## American,

## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY N. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street-[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper S7 and Country Paper S5 per ann, OF All advertisements appear in both Papers.

WEDNESDAY, MARCII 4, 1807.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Law Negociation. Lord Grenville obstreed, that it was un-Becessary for him to enter into any de ails up. on the correspondence, the documents being of themielves unusually complete; and though there were many points which it was proper noten make public, and which were in confe quence omitted, yet the contents of the papers were susticient to justify the address he should move.-No apology was due for the desire that and been evinced on the part of Government to cotain a safe and hon urable peace; the hisfory of this cointry fulficiently proved the ad-Vantages of that blessing. The basis 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. uld give us nothing that could compensate for them; while the possessions of France were of such value to her, that we had nothing to offer in return for them. But it was never meant that the uti possidetis should be spplied with fuch arictness as to preclude any exchange for a reasonable compensation. Hi-Lordship then touched upon the obligations of this country to fulfil the flipulations entered i to with our Continental 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 from our interference. With respect to the former, his Lordship was of opinion that we ought to make very great factifices 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 respecing Sicily was, however, very disserent, 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 Hanover (in which light his Majesty is considered) he observed that it was make a consideration that that country thould be restored, without any compensation being made to France, and no hesitation was shown by the enemy to this demand. The quettion respecting that Electorate had, therefore, nothing to do with the rupture of the negociation.

The object of France uniformly 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'Affairs to fign a separate treaty which treaty they confilered equal to a great victory, and thus atforded a clear proof of the importance of our policy. As foon as the French Negociators sulpested that this treaty would not be ratified, the told our Min fler that they considered G Brirain entitled to better terms than before ; but this it was proposed that this country, he use give up Sicily, and all the conditions offered were present in opposition to what Russa infifted on. The terms proposed by France lest us in posses-Bon of Malta, India, and the Cape, of none of which France could ever hope to deprive us, & of Tobago, which was not worth men joning, and for this we were calle upon to eftore every other conqueit we had made from the enemy & his allies; to cede Sicily, and confirm the French in the possession of Dalmatia; thereby leaving Asileia to be overawed by France. He concluded with obterving that it was evident the nego-Eintion was at an end, the moment the French Emperor lest 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 refore peace, the country and Europe had a right to some declaration on the part of that House Properting the negociation. He would propote it in the formoian Address to his M jesty-His Lordant then read he Address which was in the usual flyte on such necutions-" Thanking his majedy for his commun cation, acknowledg. ing that he nied every effort to obtain peace confident with the boncur 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 elemy. Lord Hawkesbury expressed his perfect con-

currence with Ministers in all those points which had eaufed the ruptuit of the neguciation; but he was diffarished with the ambiguity which pervaded the documents; that ambiguity was, that his Majesty's Decistation stated the batis of the treaty to be the uti possidetis, whereas nothing of the kind appears throughout the papers. I made feveral obtervations to flew that this ought to be the basis of all treaties of peace; but that every thing on the subject ought 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 commerce 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 2798 and that of 1808, by which state. ment it appeared that the latter year confiderably exceeded the year 1798, in the increase of our commercial advantage a. I is Lordfhip faid, that he was perselly latisfied that . initers had sacted rightly in breaking of the negociation rather then give up Swelly, and in not divulging what they would have thought a realonable equiya ent for Maples. He was fure the people of this country would now cheerfully contribute to the common caple, and would place confidence In the government, in proportion to the confi. deuce they received from them,

Lord Sidmouth went at some length into an examination of the paters, to show that there was no easient complaint against Ministers, and expressed his perfect reliance on the support of the nation—Lord Grovenoe followed to the same cheek, and gave Ministers credit for the best intensions.—Lord Eldon said, he only regretted that the new ociation had been so long proceedinated a though he thought our Neguciators were justified by the great responsibility which attached to them.—After a reply from Lord Grenville, the Adures was carned near.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.

By Mr. Mells, 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 aquadron before Monte Video. About the 5th October, there arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, the Lancaster 64, Medula 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 attempt was relinquished. But the next day, the town of Maidonada, 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-YU.K, Feb. 28.

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 since.

The Editors of the New York Gazette have received London Papers to the 11th of January, fix days later than those by the ship Oliver Eli-worth. The complexion of these papers are much more lively than our last—the gloomy state of the French army, and the brilliant protpeds 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 Wariaw, and that nothing had prevented offentive and decilive operations in that quarter, but the extreme-

It also appears that the Russian army were profiting by the distresses of their enemy—their strength and hopes were daily increasing.

These papers contain two very important state papers. One is the proclamation of the king of Prussia, stating the reasons of his resusing to racify the Armutice. The other is a Note of Talley and (prince of Benevento), presented to the Prussian Plenipotentiaries on signing the armistice.

