

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 5, 1807.

LATE FROM PARIS.

BY the arrival of the William Penn, from Bourdeaux, Paris papers have been received to the date of January 3d, inclusive. A gentleman of this city has politely favoured us with the loan of a file of the Paris Argus, from Dec. 4th to the above date. This file does not contain the announcement of any important event; but there are several articles which we are sure will be interesting to our readers. These we shall lay before them with all possible speed.

Reports prevailed at Paris on the 3d of Jan. that a rupture between the United States and Great-Britain was certain.

The Poles are organizing themselves into military squadrons under the orders of gen. Dombrowski.

The presence of the French at Warsaw has given that place an air of great vivacity. They have Italian, French, and Polish theatres open there.

The negotiations between the Porte and the Servian insurgents have been broken off; and Czerni Georges has re-commenced his operations. A slight skirmish between them and the Turks took place in the beginning of Nov. near Belgrade.

French troops are at Anclani, waiting the determination of the king of Sweden on a proposition relative to the neutrality of Swedish Pomerania.

A few days anterior to the 17th of December 70,000 men passed through Berlin on their way to Poland.

A national gendarmerie is organizing throughout the conquered Prussian states, to protect the high roads, insure the arrival of subsistence, and cause persons and property to be respected.

The annual fair at Leipzick was to be held as usual.

It is announced that the French have commenced the bombardment of Dantzick. This town is one of the richest and most considerable of the north of Europe.

Burr's project (extracted from an American paper) abandoned in the Paris Argus.

Several ships of the line are going to be fitted out in the greatest haste at Copenhagen. The ramparts of the citadel have had cannon planted on them lately, and the guards are doubled, as are those in the harbour. [Balt. American.]

From a late French paper.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

In our Imperial camp at Posen, the 2d of Dec. 1806. Napoleon, Emperor of the French and king of Italy.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be established on the foundation of the Magdeline, in our good city of Paris, at the expence of the treasure of our crown, a monument, dedicated to the grand army, bearing on the frontispiece—

The Emperor Napoleon to the Soldiers of the Grand Army.

2. In the interior of the monument shall be inscribed, on tables of marble, the names of all the men, by corps of the army, and by regiment, who assisted at the battles of Ulm, of Austerlitz and of Jena; and on tables of massy gold, the names of those who died on the fields of battle. On tables of silver shall be engraved the recapitulation, by department, of the soldiers which each department has furnished to the grand army.

3. Around the room shall be sculptured bas-reliefs, where shall be represented the colonels of each of the regiments of the grand army, with their names. These bas-reliefs shall be formed in such a manner, that the colonels shall be grouped about their generals of division and brigade by the corps of the army. The statue in marble, of the marshals who commanded corps, or who made part of the grand army shall be placed in the interior of the room, (halle.)

4. The armouries, statues, monuments of every kind, taken by the grand army in its two campaigns; the standards, colours, and symbols conquered by the grand army, with the names of the regiments of the enemy to whom they belonged, shall be deposited in the interior of the monument.

5. Every year, on the anniversaries of the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, the monument shall be illuminated; there shall a concert be given, preceded by a discourse on the virtues necessary to soldiers, and an eulogy on those who perished on the field of battle on these memorable days.

A month previous, a concurrence shall be opened to receive the best piece of music analogous to the circumstances. A medal of gold, of 150 double Napoleons, shall be given to the authors of each piece which shall have obtained the prize. In the discourse and odes, it is expressly forbidden to make any mention of the Emperor.

6. Our minister of the interior shall, without delay, open a concurrence of architecture, to choose the best plan for the execution of this monument. One of the conditions of prospectus, shall be to preserve the part of the building of the Magdeline, which exists at this day, and that the expence shall not exceed three millions. A commission of the class of fine arts of our institute, is charged to make a report to the minister of the interior, before the month of March, 1807, on the projects submitted to concurrence. The works shall commence on the first of May, and are expected to be finished before the year 1809. Our minister of the interior is charged with all the details relative to the construction of the monument; and the director-general of our museums, with all the details of the bas-reliefs, statues and tables.

7. There shall be purchased a hundred thousand francs of rents, in inscriptions on the great book (stock) to serve as an endowment for the monument and its annual expences.

8. The monument once constructed, the grand council of the legion of honour shall be specially charged with the care of it, with its preservation and with all that is relative to the annual concurrence.

