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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1807.

CAPTURE OF CURACOA.

[illegible], Jan. 24.

On Saturday night last arrived at Port Royal, His Majesty's frigate Arethusa, 38 guns, Captain Lydiard, from Curacoa, with 300 prisoners, and the colours carried at Fort Amsterdam, which was taken in the most gallant manner, by a squadron of frigates, consisting of the

Arethusa	38	guns	Captain Brisbane.
Latona	38		Wood
Anson	40		Lydiard
Fisguard	38		Bolton

For skill in planning, singular boldness in executing, this event will rank among the first of her exploits—it is noted particularly in union with every thing glorious in the past, and an example of every thing great in the future.

As our squadron did not possess the means of laying regular siege to the place, Captain Brisbane came to the determination of storming the port, and from the hitherto considered as impregnable, or perishing in the attempt, for retreat was impossible. The time chosen was day down on the morning of the 1st of January, when all the boats were hoisted out, and the squadron stood in with a strong breeze, for Arethusa alone. The enemy were panic struck at such unexpected temerity, all was confusion—here soldiers without officers—here officers without soldiers—alarm drums beating in all directions—a British squadron in their very harbor—and within pistol shot of their batteries, before firing a rifle. Troops collected at Ora Brandt were prevented from landing by the water, our ships keeping up a fire of more than three broadsides were fired from our frigates when the flags of the Republic were struck, and the colours of Arethusa and Anson with the marines of the Latona, headed by Captains [illegible] and Lydiard, were landed, Fort Amsterdam [illegible] and the colours had in three hours from before eight o'clock, for Republicanism hoisted, and Caracoa for ever. The Fisguard attacked Ora Brandt, the batteries [illegible] small and the troops offered [illegible] the moment the boats left the enemy being previously dislodged. The guns of Fort Amsterdam were fired but once, for our people pursuing the place the fire did not act in a body, but treated in confusion, firing round corners and from houses. The militia, amounting to 300, had not time to collect here, and they crossed the water in boats. The Dutch frigate Kenau Hasselar, was boarded by Captain Brisbane, the Latona warped along side and took possession, when Captain [illegible] proceeded for the House. The Surinam corvette 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 officers and crew of these vessels fought gallantly: Commodore Cornelio Vertz was killed; the captain of the Surinam mortally wounded, and the first lieutenant dangerously, besides several others.

The moment the Town, Fort Amsterdam, &c were completely in captain Brisbane's possession, a lieutenant of marines was sent a flag of truce, requiring fort Republic to surrender. The officer discontinued firing, but would not surrender without an order from Lieutenant General J. P. Chargnion, the Governor, who was at this time a prisoner, with all his staff in Fort Amsterdam. We understand that captain Brisbane offered the council to effect a descent, and give them five minutes to capitulate for the whole island, but as they intended for a long period, it was expected that an hour in the mean time, in the active preparations were [illegible] to the difficult accessible fort, the flag of truce company of the Fisguard, commanded by captain [illegible], were in readiness to proceed by water. The marines of the squadron, the [illegible] sailors of the Arethusa and Anson were prepared to advance by land, the remainder of the sailors on shore, including an [illegible] and forty men from the Latona, manned the guns as circumstances bear on the object of attack. Every thing was ready on a signal being given, when a capitulation was signed, and the troops in fort Republic close marched out with the honours of war, piling their arms and becoming prisoners. All private property is respected, and the troops to be sent to Europe and exchanged. Capt. Belton took possession of fort Republic. Captains Brisbane and Lydiard landed nearly together, the former was closely followed and supported by their respective officers and ships companies. Captain Wood remained aboard in the command of the squadron: about 200 of the enemy were killed, our loss is very trifling, had our ships been half an hour later in the attack, the slaughter must have been dreadful, nothing could be better timed. The circumstances of Vertz comes a passenger on his way to Europe.

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.
Fisguard—none killed, none wounded.
Total 3 killed, 14 wounded.

We understand that there were upwards of sixty Spanish, French and Dutch vessels exclusive of six or seven American, 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 A[illegible]wood, of the Latona frigate, is the President.

La Superieure brig, of 14 guns, captain Rulin[illegible], sailed on Tuesday morning for Great Britain, 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.

The Princess Amelia packet, Stevens, sailed the same morning with a mail for Great Britain under the protection to a certain latitude of La Socolan brig, [illegible] 16 guns, captain [illegible]lement.

