

Miranda's colours.) Miranda's arms will rid you of your chains, and triumph over your oppressors. When that shall happen, remember to avenge my death." Then, without waiting for the executioner, he jumped from the scaffold, and ended his existence at once.

Mr. Donohue, after his priest had left him, served: "Fellow prisoners, I wish you a final adieu;" (then pointing towards the Spaniards) these bloodhounds will pay ten-fold for this ere long."

Every one evinced a similar firmness of mind, and met their fate with an unchanged countenance, except Mr. George, a young man, and the last one executed; who, instead of acquiring resolution by the examples of intrepidity which had been set him by his companions, was disheartened by the shocking sight which was left after life was extinguished. He sunk under the weighty thought of countering an unknown eternity. He trembled just as he was about to ascend the scaffold. After some exertion he was brought to his recollection, and taken immediately to the top of the scaffold, the ropes put round his neck, and he swung off without speaking a word.

After they were all hung, the executioner began at the first one, cut the ropes and let them drop to the ground, and passed on in the same manner through the whole. The falling from some distance from the ground, broke any of their limbs, which piercing through the flesh, presented a shocking sight to their surviving countrymen. Each body was then taken, and laid upon a bench, with the head upon a block. The negro, with a chopping knife, cut the heads from their shoulders, and holding them by the hair, held them up bleeding to the view of the spectators. The rest were served in the same manner.

After this scene of blood was finished, Miranda's colours were cut down and triumphantly carried to a little distance from the gallows, where were placed in one pile, the uniform coats and hats of the officers, their commissions, arms, and implements of war, together with Miranda's proclamations. Upon this pile the colours were placed, and then set fire to and burnt to ashes.

Their heads afterwards were taken, agreeable to the sentence, and distributed to the different adjacent public places. Three were put up at Laguna, two at Caracas, two at Comanus, two at Valentia, and one at Porto-Cavello. They were put into iron cages, prepared for that purpose, placed upon poles, which were erected in conspicuous places, so as to strike the attention of the people.

This horrid scene of death and butchery being over, after having lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning, till about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the remainder of the prisoners, with their hearts, were returned to their respective prisons, there to remain until the Spaniards were ready to transport them to their respective places of servitude.

(To be continued.)

* This young man was by birth a Portuguese. He left a wealthy and miserly parent, in consequence of being too severely repressed in pecuniary indulgence, and came to New-York. After spending sometime in a state of idleness, and being short of money, he embarked in Miranda's expedition, animated with the idea of making a fortune at one stroke.

From a Trenton paper of Aug. 21.

AGRICULTURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

FROM the intelligence which we have received relative to the Agriculture of New-Jersey the present season, it appears that the crops of Wheat and Rye have turned out light.—In the northern parts of the state these descriptions of grain suffered much from the severity of the last winter. The spring opened with prospects so forbidding in the upper parts of Hunterdon and in Sussex (our great wheat country) that many fields were ploughed up and devoted to other purposes. In many instances, however, in these districts, the farmers were encouraged to improvement in the growing grain beyond expectation, and the yield was far greater than the gloomy prospect of the spring had warranted. In the middle and lower counties the harvest weather was unfavourable and considerable damage sustained—in the northern parts the grain was got in (being later in time) in good order. The aggregate produce of the land usually devoted to wheat and rye this year in New-Jersey, does not probably much exceed what would generally be considered the half of a good crop.

Hay has turned out rather light—considerably damaged in the getting—second crops thin. Flax proves uncommonly good, and the produce abundant. Oats, also a great yield—large crop. Potatoes, early, a great yield, and late, promising abundance. Indian corn promises rather under a middling crop, the season having been very cool. Buckwheat promises well. Apples very few and will be scarce.

EXTRACT.

HATRED and anger sometimes furnish fools with an article somewhat resembling Wit.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, August 30, 1809.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy World,
News from all Nations lumbering at his Back.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 25.

The arrival of the British Packet Lady Pellew, furnishes some interesting articles. The latest London paper is the Courier, of the evening of the 8th ult.—From this, and from Lloyd's List, we have copied all that can interest our readers.

The Nova-Scotia Gazette of the 15th inst. contains a Proclamation, by Sir George Prevost, lieutenant-governor of N. Scotia, stating that the British government had not renewed the order in council of October 26, 1808, allowing the importation of certain articles from the U. States in American vessels—and gives notice that the vessels in port must depart, and that none will be permitted to come in with the prohibited articles after the 5th day of September next.

LONDON, JULY 8—(Evening.)

GOTTENBURG mail arrived this morning. Letters had been received there, stating that the Austrians had been victorious in every quarter; that they were masters of Saxony and Franconia, and that the duke of Brunswick had surrounded Magdeburg.

The following short extract of a letter from Heligoland is from a gentleman at the head of a respectable and responsible office to a public body.

"I have seen the official dispatches of a victory by the Austrians over the French. Thirty thousand of the enemy were killed, and two French Marshals were taken prisoners."

