yield of so much uncertainty, confusion and disagreement. The force of his reasoning was justly admitted, and his counsel followed.

"Some people have blamed general Miranda for not having seized that opportunity of extending freedom and independence to his native country. But it has sufficiently appeared, by subsequent events, that if he had followed the line of conduct proposed, he might have been the instrument of establishing anarchy and despotism instead of liberty: and it must be matter of sincere satisfaction to general Miranda, that he was the means of preventing incalculable evils both to Spain and South America."

In our last we drew up an hasty sketch of the progress of his expedition, as far as it had proceeded, and the transient miscarriage of his first attempt; we are now enabled to add some more accurate particulars:—General Miranda left the United States in the American ship Leander, on the 2nd of February; he touched at Jacquemel, expecting to be joined by other American vessels and troops, and not for the purpose of engaging the revolted blacks of that colony in his enterprise, as some of the *agents* of Spanish oppression (of course enemies to this noble design), by resorting to falsehood, (the miserable subterfuge of a weak head and depraved heart, for supporting a bad cause), have endeavored to persuade the unfortunate people of South America.

In the skirmish of the 28th April, upon the coast, the Spanish brig commenced her fire upon the Bacchus (one of the tenders) then close in shore, where she had been ordered to reconnoitre: no landing was effected. As soon as the Leander could bear down (being then to windward, with a very light breeze) an exchange of broadsides took place between her and the brig; the latter was afterwards joined by the Guarda Costas schooner, which gave two broadsides, without, however, doing any injury to the Leander; by whose spirited and well directed fire they were beat off, the brig having received several shot in her hull. She carried 28 long 12's, and the schooner 16, both full of men, having sailed the preceding day from Porto-Cavallo. During the action, the two unarmed pilot boats (Bacchus and Bee) fell so far to leeward, as to render it impossible for the ship to protect them. The Guarda Costas, after failing in their attempt to get to windward of the Leander, in order to secure her between them, bore down upon the tenders, both of which were captured, and carried into Porto Cavallo; having on board a few officers & forty soldiers, belonging to the expedition. This circumstance, together with the unexpected appearance of a naval force upon the coast sufficiently strong to prevent his landing at the place where his friends and adherents were assembled to meet him, induced the general to direct his course for Trinidad, were he had resources to furnish a naval and military reinforcement adequate to the execution of his original plan; but having fallen in with the Lily sloop of war, was induced to touch at Grenada, and from thence to proceed here, where we are happy to state he has been received with that attention & respect which not only his own high personal character entitle him to, but as fully to evince the most cordial disposition in our civil, military and naval commanders to co-operate with, and assist him in the furtherence of his laudable enterprise, and as must ultimately tend to insure him the amplest success in a measure so well calculated to contribute to the essential interest of the British West Indies at large, while it breaks the enthraiment of the people of South America.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the Northumberland with the Ethalion and Osprey, sailed last night to the northward; as did the Dolphin for Antigua. We believe the object of the admiral to be the blockade of the enemy's line of battle ship lately arrived at Martinique. His Majesty's ship Cygnet, from a cruise, arrived this morning.

Norfolk, July 7.

JEROME BONAPARTE.—On Friday last arrived in 14 days from Martinique, the schooner Patriot, capt. Hudson, from whom we learn, that on the 10th ult. Jerome Bonaparte arrived in a ship of the line at Port Royal—that on the 16th, two other ships of the line arrived, the latter having been chased by admiral Cochrane in the Northumberland, with a frigate. Before capt. H. left Martinique, admiral Cochrane, with three ships of the line, and several frigates, were blockading the French ships

It was reported, that three more ships of the line and two frigates were daily expected at Martinique. At present we can only conjecture as to the cause, which has occasioned the separation of the fleet, to which Jerome Bonaparte was attached; we may conclude that the separation has not been *voluntary*, nor shall we be surprized to learn that a battle has taken place, in which the French have been defeated. This fleet consisted of 7 sail of the line, and three frigates, arriving in this dispersed manner does not look well.

The intelligence respecting Jerome Buonaparte, is confirmed by arrivals to the northward, and by the schooner Virginia, capt. Blake, from Antigua.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, we have received Paris papers to the 30th of April, which do not contain any information, that has not been anticipated by arrivals from England. We copy into our paper of this day from the Moniture some speculations upon the rupture between Prussia and Great Britain which merit consideration, as the Moniteur speaks the sentiments of the French government.

