American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1807.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Lase Negociation. Lord Grenville obstreed, that it was un-Decessary for him to enter into any details upon the correspondence, the documents being of themielves unusually complete; and though there were many points which it was proper meten make public, and which were in confe quence omitted, yet the contents of the papers were sufficient to justify the address he should move.-No apology was due for the desire that and been evinced on the part of Government to chtain a safe and hon urable peace; the history of this country fulliciently proved the ad-Vantages of that blessing. The halis proposed for a treaty was that of actual possession, because this country could not afford to pay a price for peace, when it was impossible to obtain any security for its duration. The objeds we held were of great value to us, and France c. ulti give us nothing that could compensate for them; while the possessions of France were of such value to her, that we had anothing to offer in return for them. But it was never meant that the uti possidetis thould be . spplied with tuch arietness as to preclude any exchange for a reasonable compensation. I Lordship then touched upon the obligations of this country to fulfil the flipulations entered in to with our Con.iren:al Allies; and inferred that we were bound not to make peace without the consent of the Emperor of Russia; for if the Continent was to be saved, it was by connecting the interests of this country with those of that empire But besides Russia, Great Britain had other allies. For Sweden and Portugal we had nothing to ask but the state of actual possession; but the King of Naples and Elector of Hanover had much to expect trom our interserence. With respect to the former, his Lordship was of opinion that we ought to make viry great facrifices to effect the recovery of his possessions; for i

was evident that nothing we had to offer could

be a sufficient inducement to France to abandon

her acquisition of Naples - The question re-

specting Sicily was, however, very different, and

our hon ur was pledged to secure that island,

shough France might make such compensations

to the King of Naples as might be equivalent

to the surrender of Sicily. Adverting to the

territory of our ally the Elector of Handver

(in which light his Majesty is considered) he

observed that it was make a consideration that

that country should be restored, without any

compensation being made to France, and no

hesitation was shown by the enemy to this de-

mand. The quettion respecting that Electorate

had, therefore, nothing to do with the rupture of

the negociation. The objest of France unisormly seemed to be to separa e us from our allies; but finding us in that respect inflexible, the French Government succeeded in inducing the Ruffian Charge d'Af fairs to fign a separate treaty which treaty they confi tered equal to a great victory, and thus afforded a clear proof of the importance of our policy. As foon as the French Negociators sufpeded that this treaty would not be ratified, they told our Min Ber that they considered G Birain entitled to better terms than before; but this it was proposed that this country de ute give up Siedy, and all the conditions offered were present in opposition to what Russ infifted on. The terms propoled by France lest us in possesfloa of Malta, India, and the Cape, of none of which France could ever hope to deprive us, & of Tobaga, which was not worth men ioning, and for this we were calle upon to estore every other conquett we had made from the enemy & his allies; to cede Sicily, and confirm the French in the possession of Dalmatia; thereby leaving Asiltria to be overawed by France. He concluded with observing that it was evident the nego-Ciation was at an end, the moment the French Emperor left Paris; and that even if peace had been made, the German Consederation woul endanger its exidence; for that monstrous affociation contained in itself the germs of perpetual war. After the efforts we had made to reflore peace, the country and Europe had a right to some declaration on the part of that House drespeding the neguciation. He would propose in the formoi an Address to his M jesty-His Lordibit then read he Address which was in the usual flytgen flich recations-" Thanking his majetts for his commun cation, acknowledg. ing that he nied every effort to obtain peace considert with the bonour of the country and fi delity to his allies, and that the disappointment of his expectations was sclely to be attributed to the extravagant ambition of the etemy.

Lord Hankesbury expressed his persect concurrence with Ministers in all these points which had caused the rupiu. e of the neguciation; but he was diffatished with the ambiguity which pervaded the documents; that ambiguity was, that his Majesty's Declaration stated the basis of the treaty to be the uti possidetis, whereas nothing of the kind appears throughout the papers. 'He made feveral obtervations to flew that this ought to be the basis of all treaties of peace; but that every thing on the subject pught to be committed to paper. He then took a view of the relative lituation of the two countries at the peace of 1801, and at present; and thewed that our fcommerce could receive little injury from the mealores of the enemy. He gave a flatement eaf the exports and imports of this country in the year 2708 and that of 1808, by which Ratement it appeared that the latter year confiderably acceeded the year 1798, in the increase of our commercial advantages. I is Lordship faid, shat he was perfectly far is fed that .. inifters had scient rightly in breaking of the negociation rathey than give up Bigily, and in not divulging what they would have thought a reasonable equivalent for Naples. He was fure the people of this country would now cheerfully contribute to the common capie, and would place confidence In the government, in proportion to the confi. dence they received from them. Lord Sidmouth went at fome length into an

