Great Britain wanted—nor does it shew that she acquired any real or valuable acquisition of commerce by our retiring from the ocean. It contradicts the assertion that the embargo has failed in its object, and proves in a a very decided manner, that it is in full operation and in a fair way towards effecting the object for which it was laid, and that its pressure is severely felt by both the great belligerent powers. Yes, sir, it bears upon the one as well as upon the other; at the same time it reduces almost to a state of famine the islands of France, it presses with great severity on those of G. Britain; for though she can supply the islands, so far as she has the means to do it with, she cannot supply them when she has no means. When she has no granary from which to draw supplies, her power to convey them is useless. Those powers are therefore at this moment groaning under the pressure of this measure, while our own people, comparatively speaking, feel it but very lightly. The embargo then is not as has been stated, a measure, which in addition to the orders of council of G. Britain, and the decrees of France, has imposed on our own citizens the most grievous and ruinous oppressions. No, sir, it is a measure which has snatched our commerce from the grasp of those powers. They had taken measures for seizing all the neutral property that floated on the ocean; but a wise and fortunate precaution, the embargo, dashed from their lips the cup with which they were about to quench their thirst for plunder. We secured from capture our ships, our commerce and our seamen, and preserved our produce at home. It has, sir, been stated on this floor, that the orders and decrees of the belligerents were not the causes that produced the embargo. It is an unpleasant task to argue, against barefaced assertions, without facts or reasoning to support them. It must however sometimes be done. It would I presume in this case be deemed sufficient to deny those assertions, and state the fact that those orders and decrees were the real causes which did produce the embargo. If they were not, let me ask what was? Will not gentlemen permit those who voted for the embargo to be the best judges of the reasons that induced them to do so? I should suppose they could best determine that question; they have done so, and announced to the public the reasons that influenced their conduct. The causes that produced this measure are manifest to every man who is willing to see them. The official documents laid on your table, previous to its adoption shew them, in part. In addition to these the official note of the commissioners of G. Britain, annexed to the rejected treaty had been published and was well known to this House. It declared in strong terms the intention of that government to adopt measures of retaliation, if France should execute her decree of Nov. 1806, according to the construction lately given that instrument. You were also informed, if not officially, yet through the medium of those public prints which are considered in a great degree the official organ of that government, that orders to the same extent with those which have been since issued, were agreed upon, prepared for signature, and would in a few days be published. This had considerable weight on my mind in forming an opinion on this subject; I considered it highly important to guard against a measure, which appeared to me next to certain—and the event has justified the grounds upon which we have acted. That these orders and decrees therefore, produced the embargo, cannot be doubted by any rational mind—they are known to the nation as the real sources from which it proceeded; and I am therefore willing to say that so soon as they are withdrawn with proper assurances that they shall not be renewed, it shall be removed.

I shall not enter into a particular enquiry with regard to the extraordinary pressure, stated on this floor to be produced on our own citizens by the embargo. That it would be severely felt by almost every portion of society, was to be expected, was never denied—but that it has produced the distresses that have been represented, is not founded in fact, from the best information we possess—and the public voice contradicts the statement. The people anticipated their government in expressing their indignation in the strongest terms at the manifest violation of their rights, and the meditated destruction of their trade by the belligerents. They saw a decisive measure was necessary and would be taken; they knew the only means in our power of re-acting on those powers, were, by withholding from them our trade and our productions—they were highly pleased to see that we had taken a manly and firm ground to resist aggressions, and received the measure with evident marks of approbation, pledging their lives and fortunes to support their government in it.

(Mr. Campbell's Speech to be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, July 6.

The ship Osage, Captain Duplex, so long and so anxiously expected, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 48 days from Falmouth, with dispatches for government from Messrs. Armstrong and Pinckney, which are said to be of a very important nature.

Of the two Messengers who were dispatched to France and England in the Osage, Mr. Lewis only has returned; Mr. Nourse having some commercial business to transact, remains in England. The former proceeds this morning to Washington.

