

From the Liverpool Courier of June 6.  
UNITED STATES.

A feeling of hostility has been excited between the Province of Mexico and the United States of America. It will be recollected that some time ago the American government rejected Don Onis, the Spanish ambassador who presented his credentials in the name of Ferdinand the VIIth, and even indicated an intention of acknowledging Joseph as King of Spain and the Indies, and receiving an ambassador in his name. From this part of the disgrace that government was, however, saved by the Congress; but so fully did the whole conduct of the executive mark a strong inclination to enter into all Bonaparte's views of conquest and to give the sanction of their approbation to his robbery; that the Mexicans have thought it necessary to take the precautionary measure of fortifying their frontiers.

The suspicions entertained by the Spaniards we cannot think without some foundation. If a desire of maintaining their neutrality had been the only motive for refusing Don Onis, even then the American executive would have relinquished the national dignity. The honor, the character of every nation assuming the title of independent, demanded that America should purge herself from even the suspicion of assent to the atrocious conduct of Bonaparte; and the least proof of this would have been a respectful admission of the representative of the injured monarch, or a public protest against this unparalleled violation of the law of nations. If the American executive, however, hoped by a contrary conduct to make their court to the Corsican, subsequent events have shewn the folly of such a calculation. If Bonaparte felt no gratitude to Spain for her devotion to France; if the submission, if the alliance, of Spain, could not turn aside his ruthless hand from the grasp of her independence, absurdly indeed did America reason when she hoped to oppose a claim of gratitude for past services, for the little she could render him, against the only dictates which has ever been known to sway his policy, the rapacity of need, and the lust of aggrandisement. This, however, we cannot admit to be the sole motive of the American executive and the party devoted to the individuals which compose it.—They have succumbed to France whilst they have mouthed Great-Britain in hope of raising American commerce on the ruin or deterioration of Great-Britain; and they have been disposed to fraternize with Joseph, and to wink at the spoliation of Spain and the Indies in the hope of sharing a part of the plunder. This we fear has been the true motive with a great part of the noisy democratic party in that country, and this only will account for a conduct the reverse of every thing great, dignified, or just.

This disposition in the United States to intermeddle with the affairs of South America derives considerable credit from an article published in the Philadelphia Gazette of the 16th Feb. by a Spanish gentleman on his travels in the United States, and which, as it is little known, we insert. His chief object is to contradict a statement, supposed to allude to him, of an agent having arrived at Washington, from Mexico, upon a mission relative to its independence. In doing this, he takes occasion to relate the substance of a conversation concerning Spain and her colonies that passed on the 12th of January, in the President's drawing room, and in the presence of that gentleman. After stating the observations made to him and his replies, upon the situation of the mother country, he proceeds as follows:—

"Another person asked me, why Mexico did not declare herself independent without waiting the downfall of Spain? offering me at the same time, the constitution of this country and Paine's Rights of Man, requesting from me the names of such Mexicans with whom I thought he might enter into a correspondence. I must acknowledge that this proposition appeared to me as strange, as I thought it in contradiction to the laws of neutrality and good understanding which this government affects to maintain during the present state of affairs, and a breach of friendship towards a neighbour, from whom they have received such repeated proofs of friendship. Nevertheless, I answered, that Mexico was proud of the name she bore of New Spain, as the daughter of her European mother; and that she would never lose it, even if she were obliged to assert those rights which both her wealth and population insured her, should the government of the parent country be dissolved, the love of which would be handed down by them to the latest posterity, as well as the sentiments of eternal vengeance against her destroyer, and those who took his part; and that Mexico would only declare herself independent when Old Spain ceased to exist. I refused to give the names of the principal persons in that capital, assuring them that all persons in that country were acquainted with their rights, both natural and civil, without the necessity of recurring to those of Tom Paine, which had been publicly burnt in the principal square of Mexico by the hands of the hangman. Others spoke to me of revolutions in the Spanish colonies, and mentioned Lintiers, Quito, Mexico, and Miranda. Of Lintiers I observed, that his very dispatches to court, his capitulations, and in one word, all his actions had been impolitic, and proved him little versed in military arts; that he was detested by the people, who at first followed him, supposing him to be a man of great talents and good principles.—Respecting Quito, I showed that the popular commotion was owing to personal complaint, and not at all in opposition to the interest of the Bourbon family. In regard to Mexico, I observed, that the only disturbance which took place there, was owing to a mistake on the part of the audience in respect to the Viceroy, who they supposed wished to get himself crowned. And in regard to Miranda (son of a baker at Carracas,) I observed that no nation had ever reaped any advantage from his pompous plans or offers of services; witness Russia, France, England, and the United States, which latter country still felt the effects of his piratical expedition, undertaken from one of these ports against his own country in friendship with the United States.—Somebody then mentioned in the presence of the President (no doubt forgetting that he was the chief magistrate of this nation in amity with Spain,) that a confederation might be formed of all America; establishing a General Congress in a certain point. Out of politeness I noticed the observati-

on, (although it appeared to me strange, indecorous, and not at all comporting with the dignity of the high character present, or with the neutrality of the country,) shewing the impossibility of governing so many distinct provinces, so distant from each other, by the same laws from one point."