exemination of the papers, to thew that there was no caple of complaint against Ministers, and expressed bis perfect reliance on the Support of Gans and French out-polis. the nation - Lord! Grotvenor fullawed to the fame effed, and gave Ministers credit for the belt intentions. - Lord Eldon laid, he only regretted that the newociation had been fo long proceed a though he thought our Neguci-Altors were julified by the great responsibility Walch attached to them -After & reply from Lord Greeville, the Adurals was carned near

BOSTON, Peb. 23.

From the River La Plate.

By Mr. Melle, who arrived in town last evening from the Piver Plate, by the way of the Vineyard, we have the following particulars :-

After the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, Commodore Popham came with his squadron besore Monte Video. About the 5th October, there arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, the Lancaster 64, Medusa :rigate, and a number of transports, with about 1800 troops.

On the 28th of Dec, an attack was made by the squadron against the town of Monte Video. But for want of water for the large ships, the attemps was rel nquished. But the next day, the town of Maidonida, was taken by the said troops, and remained in their possession November, when Mr. Wells

It appears it was the object of Com. Popham to keep possession of Maldonada, and remain in the river until he had accounts from home. If re-inforced it was believed he would make a serious attack on Monte Video; but if otherwise, it was supposed he would leave the country, directing a few ships to remain to blockade the river.

'Considerable distress and discontent seems to exist in the province of La Plata, which may lead to consequences not generally expected.

NEW-YO.K, Feb. 28.

POSTSCRIPT. Captain Davis of the Manchester Packet, arrived in town last evening wit the January mail, having left the Packet at Gravesend Bay. She sailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and left Bermuda 12 days fince.

The Editors of the New York Gazette have received London Papers to the 11th of January, fix days later than those by the thip Oliver Eliworth. The complexion of these papers are much more lively than our last-the gloomy flate of the French army, and the brilliant protpects of their opponents, gave new life to the enemies of the powerful Napoleon.

It will be seen by the subsequent extracts, that the French head quarters were at Warlaw, and that nothing had prevented offentive and decilive operations in that quarter, but the extremely diltressed si uation of the French army.

It also appears that the Russan army were profiting by the diffrestes of their enemy-their thrength and hopes were daily increating.

Thele papers contain two very important state papers. One is the proclamation of the king of Prussia, stating the reasons of his refusing to ratify the Armitice. The other is a Note of Talleyrand (prince of Benevento), presented to the Prussian Plenipotentiaries on signing

the armistice. The king of Prussla states that previous to the conclution of the armittice, a batis of peace had actually been agreed upon, but from which the continued fucceiles of the French led Bonaparte to depart; and on account of his growing demands, no hopes of peace coul i be entertaind. As to the armiflice, his majesty states that it was impossible for him to comply with the conditions of it, as the Russians were advancing not only to his aid, but to defend their own

frontiers, which the French armies menaced. On the 9th January the im rican ship Diana, Noble, arrived at Falmouth in 7 days from Rochfort. It was currently reported when he lailed, that the Russia's had been deseated by the Feench in a battle that had taken place on the banks of the Vistula; but the time was not memioned, nor any circumitances to enable us to decide whether the report is entitled to any

The re-capture of Bue.: os-Ayres was generally difcredited.

The West-India sleet sailed from Falmouth the 6th, under convoy.

An order of Council was to appear in the London Gazette of the 10th Jan. and is in substance, (ays the Morning Chronicle) "that no neutral ships be permitted to trade from any part under the controul, or in the possession of, the enemy. The neutral trade direct from neutral nations to the enemy's ports is still permitted; but the neutral trade from pore to port is pr hibited."

On the above order, the Morning Herald observes -- " i his measure will speedily decide the question, whether France, who has no commercial marine of her own, can dispense with the carrying trade, as purfued by neutrals, but which this measure goes completely to extinguith. She will now, in return for her menaced blockzde, be hermetically sealed up, without an opportunity of exporting her produce to any part of the globe. he direct trade from America is permitted, but under this salu:ary regulation the Americans will not be allowed to carry on the trade between France, Spain, Italy, Holland, &c."

