which furnished the strongest presumption, that Mr. Burr had not communicated his illicit objects to Mr. Smith. Let me now call the attention of the Senate to some of them. One has been already mentioned. After speaking of his intention to settle the Washita lands, Burr writes thus: "I have some other views which are personal merely, and which *I shall have no objection to state to you personally*; but which I do not deem it necessary to publish; if these objects could any way affect the United States, it would be beneficially, &c. &c." If Burr had already communicated his views to Mr. Smith, why should he say in this letter, "*I shall have no objection to state to you personally*;" certainly if he had already stated them, this profession would not only have been unnecessary, but foolish. Burr again writes—"This is the first letter of explanation which I have ever written to any man, and will probably be the last. It was perhaps due to the frankness of your character, *and to the friendship you once bore me*. I shall regret to see that friendship I so greatly valued, must be sacrificed on the altars of calumny. Be assured that no changes on your part can ever alter my desire of being useful to you, and I pray you to accept my warmest wishes for your happiness." Here follows this postscript.—"It may be an unnecessary caution, but I never write for publication." From the whole tenor of this letter the real connection between Mr. Smith and Burr, may be easily discerned; but it is particularly demonstrated by these last sentences. In them the real state of Burr's mind may be clearly seen. They discover a man, conscious of having abused the unguarded confidence and misplaced friendship of another, which he was about to lose by the public exposure of his views. They display despondency and regret at the circumstance, and attempt to make a miserable atonement by a renewal of professions. They demonstrate too, *that there was no participation in the conspiracy*. In further corroboration of these conclusions, it ought not to escape notice, that on Burr's next visit to Cincinati, he took lodgings at a tavern, and avoided Mr. Smith's hospitality, which would doubtless have been still open to him; he having been more successful in regaining Mr Smith's confidence by the artful letter written by him than he had expected. This I believe to be the plain, obvious and natural import of this letter. To suppose that it was the effect of a preconcerted arrangement between Burr and Mr. Smith, and intended to disguise the real connection between them, would be a strained, improbable, unnatural supposition, and therefore in my judgment, ought not to be relied upon in any case; but especially not upon a question of guilt or innocence. The postscript of the letter itself furnishes another strong presumption against this conclusion. The next circumstance in point of time from which inferences injurious to Mr. Smith are drawn, happened on the 2d or 3d of December, at Frankfort, in Kentucky. At this time and place, Burr was attending on the court upon his second trial. Mr. Smith was drawn thither by business, when a short interview took place between himself and Burr, very immaterial in its objects or consequences. The ground of crimination deduced from this circumstance is, that Mr. Smith did not voluntarily attend the court as a witness against Burr, and testify to the disclosures which Burr had made to him upon his last visit to Cincinnati. Mr. Smith stated at the time his willingness to attend, but believed he knew nothing relevant to the ground of charge against Burr.

The gentleman from Massachusetts differs from Mr. Smith in opinion on this point, and conceives that if Mr. Smith had attended that court, and disclosed what he has since disclosed in relation to Burr's last communications to him, it would have been sufficient for Burr's conviction. I differ entirely from the gentleman on this point. All that we know relative to Burr's disclosure of his views at that time, is furnished by Mr. Smith himself. What was disclosed, it would probably be best to take it from Mr. Smith's own words:

"The candor discovered in the above recited letter (of October 26, 1806,) inspired my confidence, and when he made his second visit to Cincinnati, in November last, he disclosed his plan fully to my view, as I thought, which added strength to my confidence. He being about to take his leave of me, observed—Mr. Smith, my object in a few months will be disclosed; you will not find it dishonorable or inimical to this government. I feel superior to the mean artifices which are ascribed to me; calumniators I do not notice, for as fast as you put one down, another will rise up. This much I will venture to tell you, if there should be war between the U. States and Spain, I shall head a corps of volunteers, and be the first to march into the Mexican provinces; if peace should be preserved, which I do not expect, I shall settle my Washita lands, and make society as pleasant about me as possible. In this government I have been persecuted, shamefully persecuted, and I am sorry to say, that in it all private confidence between man and man, seems to be nearly destroyed. He shewed me a deed for a large tract of land on Red river, and said if I would consent to let my sons go thither, he would provide well for them, to which I gave consent, though I never communicated it to my eldest son till last Saturday, the day on which he returned from Marietta, and not till he expressed a disinclination to co-operate with Col. Burr's object till he knew whether it was hostile to the government of the United States or not. Col. Burr told me further, that very many of his friends in different parts of the United States would remove and settle with him, and that he would be the best neighbour this country ever had, and repeated that his object was not hostile to the people of the United States, or dishonorable to himself, and further, that in a few months many of his enemies would be proud to call him their friend."

