

A large pettyauger, which had sailed early on Saturday morning with provisions for the blockading squadron, was intercepted by the above pilot-boat, and compelled to return. The populace assembled at the wharf, took out the provisions, loaded several carts therewith, and paraded through some of the principal streets to the alms-house, where the meat was deposited for the use of the poor.

Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.

BROTHERS!

The die is cast!—The disturbers of the world's peace have spilt the innocent blood of your countryman, JOHN PIERCE. The Standard of the Nation will be hoisted half-mast at sun-rise on the Great Wigwam. The Society are requested to attend this morning, precisely at nine o'clock, with buck's tails in their hats, and crape edged with red on their left arms, in order to join the Corporation and the rest of their fellow-citizens, in paying a tribute of respect and honour to the manes of their murdered countryman.

BROTHERS—On this solemn occasion you will appear without your tomahawks, your bows and your arrows—Nevertheless you will have the tomahawks well sharpened, the arrows pointed, and the bows well strung. The enemy are on our borders! The black belt of Wampum, stained with American blood, is now before your eyes in the Great Council Chamber of the Nation.

BROTHERS—Be vigilant—be prepared.

By order of the Grand Sachem,

JAMES D. BISSETT, Sec'y.

Season of Blossoms—Yeast of Discovery 314, and of the Institution }
17th. } April 28.

MURDER OF PIERCE.

City of New-York, ss.

Jesse Pierce, master of the sloop Richard, a coasting vessel of Brandywine, being duly sworn deposes and swears that as he was approaching Sandy Hook, and was about a quarter of a mile from the beach and two miles south from the light-house, in his said vessel yesterday evening about five o'clock, two shots were fired at different times from a large British ship of war, with two tier of guns, supposed to be the Leander. That one of the said shot struck about forty yards ahead of the said vessel, and the other went nearly over her—upon which the deponent rounded too his vessel, and about five minutes after another shot was fired from the said ship and struck the tassel rail and quarter rail, and killed immediately a man at the helm named John Pierce, brother of the deponent who was a hand on board his vessel—that the deponent cannot accurately determine the distance of the said sloop from the Leander, but he conjectured it to be above a mile. That the deponent then continued his course and entered the Hook without further molestation.

JESSE PIERCE.

Sworn 26th April, 1806, before De Witt Clinton.

Mezekiah Pratt, master of the brig Sally of this port deposes, That as he was approaching the said port from St. Thomas's yesterday evening, and within twenty rods distant from the said mentioned sloop, he observed the facts stated in the within affidavit of capt. Pierce, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief they are true, except the killing of the man, of which this deponent has no personal knowledge. That there were at that time three ships of war in the offing, and that the one mentioned in the within affidavit was a two decker and the largest.—That all the said vessels of war fired at the deponent's vessel, at least twenty shot in the whole—but that he proceeded on without coming to. That a sloop of war fired at the deponent's vessel when he was about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and after the within mentioned death is said to have occurred. That about twenty fail of vessels were coming into port at the same time, and that upwards of a hundred shots were fired at the said vessels by the said ships of war.

H. PRATT.

Sworn 26th April, 1806, before De Witt Clinton.

Indictment for Murder.—The Grand Jury, at the suggestion of a Republican member, found a bill on Saturday last, against Henry Whitty, captain of the Leander, for the murder of John Pierce.

May 1.

The British frigates Leander and Cambrian had signals up for pilots the forepart of yesterday; but as none would go on board, they came to anchor in the afternoon, at a short distance from the Hook.

Last evening lieutenant Coen, of the British ship Leander, with a flag of truce, arrived at Fort Jay.

We learn from lieutenant Coen, that the British ships off the Hook, were entirely unacquainted with the death of John Pierce, till Tuesday evening. The boat has come up to procure the release of two officers from their ship, whom they understand, are in confinement.

The brig Eliza, Burgess, from Havanna, went to sea yesterday, and was not boarded by the British blockading squadron off our harbour. The ship Anne, Bowler, for Hull, suffered a detention of about half an hour.

Arrived the ship American, Bearn, in 40 days from Belfast. April 5 was boarded by the Anne sloop of war, and was treated politely; and off the Hook by the Cambrian frigate, and had five passengers pressed.