A copy of the treaty with G. Britain has come out in the Packet; and a London paper sta es, that a duplicate was going by the Enterprize direct for New York.

Price of flocks at London, Jan. 10.—Bank flock 211 1.2; 2 per et. consols 59 3 4 5-8 1-2; omnium 3 2 3-4; consols for account 61 3-8

London, Jan. 6.—Sir Harford Jones has brought the latest accounts to Government from the Russan head-quarters. He had a full opportunity of seeing them with his own eyes and we have his authority to say, that he never saw an army in a higher state of discipline, or more eager to meet the enemy a l'arme blanche. The two columns of the Russians, under Generals Benningsen and Buxhowden, amount to

150,000 men, which must have joined bythe 9th. Jan. 8,-The Mails from Denmark bring news to the 30th uit. All accounts agree in this, that the French army are in a most direful state by dysentery & other insectious disorders, produced by the severity of the weather and the want af proper food-nearly the whole of the army being u sabled

The Dance, apprehensive of French attempts to violate their neutrality, and force them into measures inconsistent with their interest, are making preparations to vindicate their rights, and have equipped feveral thips of the line for

the protection of their chall and trade. Sleswick, Dec. 30. - We learn that Napoleon arrived at Warfaw on the 19th inftant, where Prince Murat was confined to his bell

Skirmishes daily take place between the Ruf-Five hospitals have been creeted at Warlaw. Kosciaski, who lest Paris the 13th, was expect. ed at Warfaw, to pur himlelf at the head of the Polisit confederation.

Gou. Benningsen with 73,000 men, retreating before the French to Narew, deltroyed all the provisions, and took with him all the Poles who were able to ferre in the army. Tonninger, Dec. 30,-All accounts agreethat

the French'army are much reduced by sickness and scarcity. The Empress Josephine and the Queen of Holland have fled from the contagi-

Gen. Benningsen, with 80,000 men, is near Warfaw, hartaffing the French, whole milery and distress give them ... Homach for fighting. In truth, we are affured, that the auairs of Napoleon are desperate.

Presberg. Dec. 30.-We learn that the Russians, 50,000 strong, are posted at Moldavia and Wallachia, as friends and allies of the Sublime Poste, that they have advanced as far as Widden and united with 40,000 Servians, commanded by Czerni George.

Accounts from Berlin of the 10th flate that the hospitals there and at Magdeourg, are full of fick and wounded French, who arrive nightly by waggons full Contagious fevers and flux prevail to an alarming degree. The physicians are put in requisition.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland amount to 350,000 men, and will be enlarged by

Denmark, Dec. 30.—Accounts from Berlin of the 28th, say, that the French army in Poland has suffered so much from disease, occasioned by a constant sall of rain, as not to be able to act on the offensive with faf.ty.

London, January 9.—The king of Prussia's head quarters have been transferred from Koningsberg to Wehlau. His army combined wich the Russian division under Gen. volstoy, amounts to 100,000 men. The Prussians are commanded by Gen. Kalkieuth.

It is flated in a private letter, that two regiments of French cavalry were cut to pieces by two Prussian regiments, the former having been drawn into an ambuscade near Dintzic-An application has been made to the Emperor of Austria, on the part of France, desiring that he should surrender Gallicia, it this should be rendered necessary by any arrangement in Poland. To this demand the Emperor Francis is said to have replied by a decided negative. There are several rumours of a general engagement, about the 25th ult. and of a pacitication between Prussia and France. Both these reports we are throngly inclined to dis-

It now appears that Gen. Benningsen, after laying walte the country, has taken up his position at Pultansk, a town situated near the confluence of the Narew and the little river Rossoka It is said to be a very strong position, for all the country between the Narew and the Bug is extremely difficult, full of woods and marthes, whilst the open country between Pultausk and the Vistula has been ravaged and laid walle.

WASHINGTO. CITY, March 2.

The House of Representatives continued in uninterrupted session on Frida, from ten o'clock A M. to eight o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday sat from ten A. M. to five P. M. when an adjournment took place till feven o'clock. Indisposition prevented us from attending the evening section of the last day; which likewise prevents our offering at present any more than a concise notice of the milt important proceed. ings, reserving their detail for a future paper.

