

vows of the propositions of the parties interested, shall be drawn up by the secretary of state, for the imperial household. The accommodation which the parties may agree to, shall only have effect after being approved by the emperor.

XXXVII. The family council is not bound to follow the usual forms, either in the trial of the causes brought before it, or in the judgments it renders.

Nevertheless it must always hear the parties, either by themselves or by their attorney, and must assign motives for its judgments.

It must also have been pronounced within a month.

XXXVIII. The judgments given by the family council are not susceptible of being appealed from, to the court of cassation. They are signified to the parties, by requisition of the grand judge, by the tipstaffs of the Hall or any other appointed for the same.

XXXIX. When the family council determines on complaints, and thinks them well grounded, it confines itself to declaring that the person against whom they are laid is reprehensible by the fact which the complaint specifies, and refers for the remainder to the emperor.

XL. If the emperor does not think fit to use indulgence, he pronounces one of the penalties decreed by article 31, and even according to the gravity of the fact, the penalty of two years confinement in one of the state prisons.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the dispositions of the present statute which are applicable to the princes of the empire, grand dignitaries.

XLI. And last. The grand dignitaries and dukes are subjected to the dispositions of the above art. 31, in the cases specified by that article.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Seen by us, arch-chancellor of the empire,

(Signed) CAMBACERES.

By the emperor,

(Signed) H. B. MARET.

No. 2.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the constitutions, emperor of the French and King of Italy.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. I. The Venetian states, such as his majesty the emperor of Germany has ceded them to us by the treaty of Presburgh, are definitively united to our kingdom of Italy, to make an integral part of it, to commence from the first of May next, and at the charges and conditions stipulated by the subsequent articles:

II. The Napoleon code, the system of coinage of our empire, and the concordat concluded between us and his holiness for our kingdom of Italy, shall be fundamental laws of our said kingdom, and shall not be derogated from under any pretext whatever.

III. We have erected and do erect in Duchies, grand fiefs of our empire, the provinces hereafter designated:

1. Dalmatia. 2. Istria. 3. The Frioul. 4. Cadove. 5. Belluna. 6. Conegliano. 7. Treviso. 8. Feltri. 9. Bassano. 10. Vicenza. 11. Padua. 12. Rovigo.

IV. We reserve to ourselves to give the investiture of the said fiefs to be transmitted hereditarily, by order primogeniture, to the male, legitimate and natural descendants of those in our favor of whom we have disposed of them, and in case of extinction of their male, legitimate and natural descendants, the said fiefs shall be reversible to our imperial crown to be disposed of by us or our successors.

V. We intend that the fifteenth of our revenue which our kingdom of Italy draws or shall draw from the said provinces, shall be attached to the said fiefs, to be possessed by those whom we shall have invested with them; we further reserve, and for the same destination, the disposal of thirty millions of national domains situate in the said provinces.

VI. Inscriptions shall be created upon the monte Napoleon to the amount of 1200,000 francs, in favour of the general officers and soldiers who have rendered the most service to the country and to our crown, and whom we shall designate for this purpose, imposing upon them the express condition of not being able, the said generals, officers, and soldiers, before the expiration of ten years, to sell or alienate the said incomes without our authority.

VII. Until our kingdom of Italy have an army which may suffice for its defence, we intend to grant it a French army, and it is our will that from the 1st of May next it be maintained and paid out of our imperial treasury. For this purpose, our royal treasury of Italy shall pay every month, the sum of two millions, five hundred thousand francs, French money, and it is during the time in which our said army shall remain in our kingdom of Italy, which we have regulated and do regulate from the present, for the term of six years; which term being expired, we shall take in this respect the further determinations which the circumstances of Europe may make us judge necessary for the safety of our people of Italy.

VIII. From the 1st of May next the countries of Massa and Carrara and the Gaufagnana, from the sources of the Serchio, shall no longer make a part of our kingdom of Italy.