The disorder which prevails in the French finances is manifested by the proceedings of the legislature. A report relative to the late defalcation of the national bank, shall be noticed in our next.

Commerce is in the most wretched state, that can be supposed—oppressive duties have caused the total loss of property. In some instances, the new duties laid on goods while in *entrepot*, have been so enormous, as to induce a voluntary surrender of the property to satisfy them.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Lord Melville's Impeachment.

The court was crouded to a very great degree, in order to hear the remainder of Mr. Whitbread's speech. He continued addressing their Lordships till near three o'clock. Mr. Plumer for the defendant, and the attorney general for the managers, argued a question of law, and the Lords at half past three finished the whole of the trial. Nothing remains but to pronounce their judgement.—This will not take place till Wednesday or Thursday se'nnight.

It is generally understood, on the Continent, that the Senator Beauharnois is to govern Switzerland, under the title of *Landamman for life*; but that at his death, the country will pass to his son in-law the Electoral Prince of Baden. Should this project be carried into execution, we shall see, says a German paper, reign at Naples, prince Joseph, the brother of the emperor; in Upper Italy, prince Eugene; viceroy in Switzerland, the uncle of that prince the brother in-law of the empress; along the Rhine to the Maine, the electoral prince of Baden, son-in-law of madame Beauharnois; from thence to Holland, duke Joachim, brother-in-law of the emperor; and in Holland, another brother of that monarch.

Private letters from Holland, state, that the new constitution intended for that kingdom, was to be promulgated in the course of the present week. His majesty, Louis the first, was to be at the Hague on Thursday last and to be proclaimed before the 20th. His nomination is said to have excited the utmost depressions and some cities have even ventured to petition their high mightinesses to oppose the measure with all their power.

MAY 20.

Sir Richard Strachan sailed from Plymouth yesterday morning, with the following ships under his command—Cæsar, Terrible, Montague, Bellona, Audacious, Belleisle, and Triumph; and Decade and Melampus frigates. This squadron is supposed to be gone in pursuit of Jerome Bonaparte's squadron.

MAY 21.

The Gazette contains two orders of council, the first directing that the embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to Hamburgh and Oldenburgh be taken off and that the embargo be also taken off those vessels belonging to Bremen and Pappenburgh, which had cleared out for ports of the united kingdom previous to the Prussian notification, dated March 28, whereby British ships were excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and other ports in the North of Europe; and that the said ships and vessels, with their cargoes, not being Prussian or enemies property, be permitted to sail to any port not blockaded. The second order of council directs, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Prussia and of the town of Pappenburgh, save and except any ships to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, &c. &c.—The Gazette also contains an official notice respecting the blockade of the enemy's coast.

We have received a German paper of a later date than those brought by the mails that arrived yesterday, which contains a decree, passed by the Canton of Basle, against the commerce of this country. By it all persons dealing in prohibited merchandize are made liable to imprisonment, confiscation of the goods, & a fine of not less than 100 louis d'ors!—Resistance to these arbitrary mandates of France is vain, as an army is ready on the Swiss frontiers to enforce obedience; meanwhile, a deeply rooted hatred spreads through the country, which though at present hidden, may in due season burst in a frightful harvest of revenge.

We this day resume our extracts from the papers brought by the Hamburgh mails, which arrived yesterday. A letter from Vienna, dated the 3d instant, which we gave yesterday, as a ground for believing, that the difference between Austria and France will be amicably settled, states, that his imperial highness the archduke Ferdinand, the new elector of Wurtzburgh, was shortly to set out to take possession of that territory. An article of the same date from Wurtzburgh, announces his actual arrival there on the 1st of May. He was received with every demonstration of joy.

It appears, that a small French flotilla has been captured or dispersed by an English frigate near Civita Vecchia.—Gaeta still continues to defend itself.

LONDON, MAY 21.