On Friday-Mr. J. Randolph made an animated speech in order to shew that the 8th lection of the aft prohibiting the importation of flaves into the U.S. involved the exercise of a power not possessed by Congress, which was subversive of the rights of property of the holders of flaves, and which might eventuate in their general emancipation; and concluded by asking leave to present a bill to explain and amend that act.

Atler some remarks from Mestrs. Goldsboro, Quincy, Lyon, Fisk, and Smilie, Mr. J Rand Aph varied his motion, so as to appoint a com m tree to bring in a bill-This motion was a. greed to-Ayes 61.

A tho t time after Mr. Randolph presented from the committee the following explanatory

" Whereas doubts have arisen, or may arise, touching the construction of the eighth lection of the act, of which this act is explanatory, and whereas Congress disclaim and disavow all constitutional right, title, or anthority whatsoever, by any legislative act, in any wive to abridge, modify, or aif & the right of property of matters of flaves, not imported into the United S ates, contrary to law, in and to such flaves : here-

" Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and II use of Representatives of the U.S. of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the eighth or any other section of the aforesaid act, shall be construed to abridge, modify, or affect, in any manner whatever, the full, complete, and absolute right of property of the owner or master of any slave, such slave not being impored contrary to law, in and to such slave; and such owner, or master, as aforesaid, shall not be subjected to any disability, or liable to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, although such master, or owner, or his or her agent may have transported any such slave, not being imported contrary to law, with intent to sell the same, from one port or place within the U. S. to any other port or place, in a vessel of less burthen than forty tons."

The act having been read twice, Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be engrossed for a third rea-

Mr. Quincy moved its reference to a com-

mittee of the whole. Mr. J. Randolph warmly opposed this mo-

tion. He set forth the deep stake the southern states had in immediately airresting the invasion of their rights made by the 8th section, and the consequent necessity of passing the explanatory law this session, which would not be done, unless it be passed the House without delay, as it was in the power of a fingle member of the Senare to prevent the passage of a bill unless read on three several days. He added that he trulled, if this bill did not pass, that the Virginia delegation would wait on the President. remonstrate against his giving his sauction to the

aft which had passed. Messrs. Fisk, Quincy, Thomas and Rhea, of Ten. advocated the reference of the bill to a Committee of the wole, and its being printed, previously to consideration. They expressed their willingness to agree to any proposition, that should not go to hazard the great objects of the bill passed by the two Houses ; but their indisposition to act precipitately on a subject of

so much importance. The question was taken on referring the bill to a Committee of the Whole, and carried-

Ayes 56-Noes 40. Mr. J. Randolph moved that it be made the order for this day.

A motion was also made to make it the order for to-morrow. On this last morion the Yeas and Nays were taken, and were Year 60-Nays 49-Witen the

bill was ordered to be printed. The House agreed to consider the report of the Committee of the Whole on the appropria-

Mr. Alfton moved that the House fhould again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on this bill a sad faid, his purpose was in case they al & cenus on fale from the set of July, and that of 12 cents from the 1st of January & snacontinumg the Mediterianean fund until the r anuary next.

After a few remarks from several genelemen, this motion was difagreed to-Ayes 39-Noes 53-principally on the ground of the Impropriety of introducing such provisions in the appropriation bill.

The report of the Committee of the Whole to the appropriation bill was then considered, and the bill ordered to be engroded for a third reading.

A message was received from the Senate Sating that they had pollponed until the next seff on the bill relative to the redemption of the public debt, providing for the reimburlement of the 3 per cents in cale of the refusal of the holders to come into the new loan.

Mr. Altion moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the duties on falt, 822.

This motion was declared by the Speaker and the House to be out of order, the standing rules of the House requiring a day's notice of fuch motion.

Mr. Jackton then moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duties on falt-and continuing for a limited time the Mediterranean fund.

A division of the question was called for. On agreeing to the first part of the motion, a long and interesting debate ensued. It was advocated by Mestrs. Jackson, Alston, Smilie, Bidweil, Sloan, Varnum, Fisk, Eppes and Burwell -and opposed by Meilrs. Quincy, J. Randolph, R. Nelton, Elmer, Ely, Lloyd and Livingston: when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and the first member of the motion carried-Yeas 60-Noes 40.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke against agreeing to the second member of the motion: which was carried-Yeas 44-Nays 43.