The king of Prussla states that previous to the conclusion of the armistice, a basis of peace had actually been agreed upon, but from which the continued successes of the French led Bonaparte to depart; and on account of his growing demands, no hopes of peace coul I be entertain-

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

Noble, arrived at Falmouth in 7 days from Rochfort. It was currently reported when he lailed, that the Russia s had been defeated by the Fench in a battle that had taken place on the banks of the Vistula; but the time was not mentioned, nor any circumstances to enable us to decide whether the report is entitled to any credit.

The re-capture of Buenos-Ayres was generally differedited.

The West-India seet sailed from Falmouth

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

On the above order, the Morning Herald observes—" This measure will speedily decide the question, whether France, who has no commercial marine of her own, can dispense with the carrying trade, as pursued by neutrals, but which this measure goes completely to extinguish. She will now, in return for her menaced blockade, 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 salutary 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 stales, that a duplicate was going by the Enterprize direct for New York.

Price of flocks at London, Jan. 10.—Bank flock 211 1.2; 3 per ct. consols 59 3 4 5.8 1.2; omnium 3 2 3-4; consols for account 61 3.8

London, Jan. 6.—Sir Harsord Jones has brought the latest accounts to Government from the Russian 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 by the 9th.

Jan. 8.—The Mails from Denmark bring news to the 30th ult. All accounts agree in this, that the French army are in a most directul state by dysentery & other insectious disorders, producted by the severity of the weather and the want of proper food—nearly the whole of the army

The Danes, 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 several ships of the line for the protection of their chast and trade.

Strewick, Dec. 30.—We learn that Napoleon arrived at Warfaw on the 19th instant, where Prince Murat was confined to his bed.
Skirmishes daily take place between the Ruf-

five hospitals have been erected at Warlaw.

Koscineka, who lest Paris the 13th, was expected at Warlaw, to pur himlest at the head of the Polish confederation.

Gen: Benningen with 73,000 men, retreating before the French to Nanew, deliroyed all the provisions, and took with him all the Poles who were able to ferve in the army.

Townings, Usc. 30,—All accounts agreethat

the Brench army are much reduced by lickness and scarcity. The Empress jusephine and the Queen of Holland have fled from the contagi-

Gen. Benningsen, with 80,000 men, is near Warsaw, harrassing the French, whole misery and distress give them no stomach for fighting. In truth, we are assured, that the assures of Napoleon are desperate.

Presburg. Dec. 30.—We learn that the Ruffians, 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 sull 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 January.

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 fall of rain, as not to be able to act on the offensive with safety.

London, January 9.—The king of Prussia's head quarters have been transferred from Koningsberg to Wehlau. His army combined with the Russian division under Gen. Jolstoy, 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 rencered 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 pacification between Prussia and France. Both these reports we are strongly inclined to discredit.

It now appears that Gen. Benningsen, after laying waite the country, has taken up his position at Pultausk, a town situated near the confluence of the Narew and the little river Rossoka. It is faid 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 waste.

WASHINGTO. CITY, March 2.
The House of Representatives continued in ninterrupted session on Friday from ten o'clock

uninterrupted less in on Friday 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 seven o'clock. Indisposition prevented us from attending the evening session of the last day; which likewise prevents our offering at present any more than a concise notice of the most important proceedings, reserving their detail for a future paper.

On Friday—Mr. J. Randolph made an animated speech in order to shew that the 8th section of the act prohibiting the importation of slaves 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 slaves, and which might eventuate in their general emancipation; and concluded by asking leave to present a bill to explain and amend that act.

After some remarks from Mestrs. Goldsboro, Quincy, Lyon, Fisk, and Smilie, Mr. J Randshiph varied his motion, so as to appoint a commutee to bring in a bill—This motion was agreed to—Ayes 61.

A the trime after Mr. Randolph presented from the committee the following explanatory

Whereas doubts have arisen, or may arise, souching the confiruction of the eighth section 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 wise to abridge, modify, or air of the right of property of matters of slaves, not imported into the United States, contrary to law, in and to such slaves: There-

" 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 mailer 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 reading

Mr. Quincy moved its reference to a com-

Mr. J. Randolph warmly opposed this motion. He set forth the deep stake the southern states had in immediately arresting 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 single member of the Senate to prevent the passage of a bill unless read on three several days. He added that he trutted, if this bill did not pass, that the Virginia delegation would wait on the President, to remonstrate against his giving his sauction to the

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 confideration. 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

The question was taken on referring the bill to a Committee of the Whole, and carried—

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 Year and Nays were taken, and were Year 60—Nays 49—When the bill was ordered to be primed.

The House agreed to consider the report of

the Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill.

Mr. Altion moved that the House should again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on this bill t and said, his purpose was, in case they should, to move a new section repealing the dury of 5 cenus on salt from the 1st of July, and that of 22 cents from the 1st of January i and conti-

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anualy west.

After a few remarks from feveral gendemens this motion was ditagreed 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 hill was then confidered, and the bill ordered to be engrolical for a third reading.

A mellage was received from the Senate flating that they had pollponed until the next lefton the bill relative to the redemption of the public debt, providing for the reimburlement of the
3 per cents in care of the refufal of the holders
to come into the new loan.

Mr. Aithon moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the duties on falt, \$25.

