The following are extracts of letters, relative to the alleged misunderstanding of Spain with our government, whose publication is ascribed by the Philadelphia prints to the Marquis Yrujo, and whose insertion in the National Intelligencer has hitherto from accident been omitted.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

An intelligent merchant of this city has favored the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with the following important letter received from a character of the first respectability at Cadiz, dated

"July 20th 1804.

"In my last of the 10th ult. I advised you of the failure of our crops, since which our harvest has turned out even more unfavorably than was at first apprehended, and I know not from whence we can receive supplies adequate to our wants, unless from your side of the Atlantic. The threatening appearances of hostilities between this country and yours, have lately arisen to so alarming a height, that your ambassador, Mr. Pinckney, has actually demanded his passports, and I presume before this time has left Madrid. If war takes place, we shall be reluctantly forced into the measure in the defence of our dearest and best rights, and as it must be interesting to you to be informed of the principal cause of dispute, I enclose you an extract of a letter I have just received from a Spanish gentleman at Madrid, who possesses the best opportunities of information. It will explain to you the unfounded pretensions of your administration, in regard to the extent of Louisiana, who in order to enforce a submission to their unwarrantable claims to West Florida, may involve our countries in a contest, which would be deeply distressing to us, and could never be approved of or become popular in the United States, because unsupported by even a plausible pretext or the shadow of equity."

MADRID, July 12, 1804.

"Although it is understood that the refusal of this government to ratify the convention with the United States was produced by the inadmissible demands of the latter respecting the extent of Louisiana, yet the most alarming grounds of misunderstanding between our court and Mr. Pinckney, are in reality the pretensions set up by the American government to West Florida, which is all that tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excepting however therefrom, the island of New-Orleans which attaches to Louisiana.

This territory, Spain will never relinquish, unless for a fair equivalent, but she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana properly so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that province. In regard to East and West Floridas, they were originally ceded by France to England by the treaty of peace of 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the island of New-Orleans and territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since without any alteration of boundaries whatever.

In 1780, we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida, which conquests were confirmed to us by the definitive treaty of 1783. It is here to be observed that West Florida, has ever since retained that name, and formed no part of Louisiana as originally ceded by France to Spain, but having been conquered by the latter it remained a separate government, as when under the government of England, and independent of Louisiana, possessing a governor appointed by the crown, who was in a certain degree as well as the governor of Louisiana, dependant on the government of Havanna.

It is evident that the treaty of cession of Louisiana, 1st by Spain to France, and 2dly, by France to the United States, never did or could in the remotest degree contemplate or include *West Florida*, inasmuch as that instrument makes no mention of Florida, by which name alone that country has been known ever since 1763, a period of 41 years.

The description of the ceded territory given in the royal order of the Spanish court addressed to the intendant of Louisiana to deliver up that province to Gen. Victor, is also clear and precise, 'tis therein styled a *retrocession* of Louisiana, with the same extent it possessed when ceded by France to the crown of Spain.

As well might the American government claim East Florida also under her construction of the terms of the cession, because previous to the year 1719, France claimed all the country east of the Mississippi under the appellation of Louisiana, and did actually grant an exclusive privilege to the commerce thereof, to the famous Crozat.

If any thing further can be required to render the treaty still more clear and definite on this head, the intentions and meaning of the originally contracting parties, must surely be deemed conclusive and final. The marquis de Caso Calvo, commissioner on the part of Spain, and Monsieur L'Aussat, on the part of France, had respectively orders, the one to deliver, and the other to receive Louisiana, without any reference or allusion whatever to West Florida, and the act of delivery was thus completed conformably to those instructions from the two courts.

The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of cession is therefore, equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish court, although the annihilation of the monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejection of so degrading a proposal."

"You may judge from the translation of my friend's letter, of the unjust pretensions of your government, an adherence to which, and that too for a barren and unimportant tract of country compared with Louisiana, would forever tarnish the honor of your nation, and stamp it with the character of that grasping ambition from which she alone of all the powers of the earth has been heretofore exempt."

From the Winchester Gazette.

Mr. Bowen,

There is still, I find, a difference of opinion respecting the cause of the breach lately made in the North Mountain, a few miles above Stover's town. Some imagine that the water occasioning it, burst at once from the caverns of the mountain; while others, I think, with more probability, suppose it proceeded from a water spout; which, falling near the top of the mountain, in its descent hurried trees, soil, rocks and every thing in its course along with it.