When the whole motion was agreed to-Yeas 46-Nays 39.

In this debate all the speakers declated themselves in favor of repealing the duties on salt: the diversity of sentiment and vote arole from the mode in which it was attempted to effect this object. The opponents of the motion contended that it became the Senate, and not the House to take the proposed step, which they faid was not likely to answer the end contem-

The friends of the motion, on the other hand, urged the policy of purfuing every mean in their power to effect so important un object; and declared their confidence, that on a proper understanding between the two Houses, it would be accomplished,

As foon as the last vote had been taken, a motion was made that the committee should confist of three members.

On putting this question it was found that there was not a quorum of members prefent. A call of the House was then ordered, for

the purpole of noting the absentees. The call having been made, and a quorum not appearing to be present, an adjournment took place about 8 o'clock.

On Saturday, the House passed the genera appropriation bill, & several other bills of min r confideration, and transacted a good deal of other business.

A committee was appointed on the motion of Mr. Jackson relative to a repeal of the duties on salt, &c. from which committee Mr. Fisk tre ented a bill, corresponding in its objects with the intimation of Mr Allton on moving for a recommitment of the appropriation bil which was referred to a committee of the whole House that day.

ALEXANDRIM. March 2. Meriwether Lewis, esq. h's been nominated to the senate, as governor of Upper Louisiana, in the place of geenral James Wilkinson

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16. Capt. Grow, arrived this morning, informs, that Sir S. Hood, with one 74 and a frigue, touched at Madeira on the 16th January, on his way to Buenos Ayres. Agrad on ober of merchanimen and transports for the same place, had

touched at Madeira whil: capt. Grow lay the e.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1807.

To give the AMERICAN a Typographical appearance worthy of that extensive patronage which it has received, and which is fill rapidly increasing, has ever been the desire of its Editor. All his efforts have been directed to that point; and he has the satisfaction and pleasure of being able to assure his patrons generally, that he is contracting for a paper of a superior quality to that on which it is now printed, as well as a new type for articles of intell gence, now casting at the Infant Foundery in Baltimore; when the American shall vie with any paper on the continent for beauty of impression. And he pledges an assurance, that all possible industry shall be manifested to render it worthy of the continuance of the fignal patronage it now

The British baving recently taken the island of Curracoa, we have thought that many of our readers would be gratified with a short description of that island. Accordingly, we here pre-

CURRACOA is fituated in 12 degrees north lat. 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma. It is 30 miles long and robroad. This island is not only barren, and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have remedied that defect; they have upon this harbour one of the largest, and by far one of the most elegant and cleanly towns in the West-Indies. The public buildings are numerous and handsome; and the magazines large and convenient, and well filled. All kind of labor is here performed by engines, some of them so well contrived, that thips are at once lifted into the dock. Though this island is naturally barren, the industry of the Dutch has brought it to produce considerable quantities of tobecco and fugar; it has belides, good falt works, for the produce of which there is a brifk domand from the British islands, and the colonies on the contiment. But what renders this island of mou edvantage to the Dutch, is the contraband trade which is carried on between the inhabitants and the Spaniards, and their harbour being the rendezvous to all nations in time of

The Dutch Chips from Europe touch at Oils island for intelligence or pilots, and then proceed to the Spanish coast for trade, which they force with a Atong band ; it being very difficult for the Spanish guarda codes to take the refleier for they are not only flore flips, with a number of guns, but maked with large crows baye each a there to the cutton of the control of t

This animate: them with bacottings kmaraes and they fight bravely, because every main reals in desence of his own property. Besides chis. there is a constant intercousse between this island and the Spanish continent.

Curracoa has numerons warehouses, always fall of the commodities of Europe and the E24 Indies. There are all sorts of woolen and I nen clories laces, filks, ribands, iron menfils. naval and military flores, brandy, it- spices of the Moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Duich Well India which is also their African Company, annually bring three or four cargies of flaves; and to this mart the Spaniards' themselves come in sinall vessels, and carry off not only the best of the negroes at a very high price, but great quantities of all the above forts of goods; and the feller has this advantage, that the refuse of warehouses and mercer's shops, with every thing that is grown unfallionable and unsaleable in Europe, go off here extremely well; every thing being sufficiently recommended by its being European. The Spaniards pay in gold and filver, coined or in bars, cocoa, vanilla, Jeinit's baik, cochineal, and other valuable commo-