IX. The presumptive heir of the kingdom of Italy shall bear the title of prince of Venice.

Given at our palace of the Tuilleries, the 30th March of the year 1806.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Seen by us, Arch-Chancellor of the empire,

(Signed)

CAMBACERES.

By the Emperor,

The Minister Secretary of State,

H. B. MARAT.

(To be continued)

LONDON, April 29.

The British Minister at Berlin has demanded, and obtained his passports. He was expected at Hufum, before the end of this month, on his way to England.

The obstruction of the trade of Hamburg, in consequence of the measures lately adopted, is most severely felt; English goods have of course greatly advanced in price; and a general dissatisfaction prevails among every description of people.

The order for blockading the Weser, the Elbe, and other rivers of Germany, was not known at Hamburg until Tuesday last; it created the utmost consternation. An opinion prevailed there, that Prussia would be compelled by France to declare against Denmark, in case of refusal of the latter to shut her ports against the trade of this country.

It will appear, from the Declaration inserted in our paper this day, that the king of Sweden, not in the least alarmed by the movements of the Prussian troops, or the menaces of the Prussian cabinet, is resolved not to retire from that part of the electorate of Hanover on the right bank of the Elbe.

Dumourier is at present in Swedish Pomerania.

Private letters from Dublin state, Dwyer the county of Wicklow rebel chief, and his companions, who were shipped off for Botany Bay, rose upon the crew on the voyage, and carried the vessel into the Brazils.

The mail due on Wednesday arrived this morning. It has not, of course, brought such late news as the mail which arrived yesterday; but from the following letter from Vienna, there is little reason to doubt that the passage through the Frioul into Dalmatia, has been granted to the French troops. But these troops will find it difficult to procure provisions; all the ports on both sides the Adriatic having been declared by Russia in a state of blockade.

This morning the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday, arrived, and the intelligence which it brings is of the utmost importance if the accounts from different parts of the continent may be relied upon, the Russians have actually evacuated Ragusa and Cataro, in consequence of which the French have discontinued the works which they were constructing at Brannau, and the divisions of marshals Ney and Soult have commenced their march. A slight skirmish has taken place between the Swedes and Prussians near Patzeburgh, the result of which was, that the former, being greatly inferior in number, were compelled to retire.

VIENNA, April 9.

"It is asserted, that yesterday there was signed between the courts of Vienna and France, a convention, in virtue of which the former concedes to the latter a free passage for its troops by La Ponteba and Trieste, for Istria and Venetian Dalmatia; the number of these troops is variously stated; some carrying it as high as 45,000, others to only 30,000. This last point is a matter of indifference; the passage being once granted, there probably would not be any difficulty as to the number. Although from the manner in which this demand was made no doubt of its success, the news of the conclusion has nevertheless caused a great sensation among the public, and the corps diplomatique. Russia foresaw this concession, and in consequence, we learn, by private letters received yesterday from Trieste that the commander in chief of the Russian fleet in the Adriatic has given directions to all the divisions under his orders, to blockade not only that port, but also all those on the two coasts of that sea, and to examine strictly every ship that enters or comes out."

"To this order is annexed an exact list of every species of commerce which is reckoned provision, or ammunition of war, and a copy of these instructions is on board the Asia, the admiral's ship."

"Ragusa itself is situated among the ports which will be subjected to these visits so distressing to a great part of Italy, and particularly to the Hereditary States."

PROVIDENCE, June 14.

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Lisbon, to a house in this town dated April 19.

"Your cargo of indian corn we have landed here, as our surrounding markets afford not the least encouragement. We see no immediate prospect of a sale, on account of the great quantities of grain, &c.

on hand, so much so, that good Russian wheat was sold the other day at a price equivalent to one dollar twenty-five cents per bushel on board. A public sale of a cargo of corn, such as yours, took place this day. Two small lots only thereof were sold, at 290 rees per alqr. or about ninety cents per bushel, on board. Thus situated, and having had no offer for yours, we see no other remedy but to wait a more favourable moment for the disposal of it.