This breach in the side of the mountain makes its first appearance about 150 yards from the top, in two tracts 30 or 40 feet wide, which at the distance of 20 yards unite and form one channel from fifty to sixty yards wide to the bottom of the mountain.

In beginning to ascend from the bottom of the breach, nothing strikes with more astonishment than the prodigious velocity with which trees, rocks and every sort of resisting body seemed to have been hurried along, and the great difference, no less than 50 or 60 feet, in the height of the opposite sides of the current. This, however, you are able to account for, as you gradually ascend to the top, and then turn your eye towards the bottom of the mountain. In the first 400 yards of descent, the falling mass seems to have preserved a direct course and level surface; but, as in this distance it must have fallen perpendicularly at least 500 feet; the water, earth, trees and rocks all sweeping down together must have acquired an immense velocity and force. In this moment of greatest impetuosity, it strikes against and shoots up the side of a rising ground, from which recoiling and passing through a straight of little more than 100 feet, according to the law of swiftly running fluid, it is forced up the opposite side of a little valley to an incredible height. In this place the difference in altitude of the current's opposite sides is greatest. It seems to have disdained the lowest ground, and ambitious in destruction, triumphantly to have ranged along the eminence and irresistibly to have prostrated and swept every thing away.

After crossing and recrossing a little valley, the stream appears gradually to have recovered its level as it lost its force; of which, however, an astonishing proof remains yet to be taken notice of; a rock, as generally estimated of more than five tons weight, was brought down and immoveably lodged in Mr. Funkhauser's meadow, a mile and a half or perhaps two miles from the commencement of the breach.

Had this water proceeded from the cavern of the mountain, as some suppose, it could not have passed away and disappeared so suddenly as it is known to have done, and the channels by which it issued would still be discoverable. Of these, however, there is not the least appearance, and so sudden was the fall, descent and flight of the water, that in less than five minutes after it had passed, there was not even the appearance of a flood, and the whole breach, sixty yards wide, and in some places forty feet deep, was in a very little time entirely dry.

Let us suppose then that it proceeded from the atmosphere, as already suggested in the substance of a water spout. We know that fluids, in their ascent or descent, acquire a whirling motion. Light or rarified air in ascending to the upper regions of the atmosphere, occasions whirlwinds; and cold or condensed air, the equilibrium which supports it, being destroyed, descending from the upper to the lower regions of the atmosphere, naturally assumes the same motion, with this difference, that warm moist air, in its ascent, is condensed into clouds; whereas cold air, in its descent, condenses the moist air and clouds into rain or hail; and drawing into its vortex the surrounding atmospheric moisture and clouds, precipitates them sometimes in one continued pour of water, to which we give the name of water spout.

The theory of water spouts derives some support from observing that they generally if not always fall during the day, during sunshine, in the neighborhood, and on the south side of mountains of considerable height.

On the top of such mountains the atmosphere is cold, and the sun rarifying the air on the south side, the equilibrium is thereby destroyed, and the cold air, with the motion already mentioned, descending naturally occasions all the subsequent phenomena.

When this spout fell, the atmosphere was clear; the farmers in the neighborhood driven under ning rain, had resumed their labors in the field. No clouds were observed—a noise resembling the blowing of rocks, gave the first alarm; and a young woman, instantly throwing up her eyes, exclaimed 'Father! father, Cedar creek is coming over the North Mountain!' and began to run. A dark smoaky cloud was now seen to cover the side of the mountain from top to bottom, accompanied, as is said, with a trembling of the earth.

The injury done to the farms below, is, in some instances, very considerable, a Mr. Funkhauser and his son, are the principal sufferers. Their crops on the low ground are destroyed, their meadows, in some places, covered with rocks and rubbish, and the surface in others entirely swept away.

PARIS, July 14.