It was on Wednesday reported that propositions for a general peace had been received. The report originated in the arrival of an Austrian officer by the Heligoland Packet, with dispatches, accompanied by two Russian officers of distinction, who, it is supposed, are also charged with dispatches of great importance. It is conjectured by some that their visit relates solely to the business of the Russian seamen and Admiral Siniavin.

The Dutch government, apprehending that the expedition is intended for the invasion of Holland, has thought fit to make great preparations for the public defence. A large battery is constructed near the light-house, about seven miles from Amsterdam. The city is surrounded on land side, by a great number of smaller batteries, so that access in that direction, seems to be almost impossible. There is an encampment near Utrecht of about 400 men, and all those who could be spared from Stralsund, since the conflict with Schill, have received orders to return. King Louis was in Geuefderland, and it was supposed that he would take his departure to join the other fugitive king assembled at Frankfort on the Maine.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

According to the last returns, the British Navy consists at present, including the ships building and repairing, &c. of 1137 ships, of which 263 are of the line, 35 from 50 to 44 guns, 260 frigates, 222 sloops, 20 bombs and fire ships, 191 armed brigs, 42 cutters and 104 schooners, luggers, &c.

WARSAW, JUNE 19.

Last night intelligence was received here by express, that the Polish general Scholnicki, on the 16th inst. defeated the Austrians near Andomir. Their loss consists in 1200 prisoners, 2000 killed and wounded, and 4 pieces of cannon.

CARLSRONA, (Sweden,) JUNE 18.

We have this moment learnt that out of 98 merchantmen arrived at Riga, only three have escaped condemnation. In consequence of this information, Sir James Saumarez has detained between twenty and thirty vessels that were destined to Russian and Prussian ports.

GOTTENBURG, (Sweden,) JUNE 23.

It is strongly rumoured to-day that the Norwegians are in a state of insurrection, and refuse shutting their ports against Swedish vessels.

LEIPSIG, JUNE 23.

Yesterday about 10,000 men passed by this town, who, we understand, will be followed by a much larger number. The duke of Brunswick arrived here yesterday, but immediately set out again in pursuit of the Saxons. A violent cannonade was heard this morning from the side of Lutzen.

DUSSELDORF, JUNE 24.

An express dispatched from the imperial head quarters on the 16th inst. has brought the following intelligence:

The military movements of the grand armies are on the point of being recommenced. The emperor is merely waiting the arrival of 50,000 Russians, who are approaching Vienna by forced marches, to strike a decisive blow. They are to arrive at the same time with a Polish army, which, after having subdued all Galicia, is advancing to form a junction with the grand French army.

The king of Westphalia has taken the field, and is marching in the direction of Leipsic to meet the enemy. The Westphalian force, joined by the Saxon troops, amounts to 15,000 men, and 35 pieces ordnance. The king has established his head quarters in Frankenhafen. On the 21st his majesty's patrols advanced to a considerable distance without falling in with the enemy. The troops entertain no other apprehension than that they shall not be able to overtake him.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

The Moniteur of this day contains nothing particular; but in the other news-papers we read the following article:

All the bad news, all the reports unfavourable for France, have their origin in Holland. It is there that disaffection and slander appear to have fixed their abode. It is there that the falsest and most unfounded details conceived by insanity and hatred toward France, find the most numerous propagators. Good God! must it be from Holland that belief is so lightly given to unfavourable news respecting the valour and force of the French armies?

The Dutch might surely rest satisfied with gaining countless sums by their smuggling commerce, without endeavouring to poison the continent with all the calumnies and falsehoods, which derive their origin from the English cabinet.

JUNE 28.

On the 22d, the following notification was published at Ludwigsburg, the residence of the king of Wurtemberg.

"The entrance of a corps of Austrian troops into the country of Bayreuth, and that of another corps into Saxony, which has already penetrated into Thuringia, as also the continually increasing insurrection in the Vorarlberg, and the Tyrol, which threatens the frontiers of this kingdom, have induced his majesty to resolve to increase his military force in order as much as possible to cover his states from any hostile attack, on any side whatever. His majesty has therefore ordered a part of the battalions of the militia to be formed; and several battalions of the depots to be organized; so that in less than eight days a corps of infantry of from 3 to 9000 men, including the regiments of the line already in the country, may be brought into the field."

HAERLEM, (Holland,) JUNE 27.

From Elbineur, under date of the 6th inst. we learn that two vessels, the one an American, and the other from Hamburg, carried in there by two Danish privateers, had been released, and proceeded up the Baltic.

SALEM, AUGUST 22.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Captain Haskell, of the brig Anne, arrived at Beverly, on Sunday, from Gotteburg, which place he left on the 26th June. He informs us, that they had certain advices there, that the Emperor Alexander had arrived at Konigsburg on a visit to the King of Prussia, where he had been a number of days. It was considered very uncertain what part Russia would take in the present war—whether to join Buonaparte or the Austrians. Many reports were heard of insurrections in Germany, but they could not understand of what magnitude or importance.