The brig Fair Creole sailed the same morning for Charleston, by the permission of his honor the Lieut. Governor.

The Arethusa frigate of 38 guns, captain Brisbane, arrived on Wednesday in six days from Curracoa, with the following vessels captured at that Island, viz—Dutch frigate Kenau Hassalar, of 36 guns and 170 men; do. corvette Surinam, of [illegible] guns and 60 men; schooner Flying Fish, of 14 guns and 50 men; and Spanish armed schooner, of 10 guns and upwards of 50 men. A great number of their men jumped overboard, and got on more previous to their being taken possession of. The frigate is a fine vessel, only five years old, and built entirely of cedar; she suffered much in her masts during the action.

The Dutch Governor and his family, the Fiscal and Commissary, fifteen ladies, and 25 Officers, arrived in the Arethusa.

Captain Belton, of the Fisguard, remains as Governor at Curracoa. Capt. Peebles, of the Royal Marines is commander in chief of the forces, and Lieut. Scott of the same corps, has been nominated to the situation of Town Major.

The Latona frigate, of 36 guns, captain Wood, was to leave Curracoa for this island on the 14th inst with 60 merchant vessels that fell into the possession of the captors.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

Monday, 23d Feb. 1807.

Sally, Johnson, master—The Solicitor General prayed a claim by his excellency, on behalf of certain of the U. States citizens, to be admitted and the said ship and cargo, to be restored as claimed.

Mr. Key, prayed the said claim to be rejected, and the said ship and cargo to be condemned.

His honour the Judge having heard the said claim and proofs read, and the arguments of advocates and proctors thereon, admitted the said claim, pronounced the goods shipped by Lewis Greuing and John Hasler, to belong as claimed, and by interlocutory decree, directed the same to be restored to the claimants for the use of the owners and proprietors thereof; and by further interlocutory decree further proof to be made within three months, with respect to the claims made by Kirk and Lusens, and Margaret D. Schutt.

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1807.

The Editor of the American will please to give publicity to the following statement. From the source whence it comes, and the particularity of the statement, it is supposed to be the most correct memorandum of the address of General Wilkinson to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Orleans, upon the arrest of Erick Bollman, it there published—

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans.

"The 18th of December was a day of solemn interest and strong emotion in this city. General Wilkinson was on that day called upon to appear to the Supreme Court for having arrested and sent off Dr. Bollman, who was charged to be the bearer of a treasonable letter from Burr to the General, in which he proposed to induce the General and the corps under his command from their allegiance, by the promise of the second place in command, and high honors and rewards; but was actually the prime agent of Col. Burr in this city, to prepare his new harmony project, and to keep him advised of events or other circumstances of fever occurrence that might arise at home. Various were the opinions and conjectures of the gazette in this occasion—some were hardy enough to assert that the General was guilty of the crime with which he had been charged for bringing up Bollman, while others contended that it was the duty of violence against the constitution of the United States, to resist an Habeas Corpus, that disobedience would be immediately punished by a gaol. At length the hour arrived when was to decide this important question. The General appeared before the court divested of the appointments of an officer—with neither the usual guard nor the option nor an advocate for his cause. When the General advanced to the bar, notwithstanding the deep solicitude of the crowd, it filled the court-house, the most perfect silence and stillness prevailed. After a short pause the General addressed the Court in the following manner—

"Supported by the highest authority known to the constitution of this country, I cheerfully obey the mandate, and present myself before this honorable court, to await their will and pleasure.

"I hold in my hand the writ of Habeas Corpus, commanding me to produce the body of Erick Bollman before you. This is impossible, because he is out of my power; but I have attached to the writ my answer, containing the charge against Bollman, and the cause of my conduct on this extraordinary case, which I shall beg leave to read."

Here the General read his return to the writ, which has been already submitted to the public. He then proceeded—

"Unfettered in the forms of courts, in terms of law, or technical phraseology, I have submitted to your honors a plain statement of facts, and shall with confidence rest the justification of the steps I have taken, on the motives and principle by which I was governed. Although this enlightened court may be satisfied, the ignorant, the idle and the curious may not; therefore, if in the places of common and general resort, it be demanded, 'why was Bollman arrested by *arbitrary power?*' The answer is brief, 'to prevent the effect of this very attempt to rescue him, and thus reinstate him in the sinister correspondence which he had established with the conspirators in Tennessee and Kentucky—That this measure of necessity was underfood by the Governor and Judges Hall and Matthews, and that the release of a conspirator yesterday by a judge below (Workman) who was sent abroad to machinate against and with impunity, foul plans against the United States, serves to illustrate the grounds of the precaution which has been taken.