The free masons' lodges have, by an imperial decree, been opened every where, under the superintendance of the police agents. The members are permitted to converse, speak, and write, on any subject, except those concerning religion, morality, and politics. They may meet once in the month on giving previous notice, three days before, to the Police commissaries, when they intend to assemble, of the cause which makes them desire to assemble, and of the subject which they intend to deliberate upon. Their registers and books are always to be open for inspection, and they must expel any members, judged unworthy or dangerous by government. They may wear decorations of every description, and ribbons of every colour, except those that decorate the public functionaries, and the members of the legion of honor. All citizens, not occupying places under government, may be made free masons; but those, as well as all military men, from the rank of a general, to the gradation of a common soldier or sailor, cannot be admitted without previously receiving the Imperial permission. All females are excluded for ever, and no foreigner is to be admitted, without first obtaining a letter of recommendation from the minister of police, senator Fouche; who has, as well as the emperor, an exclusive right to open or shut up all lodges, to exclude or admit any person he thinks proper, without giving any reason for his decision.

[*Le Citoyen Francois.*

It is reported that the king and queen of Prussia, the electors of Bavaria and of Hesse Cassel, intend to visit Spain this summer, where, rumour says, that the Hotel de Lorain has already been hired for the Prince Royal of Denmark. As the empress goes to Aix la Chapelle, where, perhaps, the emperor, after inspecting the camps on the coast, will join his consort; many persons conclude, that an interview will take place between his majesty and the above royal and electoral sovereigns and princes. The report, that a congress for negociating a general pacification will assemble at Brussels or Aix la Chapelle, though revived, is not believed. A congress convoked under the presidency of our emperor in London, at St. James's or Westminster, can alone restore Europe to tranquility, of which England alone has deprived it; crush the proud islanders, and force them to be just and moderate.

[*Journal de Paris.*

It is the wish of the Editor of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER to engage an individual well qualified to REPORT THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS. Immediate application, with the terms that will be agreeable, is requested.

Editors of papers are requested to insert this advertisement a few times.

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the National Intelligencer in arrears are requested to make immediate payment. It may be proper to remind subscribers, that the indispensable term of the Paper is the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance; and that unless the term be complied with, their papers will be discontinued.

WASHINGTON CITY,

WEDNESDAY, October 3.

The following is the ADDRESS, lately delivered by the PRESIDENT of the United States, to the Chiefs of the Osage Nation. We offer it to the public, with a confidence that the sentiments of good will it breathes towards the aborigines of the soil, will afford as much pleasure to the reader, as they confer honor on the government.

My Children, White hairs, Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage Nation.

I repeat to you assurances of the satisfaction it has given me to receive you here. Besides the labor of such a journey, the confidence you have shewn in the honor and friendship of my countrymen is peculiarly gratifying, and I hope you have seen that your confidence was justly placed, that you have found yourselves, since you crossed the Mississippi, among brothers and friends with whom you were as safe as at home.

My Children: I sincerely weep with you over the graves of your chiefs and friends, who fell by the hands of their enemies lately defending the Osage river. Had they been prisoners, and living, we would have recovered them: but no voice can awake the dead, no power undo what is done; on this side of the Mississippi where our government has been long established, and our authority organised our friends visiting us are safe. We hope it will not be long before our voice will be heard and our arm respected, by those who meditate to injure our friends, on the other side of that river; in the mean time Governor Harrison will be directed to take proper measures to inquire into the circumstances of the transaction, to report them to us for consideration and for the further measures they may require.

My Children: By late arrangements with France and Spain, we now take their place as your neighbours, friends and fathers; and we hope you will have no cause to regret the change. It is so long since our forefathers came from beyond the great water, that we have lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done; never more will you have occasion to change your fathers. We are all now of one family, born in the same land, and bound to live as brothers, and the strangers from beyond the great water are gone from among us, the great Spirit has given you strength, and has given us strength; not that we might hurt one another, but to do each other all the good in our power. Our dwellings indeed are very far apart; but not too far to carry on commerce and useful intercourse. You have furs and peltries which we want, and we have clothes and other useful things that you want; let us employ ourselves then in mutually accommodating each other. To begin this on our part, it was necessary to know what nations inhabited the great country called Louisiana, which embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, what number of peltries they could furnish, what quantities and kinds of merchandize they would require, where would be the deposits most convenient for them, and to make an exact map of all these waters. For this purpose I sent a beloved man, Capt. Lewis, one of my own household, to learn something of the people with whom we are now united, to let you know we were your friends, to invite you, to come and see us, and to tell us how we can be useful to you. I thank you for the readiness with which you have listened to his voice, and for the favor you shewed him in his passage up the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will favor and protect him as far as they extend. On his return we shall hear what he has seen and learnt, and proceed to establish trading houses where our red brethren shall think best, and to exchange commodities with them on terms with which they will be satisfied.