Buonaparte had drawn away his French troops from Hamburg and Lubec, and sent 15,000 Danish troops to garrison those places. The exigencies of his war with Austria no doubt required this.

The reign of the new King of Sweden was very popular, as the people had become tired of the passions of the deposed King for war. It was said that peace was to be settled between Russia and Sweden, and all Swedish ports shut against England; and Norway was to be detached from Denmark, and annexed to Sweden—Commercial speculations were going on, arising out of this change.

No prospect of any Americans going to Russia this season—88 sail of neutral vessels said to be condemned at Petersburg—an account received from Admiral Saumarez off Carlscroon, who had, on account of this information, ordered a fleet into that port, that was bound up to Petersburg.

No accounts of any Americans carried into Copenhagen; but an agent of the Danish government was placed at the Scaw, to examine the papers of vessels carried in there. One American ship had been carried in and released, said to be because she had the French and Danish consular certificates.

Flour at Gotteburg was at about twenty dollars. Rice, and other American produce, extremely low. The English had sent in many Danish prizes, which supplied the place with various articles.

BURN had left Gotteburg, and was said to be gone to Russia.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 21.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Last evening arrived at this port, the *Edward*, capt. Elliott, from Lisbon, which place he left the 6th July.

Capt. E. did not bring any Portuguese papers, but informs us, that the French had evacuated Portugal—that the Portuguese and British armies were prepared to pursue the French in their retreat through Spain, and that the greatest patriotism prevailed among the Portuguese and British, since the retreat of the French from Oporto.

Capt. E. further states, that the market for American produce were good at Lisbon: flour 12 dollars—corn 2 dollars—and other American produce equally good.

AUGUST 24.

LATE FROM CADIZ.

The brig *Fame*, capt. Burroughs, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz. She sailed the 15th of July, and brings Seville Gazette late as the 12th.

These papers contain accounts of several skirmishes that had taken place between the Spanish and French armies, which terminated in favour of the former.

Capt. Burroughs informs that it was reported at Cadiz, three or four days before he failed, that gen. Blake had been defeated by the French in Galicia, and lost 2000 men. That after the battle, Blake broke and deserted from his service, 100 of his officers. It was also reported that king Joseph had left Madrid, and was marching towards Seville, at the head of 40,000 men. As the papers do not mention these important particulars, we must suspend our belief of them for the present. That Joseph had left Madrid, is extremely probable; but it is presumed that he left it for the purpose of extending Spanish operations, which is intimated in the Spanish papers.

Saragossa has been retaken by the Spaniards.

Don Luis de Onis y Gonzales, is appointed by the Supreme Junta of Spain, minister plenipotentiary to the U. States. He had arrived at Cadiz, previous to his embarkation in the frigate *Cornelia*, capt. Arices; and was to sail from that port about the 1st of August for N. York.

Admiral Purvis was in Cadiz bay with 10 ships of the line and several frigates.

Markets for American produce were very dull at Cadiz. Grain and pulse were admitted into the ports of Spain, free of duty.

TRANSLATIONS

From the government Gazette, printed at Seville, and dated 7th July, 1809.

At a sitting of the Supreme Junta of Spain in order to consolidate and bring nearer the relations of friendship which exist between Spain and the U. States of America, in a manner suitable to the reciprocal interests of both powers, it was considered necessary to employ for that purpose, a person enjoying the highest confidence, of known merit, and distinguished patriotism, and his majesty has accordingly thought proper to appoint Don Luis de Onis y Gonzales, one of the oldest and most respectable members of the department of state, who possesses all the above-mentioned qualities, and who is shortly to go to the U. States, in the character of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, for the purpose of fulfilling that important commission.

MANRESA, JUNE 21.

RETAKEING OF SARAGOSSA.

Yesterday, at 6 in the afternoon, we received the positive and pleasing accounts of the capture of Saragossa by our arms.—Who would believe, that a place taken after a siege of 62 days by a numerous army of invincible could be wrested from their invulnerable clutches by a small Spanish army, composed of raw and inexperienced troops?

* Manresa is in Catalonia, about 40 miles from Saragossa.

SEVILLE, JULY 10.

Conclusion of Advices from Madrid.

We know positively that in a council extraordinary, which had been summoned on the 14th of June, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, to meet next morning at 6, violent debates were had about abandoning king Joseph in Madrid. The latter, Negrete, the marquis de Almenara, and several other persons, were for leaving the city immediately; but owing to the great exertions of Belliard, O'Farrel and others, their departure was suspended. Belliard supported his arguments with saying, that the emperor had conquered Madrid, that he was intrusted with its preservation and defence, and that the most that could happen to him was to be taken prisoner, and that the troops of the emperor would not abandon Madrid without first defending it; and that if H. M. king Joseph wished to leave the court, he might do it with his guards, &c. Post horses and coaches had been prepared, but owing to this opposition, every thing had been suspended.