London papers to the 15th of May, Lloyd's Lists to the 10th, and a complete but anticipated list of American vessels captured by the two great belligerent powers, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Osage.

The passengers inform us that the public opinion considerably preponderated in favor of an amicable adjustment of our differences with England; and that, notwithstanding the conferences between Messrs. Pinckney and Canning were for the present suspended, Mr. Pinckney was treated with the most marked attention and civility.

Several American vessels, which had sailed from England for Amsterdam, were obliged to return, not being permitted to enter after having cleared from an English port.

LONDON, May 4.

The Prince Regent arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th of January, and at once began to exercise his powers as a sovereign. The rumors that were boldly circulated on Monday last are as follows: "He had formed an administration which was highly acceptable to the people. Don John Almeida is the minister for the home department, and the Marquis of Bellas is to have the superintendence of foreign affairs. The admiralty, it is said, is entrusted to an English officer of great experience, and Don Rael De Souza had been mentioned as minister extraordinary to Russia, the Prince Regent of course being ignorant, at the time when such an appointment was made, of the fallen state of Russia, and its disgraceful subserviency to France.—These dispatches also state, that the Prince Regent had ordered a number of ships of war to be built with all possible expedition, and had already declared war against Spanish America. Sixteen millions of Spanish dollars, belonging to the Spanish government, had been sequestrated. The Prince had also brought to trial those suspected of a treasonable intercourse with France, and the Marquis of Pombal Arauja, Don Rodrigo Pinto, and Joze Igillio, had been convicted and executed. The Viscount Araida had been disgraced and sent into exile in one of the islands. The people had universally testified their high admiration of the Prince for his firmness and magnanimity in refusing to become a miserable vassal to France, and resorting to his colonial possessions." We by no means give these rumors as facts. We cannot bring ourselves to give credit to the report that Araujo and his friends were traitors to their sovereign. It is a duty which we owe, in candor to men of their consideration, to wait for proofs of a story so improbable.

May 9.

A Dutch paper of the 30th ult. containing accounts from Paris of the 25th reached town on Friday, brought by a gentleman who with difficulty escaped from Holland. They are not important. Letters received at the same time state, that the king Lewis had issued a decree since his arrival at Amsterdam for the establishment of measures of additional rigor against any communication with this country. They also mention that the captain and crew of a vessel which some time since conveyed an English gentleman from Holland (the hon. Cecil Jenkinson) were on their return thrown into prison, and it was supposed the former would be proceeded against, as having been guilty of a capital offence. The transfer of the court to Amsterdam had diffused a temporary gaiety and splendor in that town; but the distress throughout the country is represented as general and increasing.

May 10.

It is said, that a decree is about to be issued ordering the capture of all Americans, in conformity with that issued at Bayonne. This information was brought by an American vessel, which would herself have been detained, had she remained another day within the power of the enemy.

May 11.

Our readers may rely on the authenticity of the following communication:

Extract of a letter dated Helder, May 4, 1808.

A decree, issued by the emperor at Bayonne, reached Amsterdam the 28th April, confirming all measures previously decreed respecting navigation; and, I am well informed, subjecting all American vessels, with their cargoes, if met at sea, or arriving in any port of France, to positive condemnation. The reason assigned is, that the embargo in America has been of such long continuance, that no vessels can reach the ports of the continent without having been previously sent into England. The ship Mary, captain Kimbell; and the brig Newton, captain Daly, have been ordered out of the Texel, without having intercourse with the shore; and if they had arrived after the 28th ult. I think it probable they would have been confiscated by orders of the government. You may consider the above information as correct, for I have it from numerous and respectable authorities.

May 12.

Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 10th inst. The Moniteur of the 4th contains the following important documents relative to the Spanish revolution:

Report to his imperial highness the Grand Duke of Berg, lieutenant of the Emperor, Commander of his forces in Spain.