With the same views I had prepared another party to go up the Red river to its source, thence to the source of the Arkansa, and down to its mouth, but I will now give orders that they shall only go a small distance up the Red river this season, and return to tell us what they have seen, and that they shall not set out for the head of that river till the ensuing spring, when you will be at home, and will, I hope, guide and guard them on their journey. I also propose the next year to send another small party up the river Kansas to its source, thence to the head of the river of the Panis, and down to its mouth, and others up the river on the North side of the Missouri. For guides along these rivers we must make arrangements with the nations inhabiting them.

My Children: I was sorry to learn that a schism had taken place in your nation, and that a part of your people had withdrawn with the great track, to the Arkansa river, we will send an agent to them and will use our best offices to prevail on them to return, and to live in union with you. We wish to make them also our friends, and to make that friendship, and the weight it may give us with them, useful to you and them.

We propose, my children, immediately to establish an agent to reside with you, who will speak to you our words, and convey yours to us; who will be the guardian of our peace and friendship, convey truths from the one to the other, dissipate all falsehoods which might tend to alienate and divide us, and maintain a good understanding and friendship between us; as the distance is too great for you to come often and tell us your wants, you will tell them to him on the spot, and he will convey them to us in writing, so that we shall be sure that they come from you; through the intervention of such an Agent, we shall hope that our friendship will forever be preserved, no wrong will ever be done you by our nation, and we trust that yours will do none to us; and should ungovernable individuals commit unauthorised outrage on either side, let them be duly punished; or if they escape, let us make to each other the best satisfaction the case admits, and not let our peace be broken by bad men, for all people have some bad men among them whom no laws can restrain. As you have taken so long a journey to see your fathers, we wish you not to return till you shall have visited our country and towns towards the sea coast. This will be new and satisfactory to you, and it will give you the same knowledge of the country on this side of the Mississippi, which we are endeavoring to acquire of that on the other side, by sending trusty persons to explore them. We propose to do in your country only what we are desirous you should do in ours; we will provide accommodations for your journey, for your comfort while engaged in it, and for your return in safety to your own country, carrying with you those proofs of esteem with which we distinguish our friends, and shall particularly distinguish you. On your return tell your people that I take them all by the hand, that I become their father hereafter, that they shall know our nation only as friends and benefactors; that we have no views upon them but to carry on a commerce useful to them and us; to keep them in peace with their neighbours, that their children may multiply, may grow up and live to a good old age, and their women no longer fear the tomahawk of any enemy.

My children, these are my words, carry them to your nation, keep them in your memories, and our friendship in your hearts, and may the Great Spirit look down upon us, and cover us with the mantle of his love.

TH: JEFFERSON.

At the time the foregoing Address was delivered, the Chiefs were presented with the following Instrument of writing on parchment.

Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage nation of Indians!

The President of the United States takes you by the hand and invites you and all the nations of Red people within the territory of the United States to look up to him as their father and friend, and to rely in full confidence upon his unvarying disposition to lead and protect them in the paths of peace and harmony, and to cultivate friendship with their brothers of the same colour, and with the citizens of the United States.

We have now made the chain of friendship bright between us, binding us altogether.—For your and our sakes, and for the sake of your and our children we must prevent it from becoming rusty. So long as the mountains in our land shall indure, and our rivers flow, so long may the red and white people dwelling in it, live in the bonds of brotherhood and friendship.

In order that this friendship may be perpetual, and to prevent as far as possible every cause which might interrupt it. It is hereby announced and declared by the authority of the United States; that all lands belonging to you lying within the territory of the United States, shall be and remain the property of your nation, unless you shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same—and all persons, Citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb you or your nation, in the quiet possession of said lands.

The President of the United States sends you by your beloved Chiefs now present, a *Chain*;* it is made of pure Gold, which will never rust—and may the Great Spirit assist us in keeping the chain of friendship, of which this Golden chain is an emblem, bright for a long succession of ages.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the War Office of the United States, at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Independence of said States the twenty ninth.

(Signed)

H. DEARBORN.

This has an allusion to a golden chain with which the instrument was embellished.