"P. S. A neighbour of ours this day put two cargoes of corn from Norfolk at public sale; the highest price was 290 rees per alqr. or 90 cents per bushel. A cargo of 3000 bushels from said place has been sold at Figuera at the rate of 55 cents per bushel on board, which we mention to shew you the present reduced state of ours and the neighbouring markets."

WILMINGTON,

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1806.

Fourth of July

Which forms so important an era in the history and happiness of our country, was celebrated here with that splendor and enthusiasm, the crisis demands. It has been the custom of all great nations, to commemorate events honorable to their ancestry, by public games, fetes and rejoicings. What American! but feels his consequence, on the Fourth of July? Where is the man happy enough to have lived in 1776, who on the return of this Day, in each revolving year, does not feel emotions too expansive for the narrowness of his frame? who does not exclaim if he would burst from himself? And, where is he, that now lives, and pants not for an opportunity of emulating the heroes and patriots of that illustrious period? But in vain will a nation make great exertions to procure liberty, in vain are wise laws formed for its preservation; unless the patriotic enthusiasm is preserved and encouraged, we will evidently sink into that apathy which has been the destruction of the public liberty, and the national glory of all nations. Though the short sighted economist may repine, and the austere moralist censure, a whole Day, dedicated to festive enjoyment and enthusiastic gratulation; yet the profound who have viewed mankind as they are, not as pretended philosophers would make them, have in all ages seen the necessity of calling in the passions to cooperate with their virtue.—The sound of the cannon at sun rise announced the Day. Every heart felt the call. Among the Volunteers, all was preparation, though the appearance of the Day seemed unfavourable to any public exhibition of Military parade, as it rained until one o'clock. The Light-Horse, commanded by Captain Hill, and the Volunteer corps, commanded by Captain Gautier, paraded and went through a variety of manoeuvres, in a manner highly honorable to the gentlemen composing the two corps. At one o'clock they repaired to Captain Gautier's, where an elegant repast was prepared for the corps, and some gentlemen of the town. The Band attached to Captain Gautier's Volunteer, during the repast, playing a variety of tunes, which did honor to their taste and execution. The toasts were the following:

- 1st. The Fourth of July, 1776. Hail Columbia.
 - 2d. The Statesmen and Soldiers of 1776. Washington's march.
 - 3d. The memory of the Immortal Washington, the first in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his Countrymen. Rossin Castle.
 - 4th. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. Fisher's Hornpipe.
 - 5th. Friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. White Cockade.
 - 6th. The Army and Navy of the United States. Swiss march.
 - 7th. The Constituted Authorities, in the Administration of the Government of the United States. Newhaven march.
 - 8th. Wadsworth, Somers and Israel, glorious types of American Firmness and Discipline. Hollow Drum.
 - 9th. Patriotism, without the lure of office, retire without a claim to Sanctity. Smith's march.
 - 10th. Peace before war, war before dishonor and war not disguised, but displayed in its proper colours and energies. Concord march.
 - 11th. Millions for defence and not a cent for tribute. Yankee Doodle.
 - 12th. The rights of neutrality defined by the law of nations. Soldier's Joy.
 - 13th. The Volunteer corps throughout the Union—ready boys ready. 9 cheers. Gautier's march.
 - 14th. Uniformity in patriotism, emulation in discipline, obedience to the call of our Country, and a fig for all party means and denominations. 9 cheers. Euro-march.
 - 15th. Permanence and honor to the Wilmington Volunteer Companies; may they never derogate from their present respectability. 9 cheers. Blue Beard's march.
 - 16th. The American Fair. 9 cheers. Fair American.
 - 17th. The Town of Wilmington. 3 cheers. Wilmington march.
- In the evening they paraded the town, and performed street firing with great precision. The company separated with great regularity, and good humour, and the evening concluded by fireworks at the Court-House, where an Altar had been raised to Liberty, with appropriate inscriptions and decorations.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbades,) May 31.