"Monseigneur!—Agreeably to the commands of your imperial highness, I repaired with the letter of your highness to the queen of Etruria at Aranjuez. It was eight o'clock in the morning; the queen was still in bed: she rose immediately, and bade me enter. I delivered your letter to her; she begged me to wait a little and said she would go and read it with the king and queen. Half an hour afterwards, I saw the queen of Etruria enter with the king and queen of Spain. His majesty said, that he thanked your imperial highness for the share you had taken in his affliction, which was the greater, as his own son was the author of it. The king said that the revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption, and that the principal actors were his son, and M. Cabellero, minister of justice; that he had been compelled to abdicate the throne, in order to save the lives of himself and the queen: that he knows that but for this, they would have been murdered in the course of the night; that the conduct of the prince of Austrias was more shocking, seeing that himself, (the king) having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself nearly sixty years of age, had agreed to surrender the crown to him, on his marriage taking place with a French princess, which the king ardently desired. The king and the queen should repair to Bajadoz, on the frontiers of Portugal; that he had got means to inform him that the climate of that country did not suit him; that he sought to obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days. The queen told me she begged of her son to postpone their journey to Badajoz; that she had not procured this, and that the journey was to take place on the ensuing Monday. And the moment I was departing from their majesties, the king said to me, "I have written to the emperor, in whose hand I repose my fate." I wished to send my letter by a courier, but I know no surer means of sending it than by your's. The king left me then in order to repair to his cabinet. He soon returned with the following letters (Nos. 1 and 2) in his hand, which he gave me, and added these words—"My situation is most deplorable; they have seized the prince de la Paz, and will put him to death: he has committed no other crime than that he has at all times been attached to me." He added, there were no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but that he had found the whole world deaf to his entreaties, and bent with vengeance; that the death of the prince de la Paz would draw after it his own, and that he should not survive him.

"B. DE MOUTHION."

"Aranjuez, March 23, 1808."

No. 1.

Letter from King Carlo IV, to the Emperor Napoleon.

"Sir, my brother—Your majesty will assuredly hear with pain of the events which have taken place at Aranjeuz, and their consequences; you will not, without sympathy, see a king, who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch, his ally, placing every thing in his protection, who alone can fix his happiness and that of his whole family and his trusty and beloved subjects. Under the pressure of the moment, and amid the clashing of weapons, and the cries of a rebellious guard, I found that I had to choose between my life and death, and that my death would be followed by that of the queen; I was compelled to abdicate the throne; but to-day peace is restored, and full of confidence in the generosity and genius of the man who has at all times declared himself my friend, I have taken my resolution to resign myself in his hands, and await what he shall resolve on my fate, that of the queen and of the prince de la Paz. I address myself to your majesty, and protest against the events which took place at Aranjeuz, and against my dethronement. I rely with confidence and altogether upon the cordiality and friendship of your majesty, praying that God may have you in his holy keeping—Sir, my brother, your royal and imperial majesty's affectionate brother and friend

"CARLOS.

"Aranjuez, March 25, 1808.

No. 2.

"I protest and declare, that my decree of the 19th March, in which I renounce my crown in favor of my son, is a deed to which I was compelled, in order to prevent greater calamities, and spare the blood of my beloved subjects. It is therefore to be considered as of no authority.

Signed,

"I, THE KING."

Accounts have been received, stating that a treaty has been signed at Bayonne, between Bonaparte and the new king of Spain. The following is the substance:

By the first article Bonaparte recognizes the new king of Spain, Ferdinand the VIIth.

By the second he confers upon him the administration of Portugal till a general peace.

Another article relates to the Prince of Peace, who, we hear, had not been released from prison at the date of the treaty, but who is to be sent into France. The article contains an accusation against him.

Another article declares that Spain joins in the confederation of the Rhine, and that her contingent is to be 50,000 men.

Another article cedes to France a [illegible] in Spanish America.

There are secret articles which have not transpired.

May 12.