At the court at the Queen's Palace the 14th of May, 1806, present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas during the interval which has elapsed since his majesty found himself compelled, by the hostile measures of his majesty the king of Prussia, to lay an embargo on the ships and goods belonging to his subjects, and to places under his controul, such hostile measures have not been discontinued; and whereas the town of Pappenburgh cannot but be considered as dependent on, and under the absolute controul of Prussia; his majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Prussia, and of the town of Pappenburgh, (save and except any ships to which his majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo) so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the king of Prussia, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the king of Prussia, or belonging to the town of Pappenburgh, (except as aforesaid), and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions: and to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission and present the same to his majesty at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral or any person by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects, or others, whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to Prussia, and the vassals and subjects of the king of Prussia, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, or belonging to the town of Pappenburgh, (except as aforesaid): and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his majesty's advocate general, with the advocates of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his majesty at this board; authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great-Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are, or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the court of admiralty and the laws of nations to adjudge and condemn said ships, vessels and goods as shall belong to Prussia, or the vassals and subjects of the king of Prussia, or any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions, or as shall belong to the town of Pappenburgh, (except as aforesaid): and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents, and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his majesty at his board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

Spencer,	*Howick,*
H. Petty,	*Grenville,*
C. J. Fox,	*W. Windham,*
Nat. Bond.	

PARIS, APRIL 29.

An article from Vienna, of the 17th states, that a convention has been concluded between France and Austria, by which 40,000 men are to be allowed a passage through Frioul into Dalmatia. This convention, which is a consequence of the occupation of of Cattaro by the Russians, has been officially communicated to the Russian ambassador.

UTRECHT, MAY 12.

The address of the Batavian people to their high mightinesses, against a monarchical constitution, emanated from Haerlem and has obtained a most extensive circulation. Every true Batavian feels the solidity and propriety of the principles for which it contends.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 25.

We expect, with unexampled impatience, the result of the negociations with which our commissioners are charged at Paris, as nothing but certainty with respect to our future lot, can revive our drooping commerce, and give activity to the present stagnant state of business. But even this will not suffice. Peace alone can completely terminate our calamities, for the fear, however, ill founded, that England and Sweden may some day suspend the payment of our funds and interest, which the Dutch possess in those two countries prevents many persons from putting in to circulation the specie which they have at home. It may not be improper here to remark, that England annually pays to the Dutch, upon the best calculation twelve millions; Sweden from two to three millions; and Russia about four millions of florins.

For AMSTERDAM,
The fine new ship
FAIR LADY,
CAPTAIN PETERSON, 150 hogsheads tobacco, and articles of small bulk, will be taken on moderate terms. Good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to captain Peterson on board, or to

WASHINGTON BOWIE.

George Town, July 14—w3t

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Upper Marlboro, negro WAT about 33 years of age, he is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high his clothing nankeen overalls, white linen shirt, a checkered country cloth waistcoat, white country cloth round jacket and old felt hat with a small brim in front, he was formerly the property of Sarah Clagget; I do expect he has made for Montgomery county as he has got some friends living at Mr Heals that married one of the Miss Claggets, he has got a very down look when spoken sharp to and bends very much in his knees, I do forewarn, all masters of vessels from carrying him off and likewise all other persons from harboring or imploying the said negro, or they may expect to be dealt with according as the law directs Whoever will take up the said fellow and secure him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOSEPH FOWLER.

Prince Georges county, July 14—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, ss.

IN the case of DAVID EASTON an insolvent Debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said David Easton, that on the 28th day of July inst. at the capitol in the court room at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said David Easton, and a trustee appointed unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in some public News paper in Boston, in New York, in Philadelphia, and in the Washington Federalist and National Intelligencer, twice in each paper prior to the said 28th instant.

By order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, Esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

July 14—2t.

60 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Prince George's county on Sunday the 29th inst. the three following slaves—a mulatto young man who calls himself BILL STEWART, he was born at Montgomery court house, was once the property of Honore Martin, was purchased of him by the late Rich. Contee who sold him to me; he is a likely well made fellow about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, his hands and feet are large; the evening before he absconded he had his hair cut close; he had with him a variety of clothing, viz. 1 blue coat and overalls one light colored bearskin coat and overalls, 2 swansdown waistcoats, 3 fine irish linen shirts and some coarse shirts, three muslin neckcloths, a fine hat, price 7 dollars; he took away a prayer book, in the first page of which is written Mary Ducket.

JOE who calls himself Joe Grimes, alias Graham, and HARRY, both young negro men about 21 years of age—the clothing of these cannot be described. Joe has one of his arms broken near the wrist, which makes it longer than the other; when he is spoken to he speaks fast as if his tongue was too large for his mouth. Harry, I am informed, has several large scars on his body and one of his thighs occasioned by burns when he was young.

