proved it, that while her formal and written instructions point to one object, her *verbal and controlling* instructions direct another. Is this honorable to her, or just to others?—that what she solemnly issues, and frequently publishes, as the rule of her conduct, shall be merely a lure with which to entrap the credulity of those who confide in her professions? We would not wish to push these strictures too far; and we are ready to admit that there have been periods in the administration of her public affairs,—the brightest periods too,—in which an open, dignified and just policy has disdained to profess one thing while it did another. We are sure the spirit of Fox was too lofty to stoop to such disgraceful subterfuges. But we cannot avoid the remark, that, notwithstanding his transcendant talents, he was only two years, we believe, at the head of affairs, while Mr. Pitt, who died comparatively a young man, was at the head of affairs for eight times as long a period.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, April 24.

The ship Eliza, captain Smith, left Bourdeaux on the 25th of March. We have received by her our regular file of French papers to the 20th, inclusive. They add to our former stock of intelligence two more bulletins (the 63d and 64th) from the grand army. The most interesting circumstances being detailed in that of the 64th, we have confined our translations for the present to that article only. When the great pressure of local business shall begin to subside, the 63d will be given to complete our series.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIXTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Osterode, 2d March, 1807.

The city of Elbing furnished great resources to the army. There was found in it a great quantity of wine and brandy. The country of the lower Vistula is very fertile.

The ambassadors of Constantinople and of Persia, have entered Poland, and approach Warsaw.

After the battle of Eylau the Emperor passed every day several hours on the field of battle. A horrid spectacle, but duty rendered it necessary. It required much labor to bury all the dead. A great number of bodies of Russian officers were found with their decorations. It appears there was found among them a Prince Rephin. Forty eight hours after the battle, more than 500 wounded Russians remained on the ground that they had not been able to carry off. Brandy and bread was brought them, and they were successively transported to the hospitals.

Let one figure to himself upon the surface of a square league 9 or 10,000 dead bodies, 4 or 5000 horses slain, lines of Russian knapsacks, pieces of muskets and swords, the earth covered with bullets—Obus's munitions, 24 pieces of cannon, near which were the bodies of the conductors killed at the moment they were making efforts to draw them off, all which appeared more forcibly upon a ground of snow.—A spectacle calculated to inspire princes with the love of peace and the horrors of war.

The 5000 that we had wounded have been all filed off or sent to Thorn, and our hospitals on the left bank of the Vistula upon sleighs. The surgeons have remarked with surprise that the fatigue of this conveyance has not injured the wounded.

Here are some details of the battle of Braunsberg. Gen. Dupont marched against the enemy in two columns. General Bravare, who commanded the right column, met the enemy at Ragern, and forced him in the river, which runs in front of this village. The left column pushed the enemy upon Villenberg, and the whole of the division did not delay sallying out of the wood. The enemy driven from his first position, was obliged to fall back upon the river which covers the city of Braunsberg; at first he stood firm, but general Dupont marched up to him—overset him by a brisk charge, and entered with him into the city, which was strewed with the Russian dead.

The 9th of light infantry, the 32d and the 9th of the line which composed this division, have signalised themselves. Generals Barrois, Lahorsessaye, Colonel Semele of the 24th of the line—colonel Meunier of the 9th of light infantry.—The chief of battalion Bouge of the 32d of the line, and the chief of a squadron Hubinet of the 9th of hussars, have merited particular eulogiums.

Since the arrival of the French army on the Vistula we have taken from the Russians in the affairs of Pultusk and of Golyneen, 89 pieces of cannon, at the battle of Bergfreid 4 pieces; at the retreat of D'Allenstein 5 pieces; at the battle of Deppen 16 pieces, at the battle of Holf 12 pieces; at the battle of Eylau 24 pieces; at the battle of Braunsberg 16 pieces; at the battle of Ostrolenka 9 pieces—total 173 pieces of cannon.

The remark has been made on this subject that the Emperor has never lost any cannon in the armies which he has commanded when in the first campaigns of Italy and Egypt, or in those of the army of reserve, whether in those of Austria and Moravia or in those of Prussia and Poland.

PARIS, March 7.