These intrigues, we have no doubt, will prove unsuccessful, but their exposure is necessary in order to a good understanding of transatlantic politics. The coldness of America in the Spanish cause, when contrasted with the interest which it kindled in all ranks and parties in this country, is indeed a subject both of curious observation and of political importance, and we shall conclude this article by two extracts from an American writer, in which that contrast is strongly marked, and calls forth remarks which we hope have not been lost upon his countrymen.

"There are various influences in the annals of the world of nations oppressed either by foreign or domestic foes, claiming relief from the magnanimity of a powerful people, and in those of England herself, the most remarkable, perhaps, are to be found:—When Elizabeth, called upon to assert the laws of justice, and with subjects clamorous for the gratuitous interference of her power, exerted it to secure the independence of Holland, and to rescue the Netherlands from the desolating tyranny of the Duke of Alva;—When William, become the sole refuge of the North of Europe, and seconded by the generous sympathies and enlarged wisdom of his people, frustrated the ambitious projects of France, and rendered England, according to the expression of Mr. Burke, the arbitress of Europe, and the tutelary angel of the human race. But whatever may have been her elevation at those periods, the attitude in which she stood, when Spain first implored succour from her generosity, was infinitely more grand and imposing than any in which her own annals or those of the world exhibit any nation whatever. The nature of the contest which she has so long waged—the melancholy condition of the Continent—the relation in which Spain before stood in her regard—the cruel wrongs and the miserable weakness of the suppliants—the importance of the ends to be achieved by the successful exertion of her strength—all gave an interest to this conjuncture, which no posture of human affairs, vicissitude of fortune, was ever before calculated to inspire. Both the government and the people corresponded by the exuberance of their succours to the liberal and disinterested zeal with which they embraced the Spanish cause, and completed a picture, upon which mankind will hereafter love to dwell. I saw the effect which it produced upon the deputies, who were welcomed as if they had been deliverers—not suppliants. They frequently shed tears of gratitude and joy, and appear to be more overpowered by the nature of their reception, than by the contemplation of that unrivalled scene of public and individual felicity,—that vigour and independence of mind,—and those moral and political institutions,—which place England so far above every other European country in the scale of excellence;—"

"I know not, indeed, how an American will feel one century hence, when in investigating the history of the late invasion of Spain, he shall inquire, what, on that occasion, was the conduct of his ancestors, the only republican people then on earth, and who claim an almost exclusive privilege to hate and to denounce, every act of ruffian violence, and every form of arbitrary power. It certainly will not kindle a glow of emulation in his mind, when he shall be told, that of this unparalleled crime, an oblique notice was once taken by our administration: that the people of this country seemed to rejoice at the triumph of the invader, and frowned on the efforts of his victims!"

### Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LYONS, MAY 23.

We expect the arrival here of Marshal Angereau, the Duke of Castiglione, who has resigned the command of the army of Catalonia, in order to return to Paris. His successor, Marshal Macdonald, has by this time probably arrived in Gerona, where the head-quarters of the 7th corps still are. General Lacombe St. Michael still holds the situation of Governor of Barcelona, but will soon have another destination. That city is now in a more favorable situation than it was at the beginning of winter. All is quiet in the vicinity; the armed bands, since their late defeats, have retired to the mountains, and the communication with the army in the field has been perfectly free since the reduction of Hostalrich. The scarcity of provisions, which was for some time very severely felt, has of course ceased. In the beginning of the present month, a number of vessels from the south of France arrived safe with a large supply of artillery, provisions, and military stores. The English vessels had, a short time before, withdrawn to Port Mahon, in Minorca, to repair the damages they sustained in a heavy storm.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.

His Excellency Count Metternich is expected here on the 20th instant; a treaty of defensive alliance is said to have been concluded between his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon and our Court, by which the House of Austria is bound, on certain conditions stipulated in the said treaty, to assist France with an army of 140,000 men.