May 2.

The British flag-boat from the Hook, returned yesterday afternoon. We are informed, that the Leander and Cambrian will sail this day for Halifax.

May 3.

The pilot boat Patriot, captain Josiah Burnham, which went out on Saturday last, with volunteers; in pursuit of the ship Aurora and schooner Nimrod, which were captured off the Hook, returned yesterday Soundwise; and we are sorry to observe, that they were not fortunate enough to fall in with either of the captured vessels.

May 1.

Letters from Philadelphia state, that dispatches have been received by government from Spain, of a very unpleasant nature.

The king of Great-Britain has appointed Francis Gore, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of the province of Upper-Canada.

The ship William Penn, Hussey, in 50 days from Newry. March 20, long. 25, was boarded by the French frigate Felicity, informed, that they had taken and destroyed 34 British vessels, mostly fishermen.

May 2.

The editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to captain Tredwell, of the ship Silenus, for Amsterdam papers as late as the 22d of March. They are now in the hands of a translator—if they contain news, it shall be given to-morrow. They most cordially thank capt. T. for an interesting marine detail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Swain, of the ship Wareham, arrived yesterday in 44 days from Belfast, has favoured the editors of the Daily Advertiser, with Belfast papers to the 16th March, containing London papers to the 12th, from which it appears that Mr. Tierney is to be the new governor for the Cape of Good-Hope—that the French troops had overrun Naples, and the king and queen embarked in a frigate for Palermo, but that owing to the violence of the wind, were forced to anchor under the batteries, and to be taken prisoner to the troops of the French emperor.

The French troops still keep up their forces in Germany; rumour states that they are intended to act against Prussia; others again state, that Prussia and France have concluded an alliance, and that a congress is to be held at Berlin, under the mediation of Prussia to negotiate a peace between England and France, and that the marquis of Douglas and Mr. Thos. Grenville will be sent as plenipotentiaries from England. But what appears most interesting to the American public, is the annexed paragraph from the London Gazette of the 10th March.

Several conferences have taken place between Mr. Munroe, the American ambassador, and his majesty's ministers, relative to the matters in dispute between Great-Britain and the United States—and there is every prospect of a speedy and amicable adjustment of all differences. Twenty-five American seamen were discharged on Friday, at Portsmouth, from the Ville de Milan frigate, sir B. Laurie, lately returned from the Halifax station. An order we understand has been received to discharge all American subjects from our ships.

BOSTON, April 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Within the last 48 hours, we have received by the numerous arrivals at this port, from Europe, very particular and extensive files of London papers to the 13th March. They afford much interesting speculative matter, which will be laid before our readers at as early a date, and in as detailed a manner, as the prescribed limits of our political department will admit of. At present, however, we can only give a few of the most prominent articles of news.

By these it appears that the kingdom of Naples has been compelled, after a feeble and ineffectual struggle, to submit to the yoke of France—that prince Joseph Buonaparte had entered the Neapolitan dominions, and been proclaimed sovereign thereof.

The Russian troops had not quitted the continent, nor were there any apparent disposition, in any of the great continental powers to diminish their military force, or to abandon the means of defence. Immense bodies of French troops were still in the neighbourhood of the Prussian states—and Austria was adopting measures for strengthening and organizing her military power. From these circumstances it appears that Buonaparte was of opinion, "although he had scorch'd the snake, he had not killed it."

The exposé or speech of Buonaparte, which we have presented entire this day, is of pure and legitimate French fabric—all gasconade and egotism.

It appears that Prussia is to possess the sovereignty of the Hanoverian states; and that Frante in lieu thereof, is to have attached to her dominions, the margraviate of Anspach.

FOREIGN NEWS,

Received by the numerous arrivals at this port from England—London dates to March 13.

SPEECH

Of the Emperor Napoleon, on opening the French Legislative Body.