The above reward will be paid for confining the three in jail, or 50 dollars for confining Bill in jail so that I get him again

WALTER BOWIE.

July 7—2awtf

To the North Carolina Gold Mine Company.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Directors, at their adjourned meeting on the 12th of June, 1806.

Resolved, That the subscribers to the North Carolina Gold Mine Company be required, and they are hereby required to pay the sum of ten dollars on each share to which they are respectively entitled, on or before the 15th day of July next, for the purpose of defraying the expence of prosecuting the business of the Company.

Resolved, That WILLIAM THORNTON, Esq. be authorised to receive all payments that shall be made under the preceding resolution, and account with the Board for the same.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the National Intelligencer for the information of the stockholders.

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.
President.

June 20—8t&1wt15J.

June Court 1806—In Chancery.

Thomas Law, vs. Richard Gridley.

THE Report of Daniel C. Brent the trustee formerly appointed in this cause having been returned and sworn to and filed and the proceeding therein approved—it is therefore decreed and ordered that the said report be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 1st Monday of October next provided a copy of this order be published for three successive weeks before that time in the Washington Federalist and the National Intelligencer.

The report states that the mortgaged property therein mentioned was sold for the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

By order.

WM BRENT, Ck.

July 7—w3t

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published
By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

TRIAL
OF
SAMUEL CHASE,
AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE *of the Supreme Court of the United States,*
IMPEACHED
By the House of Representatives, for HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, before the *Senate of the United States.*
Taken in short hand,
By SAMUEL H. SMITH & THOMAS LLOYD.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public, with the expectation of the Editor, that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised, and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

FOR SALE.

THAT extensive and valuable estate formerly owned by Presley Thornton, esq. and late the property of Sharp Delany, esq. deceased, situated in Northumberland county Virginia, three miles from the Court House, and lying on the Potomac nearly opposite to Point Look Out.

The property consists of about 2500 acres, 1700 of which is fertile low grounds well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, tobacco and all kinds of small grain, and highly important for grazing—These lands naturally rich and fertile are capable of the highest improvement, having inexhaustible sources of sea weed cast upon the shores, easily obtained; large quantities of oyster shells on the shores, and in Indian banks on different parts of the lands; some valuable marsh easily reclaimed may be adapted to grass or culture.

There is on the premises a substantial built brick dwelling house two stories high upwards of eighty feet front, well finished, two well built brick houses forming a square with the dwelling house & used as offices. Upwards of 30 by 20 feet in good repair; a brick stable with stalls for 24 horses and a large coach house in the middle; a brick dairy and a brick still house, also an extensive frame barn.

There is a large proportion of wood lands included in the 1700 acres, heavily covered with white oak, hickory, and chesnut, and a considerable quantity of thriving locust, red cedar and wild cherry.

The high land consisting of 800 or more acres is of a good quality, level and affords a good opportunity of improvement

This property will be sold together or divided into convenient farms, to suit purchasers, and possession will be immediately given. Any further description is thought unnecessary as persons inclined to purchase will no doubt view the lands.

Application to be made to John Murphy of Westmoreland county or James Moore on the premises, who are duly authorised to make conditional contracts for the same.

June 4—w4m

FOR SALE,

A Handsome two story BRICK HOUSE, 24 feet front by 34 feet back, with a kitchen stable and carriage house, its situation for a public or private dwelling is superior to any house near the Navy Yard, it commands a perfect view of the Yard and shipping and is now rented for 300 dollars per annum. I will also sell a valuable unimproved Lot near the premises in sq. 881—young negroes will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to the subscriber living near the Navy Yard, or to Mr. Samuel M'Intire.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

Washington Feb 14—wtf

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable heights convenient to the city of Washington about 2 1-2 miles from the President's House and near the same distance from the Capitol, and command a handsome view of the City, river Potomac, and Alexandria. Lot No. 1. contains 60 acres, No. 2. contains 42 acres. No. 3 contains 102 acres, No. 4 contains 19 acres; Likewise a lot lying between John Davidson, and Dr. Worthington, containing from 80 to 100 acres. These lots will be sold together or apart as may suit purchasers.

Terms may be known by applying to James White or Rev. John Breckenridge near the property. Jan. 24 wtf