BUDA, JUNE 3.

A meeting took place of all the Austrian Generals who are entrusted with any military command on the frontiers of Turkey, viz. General Hiller, who has the command in chief in Croatia, and whose head-quarters are in Agram; Gen. Kaefewich, who commands under him; Lieut. General Semblon, charged with the command in Slavonia; and Generals Jilawich and Silgenathal, who are in Esik and Peterwardin. General Daka, commander in chief in the Banats, has returned to that province, and inspected the principal positions of his troops at Panchewa, Caranveber, Webra, and Aruverburg.

ITALY, JUNE 6.

Report says, that his Holiness, Pope Pius VII. at the intercession of a certain great Court, is to be indemnified

for the loss of his dominions. Baron Lebzelter has obtained leave from the Court of Austria, in concert with his Majesty the Emperor of France, to pay a visit to his Holiness, in Savona.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 12.

According to advices from France, several divisions of French troops, under orders for Spain, and which had actually begun their march by way of Poitiers, had suddenly received counter orders, and a fresh route to proceed to the coast of Brittany. The troops in question will, in the first instance, take up their quarters between Naniz and Brest. It was rumoured that the whole of the second corps, in the same state in which it served in Germany, and which returned to France in the beginning of the year, had received the same destination.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, June 21.

This day the House met at half past two o'clock, when the Bills on the table having gone through all their respective stages, received the Royal Assent by Commission. Among the Bills was that for rebuilding Drury-Lane Theatre.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Commons, with the Speaker at their head, then attended at the Bar of the House, when the Lord Chancellor, by virtue of the King's Commission, read the following Speech from the Throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that, as the public business is now concluded, he thinks it proper to put an end to the present Session of Parliament.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the Island of Guadeloupe by his Majesty's arms, an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great-Britain, has wrested from France all her possessions in that quarter of the world; and which, together with the subsequent capture of the only colonies in the West-Indies which remained in the possession of the Dutch, has deprived his Majesty's enemies of every port in those seas, from which the interests of his Majesty, or the commerce of his subjects can be molested.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has commanded us to thank you for the liberal and ample supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year.

"His Majesty deeply regrets the necessary extent of the demands which those services hath created; but we are commanded to express to you the consolation which he has derived from observing that the resources of the country, manifesting themselves by every mark of prosperity, by a revenue increasing in almost all its branches, and by a commerce extending itself in new channels, and with an increased vigour in proportion as the enemy has in vain attempted to destroy it, have enabled you to provide for the expenses of the year without imposing the burden of any new taxation in Great-Britain; and that, while the taxes which have been necessarily resorted to for Ireland have been imposed upon articles which will not interfere with the growing prosperity of that country, you have found it consistent with a due regard to its finances to diminish some of those burdens, and relax some of those regulations of revenue which had been felt the most inconvenient in that part of the United Kingdom.

"His Majesty further commands us to return you his thanks for the provision which you have enabled him to make for the establishment of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has directed us to acquaint you, that Portugal, rescued from the oppression of the enemy, by the powerful assistance of his Majesty's arms, has exerted herself with vigour and energy in making every preparation for repelling, with the continued aid of his Majesty's forces, any renewed attack on the part of the enemy; and that in Spain, notwithstanding the reverses which have been experienced, the spirit of resistance against France still continues unsubdued and unabated. And His Majesty commands us to assure you of his firm and unaltered conviction, that not only the honor of his Throne, but the best interests of his dominions, require his most strenuous and persevering assistance to the glorious efforts of those loyal nations.

"His Majesty has commanded us to recommend to you, upon your return to your respective countries, to use your best exertions to promote that spirit of order and obedience to the laws, and that general concord amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which can alone give full effect to his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty has the fullest reliance upon the affections of his subjects, whose loyalty and attachment have hitherto supported him through that long and eventful period, during which it has pleased Divine Providence to commit the interests of these dominions to his charge. His Majesty feels that the preservation of domestic peace and tranquillity, under the protection of the law, and in obedience to its authority, is amongst the most important duties which he owes to his people.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you that he will not be wanting in the discharge of that duty; and his Majesty will always rely with confidence on the continued support of his loyal subjects, to enable him to resist, with success, the designs of foreign enemies, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of the British Constitution."

The Lord Chancellor then, in pursuance of his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 21st of August next.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 23.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Right Hon. John Foster, the Hon. William Brodric, the Hon. William Elliot, Snowden Barne, Esq. and the Hon. Berkeley Paget, to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Sir Richard Bickerton, Barts.