"I am in possession of much information which cannot be fairly imparted at this moment—Let it be sufficient to say, that I know our public affairs are approaching rapidly to a threatening crisis—and let the information which I may with propriety give, suffice to warn the faithful citizen of the impending danger. I will appeal to any calumny, whether in extreme cases the remedy should not be correspondent, and whether the lenity of our laws is not dangerously applied, where it is employed to screen the guilty, and to arm the traitor for the subversion of the very constitution on which they rest. To save the body we amputate a limb—to stop a conflagration we demolish an edifice, and to arrest treasonable designs it has been found salutary to dispense with the tardy forms of justice.

"Your honors will pardon me for imposing these reflections on your time. I offer them to explain the purity of my intentions, and should my zeal have beguiled my judgment, to extenuate the error.

"Arraigned as I am for an act in which I glory—Here Judge Sprigg interrupted the General, and observed he had employed an improper term in the word "arraigned," and explained the nature of the writ of Habeas Corpus,) the General replied, "The error originated in my ignorance of terms in law, and forms of proceedings"—Then continued—"Called upon to account for an act in which I glory, and for which I trust I shall receive the thanks of my country, I shall at all events meet the consequences with the most satisfactory of approving heart, which I value beyond the acclamations of thousands, or the popularity of the whole world. But when I contemplate on the agents or movers of this transaction—(Here the General turned round, and asked) "Is James Alexander, Esq in court?" On being answered in the negative, the General, [illegible] said—"The [illegible] I [illegible] charge against Bollman, [illegible] fine." (The General was [illegible] when it was ascertained that Mr. Alexander could not be found, and then proceeded)—When I cast my eyes on the agents or movers of this transaction, my bosom is rent by a conflict of emotions—sorrow for their depravity—fortitude at their indifference—and all animated at their audacity.

"Would to God, I could here close the proceedings of this day, but my duty and the rate of the place forbid me. It is true an express had darted from this place north to warn the good citizens of his danger. The deceitful calumny and to longer be suffered to impose upon us a treacherous security—Nor shall the artifices of the confederates be longer employed to cheat the public judgment. Traitors and treason shall abroad, and the friends of rebellion and Burr while they ridicule our apprehensions, and feign ignorance of our preparations, with trembling fortitude pray for his speedy arrival, to reward their assiduity and relieve them from the galling of conscience, and the fear of impending punishment.

"Almighty God, how merciful! how unnatural! to behold Americans rasting their hands to demolish the glorious fabric of our composition in the minority of our country, and before it has reached the years of manhood. We are told that every thing is quiet on the Ohio; and that the idea of preparing to defend this capital, the grand depotary of the West, is idle and unnecessary, and must involve expences which the occasion will not justify.—And yet it has been said to me in the streets of this city, by men of distinction—"Burr will come; the Government have not power to imprison; that man will join him; that a British fleet is to cooperate; and that he will make me a prisoner, and carry me to Mexico"—While [illegible] Clais and Harding in [illegible] "That [illegible] is transpiring in Kentucky and Tennessee and that our apprehensions are false" [illegible] which I hold in my hand and that I shall exhibit to your honors, will carry the dispatch home to the hearts of this [illegible], at the same time that it will [illegible] the [illegible] was arrested in—Here the General read various [illegible] documents to the court, tending to prove the existence and extent of the conspiracy—and which he continued)—I feel it my duty [illegible] information against Erick Bollman and James Alexander, and for this purpose I [illegible] to be sworn. (The court observed he must file a written statement of facts on which he might do then or at any future period, and invited him to take a seat for the purpose. The General replied)—The foregoing deposition will require very great circumspection—I must therefore ask time for the purpose—but if the court think proper, I will now explain the nature of my suspicions. With respect to Mr. Livingston, I have been applied to on that gentleman's account, the conspirator Bollman [illegible] dollars, on a bill of exchange; and it was in a bill at now in my hands. I have reason to believe that Mr. Livingston is connected with Burr in his present enterprise. (The General read a letter of Dr. Rogers, of the U. States navy, which is hereunto subjoined) After perusing the criminal letter of Mr. Alexander, I have been informed by Swartwout at Natchitoches, that Mr. Alexander had accompanied Dr. Bollman from Philadelphia to this place, with letters from Col. Burr to myself—these letters I have received from Bollman. In addition to these facts, immediately after my arrival in this city, Mr. Alexander waited on me, and enquired whether I had seen Bollman, and on my replying in the negative, offered to conduct Dr. Bollman to me. A few days after this I received a second visit from Mr. Alexander, at which time he declared that Col. Burr would succeed, and that he would be here by the 20th of the next month.