(Mr. Giles's speech to be continued.)

HAVANNA NEWS.

The marquis of Somoruelos, president, governor and captain general of the island of Cuba, &c. makes known to all its inhabitants, that he has received the following manifesto, published by the supreme assembly established in Seville, of which this island is a dependance:

DECLARATION OF WAR

AGAINST THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

FERDINAND VII. *King of Spain and the Indies, in his own name, and in the name of the Supreme Assembly of both—*

France, or rather the Emperor Napoleon, having violated the most sacred compacts with Spain, having taken away by force the Royal Family, having compelled them publicly and with violence to resign and abdicate their sovereignty, which is manifestly null, void, and without effect; having forced with the same oppression the sovereignty of Spain to be given to him, which no person could have power to do; having declared it to be his will to elect the king of Spain, (the most horrible transgression which history can speak of) having entered Spain with his armies which have taken possession of its fortifications and cities, then unprepared; having perpetrated on the Spaniards all kinds of murders, plunders, and abominable cruelties; having not only recourse to the force of arms, but also under a pretence of adding to our felicity, having repaid with monstrous ingratitude the services which the Spanish nation had rendered him, and also repaid our friendship with deceit, treason, and the most horrible perfidy which a nation had ever been guilty of towards another nation or sovereign, for the truth of which I appeal to the whole world; having finally declared that his intention is to overthrow the monarchy, its fundamental law, and threatens the ruin of our catholic religion, which we have sworn to maintain; having thus forced us, as the only remedy for so many evils, to declare war against him, which we publicly do in the face of all Europe:

We therefore declare in the name of our king Ferdinand VII. and of the whole Spanish nation, war by sea and land against the Emperor Napolean, and France, so long as she shall be under his domination and tyrannical subjection. We order all the Spaniards to act towards them with hostility; and do them all evil and prejudice according to the laws of war, detain all French vessels in our ports, all the property, claims and rights, which they have in any part whatsoever of Spain belonging to that government, or any individual whatever of that nation. We also order in the same manner not to detain or molest the vessels, property and rights of the British nation, nor of any of its subjects whatever; because we declare that we have obtained an open and free communication with England, and have concluded with her an armistice; which we hope will end in a solid and lasting peace.

We protest further, that we will not relinquish our arms, until the emperor Napoleon restores to Spain our king Ferdinand VII. and royal family, their liberty, integrity and independence; and afterwards respects the sacred rights of the nation, which he has wantonly violated. We order, for the better promulgation of this solemn declaration, that it be printed, sent and posted up in all the provinces, cities, and possessions in America; and also that it be publicly known by the same way to all Europe, Asia and Africa. Given in the royal palace of Alcazar, in Seville, the 6th June, 1808, by disposition of the supreme assembly of government.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO,
Secretary.

MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR,
Secretary.

I agree to execute whatever has been directed by the supreme assembly in the above declaration; and order that it be respected by the inhabitants of this island, in all cases. It is however requested that they do not trouble or molest any French subjects; upon which point I have particularly expressed my intentions towards them, in my proclamation of yesterday, to the inhabitants of this island, dated the 18th July, 1808.

By order of his excellency,

MAURITIO DE POZZAS PITA,
Secretary at War.

The Marquis of Somoruelos.

Havanna, July 20, 1808.

"I wrote you yesterday, via Charleston, but as there is some renewed prospect of M'Donald's getting off at last, and who has been delayed by the excessive rains of the past week, I seat myself to recapitulate, and add, what has occurred on the important events transpiring in this quarter. I mentioned to you in my last, that on the afternoon of the 18th, WAR WAS DECLARED BY THIS GOVERNMENT AGAINST FRANCE!