The trade of Curracoa, in time of peace is annually worth 500,000% to the Dutch, but in time of war the profit is much greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the West-Indies; it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time resuses to none of them arms and amir.unition to destroy one animher. The intercourse with Spain being then intersupte I, the Spanish colonies have scarcely any other market from whence they can be well Supplied with slaves or goods. The French come here to buy the beef, pork, corn, Bour, and lumber which the English bring som the continent of North America, or which is exporced from Ireland; so that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this Island flourishes ex-

Tie trade of all the Dutch American settlements was originally carried on by the Well-India company alone; at prefent, the thips that go upon that trade pay two and a half per cett. for their licences: the company, however, selerve to themselv's the whole of the trade that is carried on between Africa and the American

In turning over the pages of our file of the Paris Argus, we find still a few articles worthy of prefentation to our readers-

The Dalmatian deputies who went to pay their respects to Bonaparte, speak in high terms of their gracious reception. hey say, " In the name of the Dalmarian people, we swore eternal ailegiance to that great prince "

The French give a very con emptible idea of Berl n and its buildings. Every thing, fay they, is forced there. It is built in a desert-its environ, are only a barren fand. They represent. the houses as having a fine appearance outside, but being very delicient within. " At present," says one account, " the manusactories are deferred, notwithstanding the extreme security which reigns every where : the fireets are crowded with poor and beggars, who had rather iteal than wo k. Most of the proprietors of thole fumpiumus houses, so thriking to the eye, are le aded with debts; their furriture exhibits neither riches nor tafte. There is very little mahogazy surniture to be feen ; and if oue meets with any looking glasses i. the apartments, they are in four, five, and fix pieces." The French tay that Frederick the Great deserves much credit for what he had done in such a barren spot. " As for the military strength of Profia," the account continues, " the event las proved thas it was an awful phantom rather than a reality. The Pruffian army, composed of Toldiers picked up in all countries, was k pt in order o'dy by dint of the severeit discipline : ill paid, ill fed, and ill clothed; it contained but very few soldiers deves d to their country. The great Frederick performed, wich this army, fome mem eable prodigies; bu he no longer exist, and miracles have ceased." All this may be very true: but the w. iter does not feem to be conscious that if the Proffian arm, was fo wretchedly appointed an! supplied, the Frenchderive leis glory in fubduing it.

Gen. Francois Lasalcette has been appointed Covern rofthe Han verian flates. Bin'aparte has granted privileges to the Jews

in Germany; and generall, seems disposed to encourage them. It ought to be recollected that there are about half a million of Jews in Polard, and their friendship may be very fervicable to the French emperor.

About the middle of December an earthquake

was telt at Ulm in Germany. The day of entry of Bonaparte into Warlaw was a day of restival for the inhabitants. He

was received with great enthusiasm. The minister of the Interior has issued a publication, opening a competition to all the artiffs of the French empire to engage in the work of the grand monument, projected by Bonaparie, to immortalize the heroes who fought and died in the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

City of Carracas, July 25, 1806 The Captain General, with the advice and approbation of the Auditor of War, (a judge appointed to hear the first appeal in military affairs) condemned the companions of the TRAITOR Francis Miranda, to the following punishments,

To bo Hanged-Jas. Gardner, Gustavus Adolphus Belignett. Charles Johnson, Miles Hall, John Fers, Francis Ferguson, Thomas Donahue, Thos. Billop, Daniel Kemper, Paul Francis George, Portugueze.

All the above were commissioned officers under Miranda, and above twen-

ty-five years of age. Transportation to the Forts at Boca Chica, (at the entrance of the harbour of

Carthagena) for B years hard labour. Benjamin Nicholson, Samuel Price. Robt. Steven on, William Long, Henry King, William Praix, George Forguson, Joaquim Hoyr, Abraham Head, William Burnside, William Coante Wright. Daniel Newberry, Samuel Tocher, Henry Sperry, Pompey Grand, Beniamm Llavis.

Transportation to Omea for ten years. John O. Sullivan, David Hecket Henry Ingersul, John Birth, Robert Saunders, John Kteerl, Paul Nangol. Jeremiah Powell, John Sherman, Daviel Mackey, John Hayes, John Elliot Thothoule, to move a new fedien repealing the duty | choice femen, despity intended in the Litery | man Gill, John Mobile, Hayler New 1