"In making the statements which your honors have heard from me, I have been actuated by no other motives than the most solemn sense of duty to my country—and I most sincerely hope that Mr. Livingston may be able to prove his innocence, and come out without a stain."

DEPOSITION OF DR. ROGERS,

Read before the Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, December 17th, 1806.

SIR,

Happening some days since to be in a company, when each one was offering his opinion concerning the probable object of the military preparations that were going on, and the cause of the secrecy observed; some one said that he believed there existed well grounded apprehensions from Burr's coming this way in his expedition to Mexico. This brought to mind a proposal which had been made to me to join an association for that purpose. I mentioned that such had been the case. This circumstance scarcely ever occurred to my mind, till on the 16th instant I read the Governor's Proclamation. After some reflection I determined to disclose what I knew concerning it. I found Commodore Shaw in company with his Excellency. Being in town from Opelousas county in February last, and happening to be at the Principal, I there met Richard R. Keene, who took me aside and after the usual salutations told me that he thought I would be a fine fellow in a hazardous expedition, and said—"Rogers, what would you think of a trip to Mexico?" My answer was, that I should be pleased to go any where if money was abundant there, but begged him to be explicit. He said that he could disclose nothing of the plan without my taking the oath of secrecy; to this I objected. He then said I am going out of my bounds my good fellow. But assure yourself that Aaron Burr heads the party, which has been ten years on foot. He has ten thousand men at command and many emissaries in the United States and Spanish America who are making partizans. Many of the most influential characters of the United States, continued he, are of the association, such as Jonathan Dayton. Here he stopped. I asked if there were any partizans here. Yes—there is Livingston. He mentioned four others, and said we wish as many of the army as possible. Then, said he, we shall have a government upon liberal principles—none of your niggardly democracies. He left me with saying we shall have a meeting to-morrow evening, when you may go with me. I went up the river before the meeting took place. I had forgot to mention that he said the plan was fixed as to time of the 1st of July, being favorable to the season for a descent, and that no obstacles were to be apprehended, for that no dangerous or expensive fortifications could be made before the work be ready.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROGERS

Sworn to and acknowledged before me at the city of New-Orleans this 16th day of December, 1806.

(Signed) GEORGE POLLOCK,
Justice of Peace for the county of Orleans.

The "People's Friend" of New-York is continually urging government to arm. Arm for what? Can Mr. Cullen tell? Must we arm to fight with our own shadows, or go "a-chuse-lis" in search of adventures in Europe? Of all the projects that ever were brought out or devised for the alleviation of the miseries of fallen humanity, an Hospital for the reception of Poorfed Nabobs would be the most beneficial to society—and Mr. Cullen would deserve a distinguished suite of apartments in the Building.

The alterations proposed to be made in the City Charter of Baltimore, which were agreeable to the purport of "An additional Supplement to an Act, entitled "An Act to erect Baltimore Town, in Baltimore County, into a City, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof," passed in November, 1745, transmitted to the consideration of the Lower Branch of the City Council, have been by that Body rejected.

The bill respecting the duty on salt and the Navigation bill, so long pending in Congress, to which, as passed the House of Representatives, the Senate made [illegible] amendments, has been lost. The House refused to concur in the amendments, to which the Senate adhered.

About the first of January [illegible] advices recently received [illegible] no further impression [illegible] Spanish [illegible] there was [illegible] a great number of English vessels in and bound to that river.

A letter from New-Orleans states "Why will you think when I [illegible] Wilkinson, and Lewis keep a [illegible] Supreme court [illegible] grand juries, [illegible]

A grand jury at New-Orleans [illegible] Wilkinson's arrests [illegible] oppressive.

Had general Wilkinson [illegible] arrests, he would have [illegible] his treasure, perhaps by the general sentiment of the country.

Aurora.

A person of the name of *Pasqualo* has been arrested at New-Orleans, as an emissary with Burr; and acknowledged his being a captain of the gang.

Ib.

Joshua Lewis, esq. of Jefferson county, Kentucky, is appointed judge of the district of Orleans.

Ib.