By a vessel which arrived yesterday from a French port, some intelligence has been received from France, particularly relating to the political transactions of Bonaparte. We have seen a copy of the Bayonne Decree—it states in substance, as we before mentioned, that America having embargoed her shipping, in order, as Bonaparte states, to save her property from the English, he conceives it necessary, with the same view, to order an embargo upon all American shipping in the ports of France. It prescribes further, that as any American vessels which may be found upon the seas after the 28th ult. must be supposed to have violated the American embargo, or to be engaged in some illicit commerce, such vessel shall be captured and detained. On the whole, though this decree may be, in truth, hostile to America, it does not manifest that sort of hostility which the American government can legitimately notice.

Nothing like confiscation is mentioned in this Decree. It is dated the 17th ult. Bonaparte was expected to arrive at Rochefort on the 15th inst. in order to review the port and fleet. The writer of the letter which contains this intelligence, states his opinion, which he rather insinuates to be pretty general in France, that Bonaparte has failed in the object of his journey to Bayonne. Certainly his return so soon to Rochefort would seem to warrant such an opinion. An account from Bordeaux, which states that 40,000 men were expected there, on their route to reinforce the French army in Spain, appears still more to justify this opinion. For if the Spanish government were entirely subservient to the views of Bonaparte, what occasion for such a formidable French force in Spain? It is evident that he does not rely upon the subserviency of that government, or that he meditates something very likely to provoke a great popular insurrection.

Another letter contains the extract of a letter from a French officer in Prussia. This officer states that the great body of the force in that quarter is preparing to march towards Turkey, and he adds, that he has no doubt, he, with his companions, will form a part of the army destined for the expedition to India.

THE BRAZILS.

Ordinance of the Prince Regent.

To Count de Ponte, of my privy council, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Bahia.

Friend—I, the Prince Regent send you, as my well-beloved, greeting. Duly considering the report which you have made to me on the condition of my subjects, and my royal revenue, on account of the present critical state of public affairs in Europe, and being desirous to give on that important subject a speedy decision, in order to stop the farther progress of evils of such magnitude, &c. I do herewith provisionally ordain, until a general system of regulations respecting the matters in question, shall have been arranged, as follows:

1. That at the custom house in the Brazils, all kinds of goods, merchandize, and commodities, brought either on board of foreign ships, belonging to such subjects of such powers as are considered to be on terms of amity and peace with my royal crown, or in vessels belonging to any subjects, shall be admitted, on payment of twenty-four per cent. import duty, consisting of twenty per cent. consolidated customs, and four per cent additional duty already established; the collection of the said customs to be effected in the same manner as has hitherto been done at the said custom house. Wine, brandy, and sweet oil shall pay double the duty that has hitherto been levied on the said articles.

2. That it shall be lawful, not only for my own subjects, but also for those of the powers abovementioned, to export to such ports as they shall deem expedient, for the benefit of trade and agriculture, which I feel anxious to promote, every species of colonial commodities and produce, with exception of Brazil wood and other articles, the exportation of which is already prohibited, on payment of the same export duty as has been hitherto established in the respective provinces; all laws, royal edicts, and other ordinances which hitherto prohibited in this state of the Brazils a mutual intercourse and maritime trade between my subjects and foreign nations, remaining until farther order suspended without force. All which you will cause to be carried into effect with that activity and zeal which I expect from you.

THE PRINCE.

Bahia, Jan. 28, 1808.

Be it carried into execution and registered, and the necessary orders for that purpose expedited.

Count de Ponte.

Bahia, Jan. 29, 1808.

St. ANTONIO, April 25.

Advices are this moment received here that the Prince of Peace actually passed through Vittoria this morning, under the guard of 200 French soldiers; and that the old King and Queen are to sleep at Burgos to morrow evening, on their way to Bayonne.

Paris, April 28.

From Algiers the following official report has been received:

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Segnior, his sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Bey of Tunis, thought he might in spite of the difficulties of his situation levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d inst. he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piastres, in order to indemnify him for the loss of 9 Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard as they were on the point of being boarded by one of her cruisers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland and America were summoned to the palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his government, and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labor.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his government pay the 18,000 piastres.

"The Dey answered him that unless he should pay the sum in four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azoaw.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making representation of the state of