"A few days before, a vessel which arrived from Vera Cruz, reported the same intelligence, on which the above declaration was finally founded, and excited very strong sensations—but hope was kept alive that it might possibly be untrue. On the morning of the 18th, the American ship Dispatch, of Philadelphia, arrived in 35 days from Cadiz, with a new intendant for this port and island—and with the important information of the French having carried off the whole of the royal family, of the revolution which that had excited throughout Spain, and of the consequent proceedings, &c. all of which will no doubt have reached you before this gets to hand. It was several hours, however, before this was suffered to transpire. The council of the island had been immediately called by the governor, and it was there resolved to declare the country at war with France—and at 4 o'clock, P. M. it was proclaimed with the usual military processions, &c. &c.

"The decision here appears, among all classes of people, to be in favor of defending the country in the name of the young king Ferdinand VII. and as such he will this day be declared, and the oaths of allegiance taken accordingly.

"Peace it is said will also be declared this day, and an alliance with Great Britain and other powers not in the influence of France. The French here are in the utmost consternation, flying off in every direction—but as to the north-east parts of the island, (St. Jago de Cuba, Barracoa, &c.) where there are considerable numbers, a good deal of apprehension is felt. Two regiments were yesterday ordered to march thither, but I understand the orders are for the present suspended.

"In the declaration of war on the 18th, expectations of support from Great Britain and the United States were stated, as an encouragement for the defence of the island. They will no doubt be glad to be upon GOOD TERMS with us—and it is right we should be so with them, and every other nation when practicable; but the commercial advantages to us cannot be expected to be very considerable, whilst their own channels shall be open by a PEACE WITH ENGLAND. An English frigate (flag of truce) was off the harbor on the 18th, but such was the bustle, that the government neglected transmitting the intelligence to her. This morning a fine American schooner was dispatched, with the hope of falling in with her (as she was seen again yesterday noon) with a Spanish officer on board, to invite her to aid in the operations here, and to give information to Jamaica, &c."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday from St. Petersburgh, which he left on the 29th of April, we learn, that Russia was then beginning to feel most severely the consequences of the war with this country. Government paper was depreciated above 60 per cent. while hemp had fallen above 75 per cent. Indeed, even at this reduction the price was but nominal, as there was no demand.—While hemp and tallow are thus depreciated in Russia, they have risen here most immensely. Hemp, which about this time twelvemonth might be had at 50*l.* per ton, was sold yesterday at 100*l.*—and tallow is advanced nearly in proportion.

American Consulate, London, June 6, 1808.

The following official communication to this office, this instant received, I have deemed an incumbent duty to make public, for the information of all American merchants and others affected thereby.

(Signed) WM. LYMAN.

St. Petersburgh, (14) 26th April, 1808.

SIR,

I herewith hand you a copy of a note I have lately received from the minister of foreign affairs, which will acquaint you, that measures similar to those pursued by France, with respect to neutral vessels trading between England and her ports, have been adopted here. All intercourse by means of our flag is thus stopped between Great Britain and Russia. You will please to communicate this intelligence to all those whom it may interest, and believe me respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) LEVETT HARRIS.

WM. LYMAN, Esq. American Consul, London.

"In order to prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his imperial majesty has judged it advisable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belongs to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandize, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. Every vessel however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake in writing, that such vessels shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to a power friendly to Russia. The undersigned thinks it his duty to communicate this new arrangement to Mr. Levett Harris, consul general for the U. States of America, and seizes this opportunity to renew the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)

"COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF."

Petersburgh, 10th April, 1808.

MR. LEVETT HARRIS.

JUNE 9.