The Hon. *Daniel Clark*, Esq. was, on the 28th ult. re-elected by the two branches of the Legislature of New-Orleans, a Delegate to Congress of the United States for two years from the 4th of March next. He had all votes except four.

The common council of N. Y. have by a resolution of their board, expressed their [illegible] of the appointment of [illegible] of that city as Mayor's court. Mr. [illegible] President of [illegible] Gov. Lewis, it is said [illegible].

Died, Col. Rutgers, of N. York city.

FRENCH DECREE.

The Insurance companies of this place, on the receipt of the French decree of Nov. [illegible], addressed to the department of state a letter, requesting information on the subject. We learn that an answer to this application was given yesterday morning received from Mr. [illegible] letters generally, for the information required, to the President's Message given in this day's REGISTER, and adds, that as a matter of security for the American commerce, Mr. Turreau had intimated that he would forward to the French W. Indies, copies of the explanation given to Mr. Armstrong, by M. Dacres, minister of marine. [Phil. Reg.]

A Paris paper of the 17th of December, says—"Mr. Hulze, the Prussian astronomer residing at Frankfort, on the Oder, thinks that at this time the sun is undergoing a great revolution. He founds his conjecture on a group of new spots which he has discovered on its surfaces and which, according to him, occupied a 15th 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.

We committed a mistake yesterday, in saying there were 6 killed and 28 wounded on the part of the British in the attack on Curracoa. It will be seen that there were only 3 killed and 14 wounded.

A very great degree of alarm has been excited at Newark (N. J.) by the prevalence of a disease, which has been not only very fatal in its effects, but most rapid in its progress: many of the victims have been carried off in less then twenty-four hours after the attack, and, all of them, bearing strong marks of early mortification. It is not said of what type is the disorder, nor whether any effectual remedy has yet been interposed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STATE PAPERS

Concerning the last negociation between France and England.

No. V.

Downing-Street, 8th April, 1806.

SIR—I did not receive, until last evening, your dispatch of the 1st inst. Before I answer it, permit me to assure your excellency, that the frankness and the obliging tone which we there remark, have given great pleasure here. A con-

[illegible] manifested [illegible] part and be other, is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] interior administration [illegible] local interests [illegible] ever is foreign [illegible] we [illegible] them in times [illegible] for a more powerful reason, we [illegible] in time [illegible] from the place which [illegible] among us, there [illegible] [illegible] commerce, or to maintain [illegible].

As to a treaty of commerce, England believes she has no interest to desire it more than other nations—there are many people who believe, that such a treaty would be equally useful to the two contracting parties; but this is a question on which each government ought to judge for itself, on its own interests, and by one which it feels has no account to render to the one which [illegible].

It is not [illegible] fear, but every reasonable man [illegible] will say, that the true interest of Prussia is peace, and that consequently it is on its preservation that the true glory of the [illegible] government ought to be founded.

It is true, that we [illegible] each other, but it would be of no use at this moment to discuss the arguments on which those accusations have been founded. We are not absolutely accountable, one to the other, for what we do against ourselves, and the principle of reciprocity on this subject, which your excellency has proposed, appears just and reasonable.

We can not deny that our readings on what inconvenience would happen to France from a peace of a short duration, are well founded; but on the other hand, those which we should experience would not be of considerable. It is, perhaps, natural, that in such a case each nation [illegible] its own dangers, or at least, the [illegible] more near, and with an eye more piercing than those of another.

As to the intervention of a foreign power, it must be remarked, that in what regards past or present war, between France and England, Russia cannot be taken to be a foreign power, being [illegible] with England and at war with France; thus, their [illegible] was a party, and not a mediator; [illegible] was proposed to bring on the [illegible] Alexander.

You ex[illegible] the first chapter of your dispatch [illegible] that [illegible] England [illegible] well as [illegible] it appears to be impossible to consider as the first [illegible] between the two governments, the [illegible] England and commence negotiation [illegible] without the [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] what [illegible] integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, no difficulty [illegible] being equally clear to all parties concerned in the discussion [illegible].

It is [illegible] to be that they were not France [illegible] that of [illegible] Europe [illegible] to the superiority which we possess on the sea, taken in the large point of view, [illegible] it cannot be longer dissembled that the project of [illegible] the whole of Europe [illegible] to the last degree. It is [illegible] giving a little too far to apprehensions [illegible] for the future, to regard the alliance between Russia and England, the two powers the least calculated to [illegible] France by land [illegible] to prevent such [illegible].

The intervention of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]