The departure of the Conscripts of 1807, may be considered as finished. There remains only a small number of youths to set out, detained at home by indisposition. Thus, in the space of one month, all the Conscripts, of 1807, called to the active army, have set out to join their standards.

PARIS, March 14.

The memorable battle of Eylau has confounded the attempts made by the Russians to disturb our winter quarters; and the battles of the 16th and 22d February, have finished to entirely disconcert their projects. H. S. H. Arch Chancellor, Prince of the Empire, has embraced the occasion of these fortunate successes to supplicate H. M. Empress and Queen to approve of a festival which she has condescended to accept of. This festival is to take place to morrow 15th at the Palace of the Great Elector, that her majesty the Queen of Naples has kindly ceded for that purpose.

Several French who were in Russia have quitted that empire to avoid the vexatious obligations prescribed by the Ukase relating to them.—Already many have passed by Nantz, in their way to Paris. M. Marten, French Consul in Moldavia, has also passed through the same city returning to Paris.

From the Imperial Camp at Warsaw, January 29, 1807.

The Senate were to meet on the 17th of February, and the following is the address of the Emperor:

Senators—We have ordered our minister of foreign affairs to communicate the treaties we have made with the king of Saxony, and with the different sovereign princes of that house. The Saxon nation lost its independence on the 14th October, 1756. It recovered it on the 14th October, 1806. After 50 years, Saxony, made free by the treaty of Posen, ceases to be a province of Prussia. The duke of Saxe Weimar, without any previous declaration, has embraced the cause of our enemies.—His fate ought to serve as an example to all the weaker princes who without being connected by fundamental laws, enter into the quarrels of great nations, but we have yielded to the desire to see our reconciliation with the house of Saxony complete without interruption. The prince of Saxe Coburgh is dead—His son being found in the camp of our enemies, we have sequestered the principality.

We have also ordered that the report of our minister for foreign affairs, upon the dangers of the Ottoman Porte, should be put before your eyes, a witness, that, from our early youth, in all the evils war has produced, our happiness, our glory, our ambition, have been placed in conquests and labors for peace. But the nature of our present circumstances demands our first concern. Fifteen years of victory have failed to give France an equivalent for the partition of Poland, which a single campaign in 1778 might have obtained. Ah! who can regulate the duration of the wars, the number of the campaigns which must be endured at some future day to repair the evils which may result from the loss of the empire of Constantinople, if a love of unseasonable repose, and of the pleasures of the city, should prevail against the wise counsels which provide against future evils? We shall leave to our posterity an inheritance of wars and calamities. The Greek Tiara, raised in triumph from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, will shew us, even in our days, our provinces attacked by a cloud of fanatics and barbarians, and if in this struggle found to be too late, civilised Europe should perish, our guilty indifference will excite the just complaints of posterity, and will be a name of disgrace in history. The emperor of Persia, vexed in his dependent states, as Poland was for 60 years, and Turkey has been for 20 years, by the policy of the cabinet of Petersburg, is animated by the same sentiments as the Porte, has taken the same resolutions, and is marching in person upon the Caucasus to defend his frontier.

But already has the ambition of our enemies been confounded; their army has been defeated at Pultusk and at Golymin, and their disheartened battalions fly at the sight of our eagles—In such circumstances, peace, to be rendered sure ought to secure the independence of these two great empires. And if by the unbounded ambition and injustice of our enemies, war must still continue, our people will continue to discover themselves worthy by their energy, and their love to our person, of the high destiny which will crown all our labors, and then only can a stable and long continued peace yield for our people, after these days of glory, times of peace and happiness.

NAPOLEON.

ZURICH, Feb. 10.