The American vessel the St. Michael sailed from Baltimore on the 5th ult. with dispatches for general Armstrong under the care of Mr. Baker; a Mr. Purveyance also, the bearer of dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, enclosing others for the British government. The vessel was instructed to make the port of L'Orient, on her approach to which on the 31st ult. and before she entered the harbor, she was overhauled by a British man of war, (the Donegal or the Dragon.) The captain learning that a messenger was on board with dispatches for the British government proposed to give him a safe conveyance to England; but his offer was declined, the messenger's instructions being to proceed to France. Mr. Purveyance, as some surmise, may be detained at L'Orient, in the same manner as was Mr. Nourse, until general Armstrong is prepared to send Mr. Baker with him to England; and, perhaps, before that can be done, it may be necessary to consult Bonaparte at Bayonne. Should that be the case, we cannot expect to hear of the arrival of the St. Michael in England for some weeks to come; yesterday, however, Mr. Canning announced her arrival at L'Orient to Mr. Pinkney.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 1.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The House resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose prefaced the motion he intended to submit, by a succinct history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke so low as not to be audible from the gallery. He then adverted to the unfriendly dispositions recently and still manifested by America towards this country, so obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of his proposition was, to shew to America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to carry on commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored. He was not anxious to renew the treaty which had been settled before intercourse broke up, because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England. But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the most favored nations; and to propose that the principle he meant to offer, should in the first instance continue one year in operation. He concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect: That all goods, wares and merchandize, the growth and produce of America, imported to this country, either in British ships navigated according to law or in ships built in America or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three-fourths of the crews of which should be natives of America, should be admitted at the same rates of duty, as were paid for the like articles coming from the most favored nations, & that all commodities bro't from other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered in British ports at the lowest duties paid by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Ponsonby, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Elden, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another resolution, that all tobacco imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid, be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from British plantations; and that all snuffs from the same, be admitted at the same duties as snuffs coming from any country in Europe.

This resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, it was ordered, that the House should to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the trade with Brazils.

MANCHESTER, JUNE 2.

The proposals agreed to by the cotton merchants and manufacturers, at their meeting last night, at the Bull's Head inn, in this town, were an advance of 10 per cent. for weaving, upon all goods in the cotton line, to take place this day, and a further advance of 10 per cent. to take place on the 1st of August, making together an advance of 20 per cent. I am sorry to say, that the numerous body of cotton weavers in this town and neighborhood, remain dissatisfied with this offer, who persist in demanding an advance of 6s. 8d in the pound sterling, which is 33 1-3 per cent—nothing less it appears will content them, and not one of them in this town or neighborhood will go to the loom at present. Upon a moderate calculation, are not less than 60,000 looms in the cotton trade alone now standing still in this town, and a circle of 12 miles round it. Should any one attempt to work at the shuttle, parties rush into the house, cellar, or garret, and take it away. I have just heard that a body of them, to the amount of 5,000, have met at a village between this town and Bury. Three troops of cavalry are gone from this place to disperse them. Great numbers of weavers walk the streets of this town during the day, but in a peaceable manner, and at 10 o'clock at night, all is quiet here and at Salford.

Every man must commend the weavers of Manchester for their peaceableness on the present occasion. They seem to be aware, that riotous proceedings can do them no good. I wish I could say the same of the weavers of Rochdale, Bolton, Bury, and some other places in the neighborhood. At the two former places they are very disorderly; at Bury, I understand, they are rather better to day; but yesterday, I am told, they burned some persons in effigy.

A requisition for soldiers was sent from Rochdale late last night, and troops immediately dispatched thither. In consequence of their being in a serious state of commotion at that place still, it is also asserted that the artillery went this morning. God grant that we may soon have a change for the better, for things in this quarter have a most awful aspect.

Sir Robert Peel has published a very sensible address to the cotton weavers.

TORBAY, JUNE 5.

Last night after post came a-head of the Berry, the Ville de Paris, admiral Lord Gambier, fired a salute, which was instantly returned by the fleet, and on signal being made, the whole of the ships joined her, and stood down the channel.

10 DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR A GOLD REPEATER, LOST.

ON the last of January or 1st of March was lost by a person in the city of Washington, a small Gold Repeater, the figures on her face being red. The watch is one which may be easily known, being remarkable on account of the bell having been broken and repaired again. The cap was perforated all round with small holes.

As this watch was supposed to have been taken by a person of color, the above reward and all charges will be paid to any person delivering her to Mr. Wood, Watchmaker, Navy Yard, or Mr. Burnett, George Town.

JAMES TAYLOR.

August 10—3t