By the American schooner Federal, from Wilmington, arrived here on Wednesday last, the following particulars are obtained of the French Squadron under admiral Guillomey:—On the 23d inst. the Federal fell in with the American ship Exchange from the Brazils, bound to Stags-Harbor, the Master of which informed that he had spoke about the end of April or 1st May, a French Squadron consisting of seven sail of the line and one frigate, lat. 12, 00, S. long 35, 00, W. steering when he left them S. S. W. The master of the Exchange was on board a line of battle ship commanded by Jerome Buonaparte who gave him a letter for his wife, now in Baltimore. He shewed the American the tract of the Squadron picked off on a chart, from which it appeared, that twenty-four hours previous to the Exchange falling in with them, they had steered N. N. W. the American therefore thinks they were bound to the northward.

From the foregoing information, our best informed naval officers, here conclude that the enemy's Squadron were cruising for our Indiamen and South Sea Whalers.

GENERAL MIRANDA.

This celebrated and distinguished officer arrived here this morning on board the American ship Leander, capt. Lewis, in company with his majesty's sloop of war Lilly, which fell in with the Leander on the 26th ult. off Grenada. Gen. Miranda, who had failed from America in January last on an expedition to give freedom and independence to South America, touched at Jacquemel, and sailed again from thence on the 27th March, in company with the schooners Bacchus and Bee, and arrived near O'Cumana, between Porto-Cavallo and Lagaira, on Sunday evening the 27th April; on the following morning the coast being alarmed, the Leander was attacked by two stout guardar costas, one a brig of twenty twelve pounders, and the other a schooner of sixteen 12's, both full of men. The Leander succeeded in beating these off, but the schooner Bacchus and Bee, being on shore endeavouring to land a detachment, were captured, having several confidential officers on board. In consequence of this disaster, and the Leander being in want of water, general Miranda put into Buonaire, and sailed from thence on the 1st inst. intending for Trinidad, but having fallen in with the Lilly and received some information from Capt. Campbell of that ship, he proceeded to Grenada, and from thence to this island, probably with a view of conferring with our respective commanders on the future execution of his laudable enterprise, in which every British subject and free government must wish him the amplest success.

The Bacchus and Bee were two unarmed pilot boat schooners—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to his friend in Petersburg, received by the last mail.

"By accounts from St. Thomas's, in 11 days, it appears that FRANCE HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST SWEDEN AND DENMARK."

The English papers say that a serious difference has arisen between the Prince of Wales and Mr. Fox.—As this is by no means improbable (considering the profligate character of that prince)—the continuance of Mr. Fox in power may not be as long as after his former coalition with Lord North. The coalition with Grenville is certainly not calculated to endure—Grenville perhaps the most pragmatic and self sufficient character to be found in any cabinet in Europe; Fox the least assuming and perhaps as intelligent and as kind a man as is to be found on earth. One or the other of these qualities must be predominant—in such a government as that of England, it is not difficult to determine which must go out—AURORA.

New-York, June 20.

A gentleman who arrived this morning in the ship Charles in 39 days from Penzance, has obligingly furnished us with a file of London papers to the 7th of May, inclusive. This gentleman informs us, that, in a conversation he had with Mr. Munroe, just before he left London, our minister mentioned that he had reason to believe that the differences between Great-Britain and the United States will soon be advantageously settled.

A new treaty has been ratified between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"The Swedish troops, says the London Courier, are evacuating Lunenburg and retiring to Swedish Pomerania, which, it is supposed, the Prussians will immediately invade."

"There was a report yesterday, May 6, that count Haugwitz was to be sent to England, to adjust the differences between the two governments. A man more unlikely to succeed in such a mission could not have easily been selected. We do not believe the report."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated May 3, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"Flour and wheat have taken a rise, in consequence of our being deprived of supplies from Prussia; and considerable orders have in consequence gone out to America.—Speculations were yesterday made at 51s. 6d. per barrel, and I think there is every reason