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 such motion.

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

A divition 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 Messrs. Jackson, Alston, Smilie, Bidwell, Sloan, Varnum, Fisk, Eppes and Burwell—and opposed by Messrs. Quincy, J. Randolph, R. Nelson, 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 declared themselves in savor of repealing the duries on salt: the diversity of sentiment and vote arose 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 said 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 an 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 consist of three members.

On putting this question it was found that there was not a quorum of members present.

A call of the House was then ordered, for

the purpose of noting the absentees.

The call having been made, and a quorum not appearing to be present, an adjournment

On Saturday, the House passed the general appropriation bill, & several other bills of min reconsideration, 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 presented a bill, corresponding in its objects with the intimation of Mr. Altton on moving

which was referred to a committee of the whole House that day.

ALEXANDRIA, March 2.

Meriwether Lewis, esq. h s been nominated to the senate as a committee of The minated

to the senate, as governor of Upper Louisiana, in the place of geenral James Wilkinson.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.

Capt. Grow, arrived this morning, informs, that Sir S. Hoop, with one 74 and a frigure, touched at Madeira on the 16th January, on his way to Buenos Ayres. Agreat mather of merchanimen and transports for the same place, had touched at Madeira while capt. Grow lay the e.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1807.

To give the AMERICAN a typographical appearance worthy of that extensive patronage which it has received, and which is Aill 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 receives.

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 Mand. 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 10 broad. 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 desect; 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 namerous 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 tobacco and su gar; it has belides, good falt works, for the produce of which there is a brisk demand from the British islands, and the colonies on the contiment. But what renders this island of most advantage 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 ships from Europe touch at this island for intelligence or pilots, and then proceed to the Spanish coast for trade, which they force with a strong hand; it being very difficult for the Spanish guarda coses to take these vessels; for they are not only stout ships, with a number of guns, but manued with large crows of tholen seamen, deeply interested in the safety of the vessel and the success of the voyage. They have each a slare in the cargo, of a value proportioned to the station of the owner, supplied by the marchant spon credit and at prime cost.

This animate, them with uncontinon empays and they fight bravely, because every main regards in desence of his own property. Besides this, there is a constant intercourse between this island and the Spanish continent.

Curracoa has numerons warehouses, always fall of the commodities of Europe and the Fat Indies. There are all forts of woolen and linen claries laices, filks, ribands, iron mentils. naval and military ftores, brandy, ite: spices of the Moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Duich West India. which is also their African Company, annually bring three or tour carg es 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 yery high price, but great quantities of all the above forts of goods; and the seller has this advantage, that the resuse of warehouses and mercer's shops, with every thing that is frown unfathionable and unfaleable 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, Jesuit's bark, 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 amicunition to destroy one another. The intercourse with Spain being then intersuptes, 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, who her in peace or in war, the trade of this Island Hourisbes ex-

The trade of all the Dutch American settlements was originally carried on by the West-India company alone; at present, the ships that go upon that trade pay two and a half per cent-for their licences: the company, however, reserve to themselv's the whole of the trade that is carried on between Assica and the American islands.

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 Dalmatian people, we swore etermal allegiance to that great prince"

The French give a very contemptible 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 deficient within. " At prefent," says one account, " the manusactories are deferred, notwithstanding the extreme security which reigns every where : the fireets are crowded with poor and beggass, who had rather ileal than wo k. Moft of the proprietors of thole tumpiumus houses, so striking to the eye, are le aded with debts; their furriture exhibits neither riches nor tafte. There is very little mahogazy furniture to be feen ; and if one 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 foldiers picked in all countries, was k pt in order ould be dint of the severelt discipline : ill paid, ill feil, and ill clothed; it contained but very few soldiers deves d to their country. The great Frederick performed, with this army, filme mem rable prodigies; bu he no longer exilt, and miracles have ceased." All this may be very true: but the w. iter does not feem to be conscious that if the Prussan arm. was fo wretchedly appointed an! supplied, the French derive less glory in 145duing it.

Gen. Francois Lasalcette has been appointed Covern resishe Han verian states.

Bonaparte has granted privileges to the Jews in Germany; and generally feems disposed to encourage them. It ought to be recollected that there are about half a million of Jews in Poland, and their friendship may be very ferviceable 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 testival for the inhabitants. He

Was received with great enthusiasm.

The minister of the Interior has issued a publication, opening a competition to all the artists of the seach 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, viz:

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, 2

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

Transportation to the Forts at Boca Chica, (at the entrance of the harbour of Curthagena) for a continuous of

Carthagena) for 8 years hard labeur.
Benjamin Nicholson, Samuel Price.
Root. 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, Benjamin Davis.

John O. Sullivan, David Heelete, Henry Ingersul, John Birch, Robert Saunders, John Etasel, Paul Nangui, Jeremiah Powell, John Sherman, Daniel Mackey, John Hayes, John Elliot Thomas Gill, John Moore, Bayley Negus.

Transportation to Porto-Rico for ten

Moses Smith, James Grant, Matthew