"Gentlemen, the deputies from the departments to the legislative body; gentlemen, the tribunes, and the members of my council of state. Since your last session, the greatest part of Europe has entered into a coalition with England. My armies have never ceased to conquer, except when I ordered them to combat no longer. I have avenged the rights of the feeble states, oppressed by the strong. My allies have in-

creased in power and consequence. My enemies have been humbled and confounded;—the house of Naples has irrecoverably lost its crown; the whole of the peninsula of Italy forms a part of the great empire, as supreme head, have guaranteed the sovereignty and the constitutions that govern the different departments.

"Russia only owes the return of the wreck of her army to the advantages of the capitulation which granted it. Able to have overturned the imperial throne of Austria, I have re-established it. The conduct of the cabinet of Vienna will be such as will prevent posterity from reproaching me for any want of foresight. I have yielded an entire confidence to the protestations which have been made me by its sovereign. Besides, the high destinies of my crown do not depend upon the sentiments and dispositions of foreign courts. My people will always support me, their efforts of hatred and jealousy, no sacrifice will be painful to them to secure that interest of the country.

"Bred in camps, and in camps that have been ways triumphant, I ought to acknowledge, that the late events, my soldiers have exceeded my expectations. It is pleasant also for me to declare, that my people have always fulfilled the extent of their duties. In the heart of Moravia, I never ceased, for an instant, to experience the effects of their love and enthusiasm. Never have they given me any mark of their attachment, which have penetrated my heart with sweeter emotions.

"Frenchmen! I have not been deceived in my hopes. Your love, more than the extent and the riches of your territory, constitute my glory. Magistrates, clergy, citizens, all have shown themselves worthy of the high destinies of that admirable France which, for two ages past, has been the object of the leagues, and jealousies of its neighbours.

"My minister of the interior will inform you of the events which have taken place in the course of the year. My council of state will lay before you plans of laws, to ameliorate the different branches

of the public treasury, will lay before you the accounts which they have presented upon me. You will perceive by them the prosperous state of our finances. Since my return, I have been incessantly occupied in giving to the administration, that spring and activity which gave life to the extremities of this empire.

"My people will have no new burdens to bear, new plans will be proposed to you respecting the system of the finances, the bases of which were established last year. I intend to diminish the immediate impositions which bear upon the territory alone, and to replace a part of these charges by indirect duties.

"Through the elements we have lost some ships after an engagement imprudently undertaken. I can not praise too much the greatness of soul, and the attachment which the king of Spain has shewn in the circumstances for the common cause. I wish for peace with England. On my part it shall never be retarded for a moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it in adopting for its basis, the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

"Gentlemen, deputies to the legislative body, the attachment you have shewn to me, the manner which you have seconded me in your late sitting leave me no doubt of your assistance. Nothing can be proposed to you, but that which is necessary to guarantee the glory and safety of my people."

LONDON, March 12.

A morning paper states, that information has been received, that the emperor of the French has arrested a number of persons in Paris, and has exiled others from that metropolis, under pretext of their holding correspondence with persons in England. And that he is also determined to abolish his conservative senate, and to new model the whole of his imperial government.

March 13.

According to a letter from Paris of the 22d ult. pecuniary distresses of the French government are great as before Buonaparte's late brilliant campaign in Austria. Several more banking and merchant houses of Paris, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Lyons, and Marseilles have stopped payment, and the public treasury is entirely exhausted. The army of the interior has not been paid for eleven months, and the army on the coast, not for seven months. Buonaparte's public functionaries have received no salaries for eight months, and his household troops are unpaid since the September. The armies of Germany and Italy have also several months pay due to them. The manufacturing towns are, however, in still greater distress than the sea-ports; because, while the former have neither capitals, workmen, nor protection, the latter are regularly supplied with the productions of the French colonies by the assistance of American merchants.—Sun.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

It is said to have been determined upon by our government to concede at least a portion of the claim made upon Great-Britain on the part of the United States, by liberating the American seamen impressed into the navy. This is indisputably a measure highly honourable, and worthy of the British character; and do entertain a doubt of a similar conduct having been hitherto invariably adhered to, in every instance where discrimination could possibly be made, or justice established. We trust a candid representation and a dispassionate discussion, of the commercial complaints of the American merchants, will produce an adjustment equally equitable and satisfactory to the nations whose interests are mutually interwoven.