Our minister of the interior and the intendant of the estate of our crown, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

NAPOLEON.

From the London Evening Post, January 1.

BRITISH NAVY.—The following is the state of the British Naval Force up to this day:—In commission, 133 ships of the line (81 of them are at sea); 13 of from 50 guns to 44 (8 of them at sea); 163 frigates (133 of them are at sea); 190 sloops, &c. (145 of them are at sea); and 266 gun brigs and other vessels (201 of them at sea) making a total of 765 vessels (558 of them at sea).—In ordinary, 50 ships of the line; 19 from 50 to 44 guns; 52 frigates, 50 sloops, &c. and 12 gun brigs, and other vessels.—Total 183. Building, 37 ships of the line, 32 frigates, 39 sloops, &c. 7 gun brigs and other vessels. Total 113. The whole amount 1063 ships and vessels, of which 220 are of the line.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for New-Orleans papers to the 21st January, brought yesterday by the brig Friendship, captain Don. We learn from them that the liberty of the press exists there no longer—the Gazette states, that one of the editors, James M. Bradford, had been repeatedly arrested, and that the alarming state of public concerns, rendering it impossible to conduct the press with that freedom and independence which ought ever to characterize it, the editors were under the painful necessity of informing their patrons, that until the troubles which at present agitate the public mind, are at an end, it will cease to be a political paper. "For," say they, "we cannot deceive the world by affectation of a FREE PRESS when it does not exist."

A letter from Martinique, dated January 25, says, "A body of the principal French merchants of this place have petitioned the government not to allow Americans, or foreigners of any description, to transact business here, unless through a French commission merchant. The prefect has granted their request, and after a certain date, a law to this effect will go into operation. From that time no supercargo or captain of a vessel will be permitted to dispose of his cargo, but in the manner directed by the said law." [Phil. Register.]

A Paris paper of the 17th December, says—"Mr. Hultz, the Prussian astronomer residing at Frankfort, on the Oder, thinks that at this time the sun is undergoing a great revolution. He founds his conjectures on a group of new spots which he has discovered on its surface, and which, according to him, occupied a fifteenth part of his diameter.

Capt. John Oakes Hardy, of the Zealous, of 74 guns, has been dismissed the British service, having been found guilty of drunkenness, by a court martial.

About the 1st of January, (according to advices recently received) the British had made no further impression by land, and the Spaniards held their own, at the river La Platte. There were a great number of English vessels in and bound to that river.

A letter received at the coffee-house in this city, from a correspondent in Bourdeaux, dated the 8th of January, 1807, says, "There are reports of a great battle having taken place between the French and Russians, in which the latter have experienced a signal defeat." [Balt. American.]

From Washington, February 25.

The president has approved, and signed, the bill, to continue in force for a further time, the act prohibiting the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the Island of St. Domingo."

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

On Thursday morning was exhibited in the Richmond market, what may be truly called a MAMMOTH HOG. We have heard of larger animals of this species, but the equal of this we have never before seen. His weight after cleaning was 650 lbs. length from nose to tail 9 feet—girth six feet one inch and a half, the fore arm 22 inches and a half in circumference—the ears 11 1-2 inches broad, and 12 1-2 long. This astonishing animal was raised by col. John Mayo of this city, and we are told, the same gentleman has killed several this season that would weigh from 4 to 500 lbs. [Virginia Gazette, Feb. 18.]

Particulars of the taking of CURRACOEA, extracted from a Jamaica paper of January 24.

On Saturday last arrived at Port-Royal, his majesty's frigate Anson, of 40 guns, captain Lydiard, from Curracoa, with 300 prisoners, and the colours captured at that Island, which was taken in the most extraordinary and gallant manner, by a squadron of frigates consisting of the

Table listing ships and captains: Arethusa, 38 guns, Capt. Brisbane; Latona, 38; Anson, 40; Fisgard, 38; Wood; Lydiard; Bolton.

For skill in planning, singular boldness in execution, this event will rank among the first of heroic actions—it is indeed perfectly in unison with every thing glorious in the past, and an example of every thing great to the future.