The delay of the Helvetic government to furnish the men who are to form the Swiss regiments for the French service, the officers of which the Emperor had begun to nominate, has given rise to some disagreeable communications, in which his majesty has expressed his dissatisfaction upon this subject to the Chief Magistrate, and to the Cantonal Regencies of Helvetia. The complaints of his Imperial Majesty were conveyed in a circular letter, addressed by general Vial, his envoy, dated Jan. 15, as follows:—

" I have received, on the part of his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, positive orders to declare to the Landamann, and the Cantonal Regencies, that his majesty in nominating, three months ago, the officers of the Swiss regiment, No. ——, flattered himself that the Swiss, following the example of their ancestors, would attach themselves to the new service with eagerness and zeal; but his majesty's hopes have not been realised; this has arisen from the want of proper means, from intrigues, or disaffection, which have impeded the new levies, or caused them to be neglected. His majesty knows the Swiss, and is convinced that five-sixths of them wish to enter into the service of France, and, that consequently, difficulties, and probably *premeditated* obstacles, may have impeded the success of the formation of the regiments, by which it was his majesty's intention to render the connection between France and Switzerland still more intimate, to the advantage of the latter! In this state of affairs, the undersigned envoy is charged to declare, that if the 16,000 men, who, according to the convention, should form the regiments demanded, are not raised by the first of May, Switzerland will be considered as having renounced the advantages of the convention; and that France, though with regret, will look upon this alliance as broken.

Signed, " VIOL."

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13.

A dreadful misfortune has just happened to the city of Leyden, the seat of the principal University of the kingdom of Holland: it was yesterday, Monday, 12th January, partly destroyed and laid waste, and covered with mourning, by the explosion of a boat laden with 250 barrels of powder, which was passing through one of its canals, called the Rapenburg, about 4 o'clock in the evening. The number of the victims of this cruel accident has not yet been assertained; but it appears to be very considerable. Among the killed are men whose loss is highly deplorable for that interesting city, the centre of the sciences and erudition, such as professor John Larac and Ancis Kluit; a great number of young students of the college called *tot mud van't Algemeen*, &c. The affrighted citizens are abandoning their shaken houses, which threaten to fall in every moment. The professor Rau and his family have been fortunate enough to be dug out of the ruins. The king immediately, and repeatedly repaired to that scene of desolation, and testified the most tender concern for the sufferers; who were sensibly affected with his paternal kindness He has offered his palace of the house in the wood, as a provisional asylum to those who are without any, and he thus acquires, upon this melancholy occasion, a sacred title to the love and gratitude of a city, where one of the first effects of a liberal education is to know how to appreciate virtue and merit.

SCHEEDAM, Jan. 13.

Last night, about five o'clock, the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by a most violent concussion, proceeding, as it was thought, from the North West. The windows of several houses here were forced open by the shock. At first it was imagined that the powder magazine at Delt had blown up; but, after the lapse of a few hours, it appeared that all was tranquil in that city. To-day we learn, with horror and astonishment, that the most magnificent part of Leyden was the scene of this terrific explosion. It seems that a vessel laden with 10,000lbs. weight of gunpowder from Amsterdam, destined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburg canal there, by some means took fire, and instantly blew up, destroying all the houses in the vicinity of the canal, and occasioning the premature death of some hundreds of the inhabitants. When this account was written, the flames were said to be still raging. Of 60 children in a boarding school, five or six only are said to have been saved, but scorched dreadfully. Some say that the university is near destroyed, and that the Jewish Synagogue is reduced to ashes. Of the vessel on board of which were the owner's two sons and a servant, not an atom is visible.

MADRID, Dec. 10.

The world knows the barbarous manner in which the English commenced and for two years have carried on the war with Spain. After all the losses which the Spanish commerce has sustained, which have not answered to the avaricious speculations of the English, the continent of South America and the Spanish Islands are still in safety. The adventurer, Miranda, supported by the English Marine, has failed of his designs against Spanish America. He was connected with Col. Burr, who, on his side, by some partial attacks, was to draw the American states into a war with Spain. But the Cabinet of Washington has stifled this vile project at its birth. The English surprised Buenos Ayres, but they have been obliged to abandon their conquest, with great loss of men and even of a vessel of war. The great preparation to enjoy this conquest, is seen in the fleet of merchant ships fitted out for Buenos Ayres, which has failed of the object of its expedition.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Sunday, March 8, 1807.

Downing Street, March 8.

A dispatch, dated St. Petersburgh, the 17th of Feb. 1807, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from the marquis of Douglass and Clydesdale, his majesty's ambassa-