As our Squadron did not possess the means of laying regular siege to the place, captain Brisbane came to the determination of sailing into the port, and storming forts hitherto considered as impregnable, perishing in the attempt, for retreat was impossible. The time chosen was day-dawn on the morning of the 1st of January, when all the boats were hoisted out and the Squadron stood in with a strong breeze, the Arethusa leading. The enemy were panic struck at such unexpected temerity;—all was confusion here soldiers without officers—these officers without soldiers; alarm drums beating in all directions; British Squadron in their very harbour, and within pistol-shot of their batteries before sun-rise. Troops collected at Otrabandy were prevented from crossing the water, our ships interposing; no more than 3 broadsides were fired from our frigates when the ship companies and officers of the Arethusa and Anson, with the marines of the Latona, headed by captain Brisbane and Lydiard, were landed, Fort-Amsterdam stormed, and all the out-works had British colours flying before eight o'clock, Fort Republic on the hill and Carracas fort excepted. The Fisgard had orders to act against Otrabandy, two batteries distinct from the main land she took possession of, to one of which the men absolutely swam, the enemy being previously dislodged. The guns of Fort-Amsterdam were fired but once; on our people storming the place they did not act in a body, but retreated in confusion, firing round corners and from houses. The militia amounting to 3000, had not time to collect, nor could they cross the water in boats.—The Dutch frigate Kenau Haslar was boarded by captain Brisbane, the Latona warped along side and took possession, when captain Brisbane proceeded for the shore. The Surinam cutter was boarded from the larboard bow of the Anson, while her starboard guns were firing at the batteries. The Flying Fish, a large national schooner, was boarded by the boats of the Arethusa; the commodore Cornelius Yertz was killed; the captain of the Surinam mortally wounded, and the first lieutenant dangerously, besides several others. The men in the town, Fort-Amsterdam, &c. were completely in captain Brisbane's possession, a lieutenant of marines was sent with a flag of truce, requiring Fort Republic to surrender. The officer discontinuing, but would not surrender without an order from lieutenant-general J. P. Changuion, the governor who was at this time a prisoner, with all his staff, Fort-Amsterdam. We understand that captain Brisbane desired the council to be collected, and gave the five minutes to capitulate for the whole island, but as they intreated for a longer period, it was extended to half an hour, in the mean time, the most admirable preparations were made for storming this almost inaccessible fort. The ship's company of the Fisgard commanded by capt. Bolton, were in boats ready to proceed by water. The marines of the Squadron with about 300 sailors of the Arethusa and Anson were prepared to advance by land, the remainder of the sailors on shore, including an officer and four men from the Latona, manned such guns as could bear on the object of attack; every thing was ready on a signal being made, when a capitulation was signed, and the troops in Fort-Republic alone, marched out with the honours of war, piling their arms as becoming prisoners. All private property is respected, and the troops to be sent to Europe and exchanged. Captains Brisbane and Lydiard landed nearly together; the former was the first man who scaled the walls, the latter the second, closely followed and supported by their respective officers and ship's companies. Captain Wood remained afloat in the command of the Squadron, about 200 of the enemy were killed; our loss is very trifling—had our boats been half an hour later in the attack, the slaughter must have been dreadful—nothing could be better timed.

List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's vessels: Arethusa—2 killed and 5 wounded. Latona—1 killed and 2 wounded. Anson—none killed, 7 wounded. Fisgard—none killed, none wounded. Total—3 killed, 14 wounded. We understand there were upwards of 60 Spanish French and Dutch vessels, exclusive of 6 or 7 Americans, lying at Curracoa when that Island fell into our possession; some of them are stated to be of great value. Six commissioners have been appointed to investigate prize concerns at Curracoa: Captain James Athol Wood, of the Latona frigate, is the president. The following appointments have been made: Commodore Brisbane, of the Arethusa; Lieutenant Parish, 1st of the Arethusa, to command the Kenau Haslar frigate of 36 guns. Lieutenant Higman, second of the Arethusa, to command the Surinam frigate of 22 guns. Lieutenant Sullivan, made master and commander, to command the Flying-Fish schooner of 16 guns. Mr. Elliot, late purser of the Arethusa, commander-general; and Mr. Reid, late purser of the Anson, Store-keeper of the Island.

La Superieur brig, of 14 guns, captain Rushworth failed on Tuesday morning for England, having on board captain Lydiard of the Anson frigate, the bearer of dispatches to the Lords of admiralty, announcing the capture of the Island of Curracoa.