

die than be compelled to commit a crime? A. No. I have always understood that self-preservation was the first law of nature.

Q. Why did you not all rise and take command of the schooner, after you discovered her intention? A. We did attempt it once, but failed. We had agreed to attempt a second time, on the evening of that day we were taken.

After the examination of all the prisoners was gone through, they were again brought up the second time, when similar questions were put to them as before, and similar answers made.

The examinations were then taken by the lieutenant-governor and judges to Caracas, where, as was understood, they were laid before a military court, assembled for the purpose of pronouncing judgment. They remained under their consideration for several days, before any thing was determined upon.

During that time the prisoners remained in confinement, suffering almost every deprivation, and reflecting upon what would be their doom. Some were entirely indifferent, and were willing to meet death, rather than endure their situation. Emaciated, sick, and obliged to endure filth, bad air, and unwholesome food, many were tired of life.

On the 20th of July, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the prison doors were thrown open, which presented to our view a large body of armed soldiers, drawn up round the prison door with muskets aimed towards us, loaded, cocked, and bayonets fixed. All expected instant death. However, we were ordered out, and placed in a line for marching; the soldiers on each side with their muskets pointed towards us. There was little danger of the prisoners escaping, being in irons, and so weak and emaciated as to just be able to walk.

They were then ordered to march forward, which they did, though slowly, as their ankles were still in irons. In this situation they were marched into a yard, walled round, and ordered upon their knees; fronted by the soldiers at a little distance with their muskets still aimed at them and ready to fire. Every moment the word fire was expected.

Shortly appeared the interpreter, accompanied by one or two officers, and two or three Roman-Catholic priests. The following persons being called:

Francis Farquarson, Daniel Kemper, Charles Johnson, John Ferris, Miles L. Hall, James Gardner, Thomas Billopp, Thomas Donohue, Gustavus A. Bergud, Paul T. George.

The interpreter then read to them, from a paper which he held in his hand, the following sentence:

"In the morning of to-morrow, at 6 o'clock, you and each of you are sentenced to be hung by the neck until dead; after which your heads are to be severed from your bodies and placed upon poles, and distributed in publick parts of the country."

The following persons were then called and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, at hard labour, in the castle of Omoa, near the Bay of Honduras, and after that time, to await the king's pleasure:

John T. O'Sullivan, Henry Ingersoll, Jeremiah Powell, Thomas Gill, John H. Sherman, John Edsall, David Heckle and Son, John Hays, John Moore, Daniel M'Kay, John M. Elliott, Bennett B. Vegas, Robert Saunders, Peter Nanly.

The following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, for the same length of time, at the castle of Porto Rico.

Wm. W. Lippincott, Moses Smith, John Burk, Matthew Buchanan, Alex. Buchanan, John Parsells, David Winton, John Scott, Stephen Burdis, Phineas Raymond, Joseph Bonnett, Eaton Burlingham, Jas. Grant, Frederick Riggs.

And the following persons were sentenced to the same punishment, at the castle of Bocca Chica, in Carthagena, except their terms of servitude were eight years instead of ten.

William Long, Benjamin Davis, Joseph L. Heckle, Henry Sperry, Robert Steavison, Benj. Nicholson, Samuel Price, Elery King, Hugh Smith, Daniel Newbury, William Cartwright, Samuel Touzier, William Burnside, Abraham Head, James Hyatt, William P. de Pompey Grant, George Ferguson, Robert Rains.

Those persons who were sentenced to Omoa, were principally officers and noncommissioned officers, under Miranda. Those sentenced to Porto Rico, were generally privates and mechanics; and those sentenced to Bocca Chica, were generally seamen.

On the morning of the 21st of July, about 6 o'clock, the prisoners were alarmed by the noise of an assemblage of Spanish soldiers at the door of the prison; when presently the door was thrown open, and discovered to their view about three hundred soldiers, with muskets loaded, bayonets fixed, and arrayed in two lines on the right and left of the prison door, facing inwards, and in a position of charged bayonets.

The prisoners, after being ordered to put on what clothes they had (which were nothing more than a piece of shirt, and a pair of ragged pantaloons; some had not even those articles) they were lashed two together by the elbows, and placed in a line, between the soldiers, for marching. The ten prisoners to be executed were then brought out, and with their hands lashed fast before, and with white robes on, that extended from the lower part of their necks, to their heels, and white caps upon their heads, were placed in front. In front of them, were placed the three catholic prisoners, attended by three priests, carrying in their hands the holy cross, and accompanied with attendants carrying the sacrament, wax candles, and other implements of the church. In this situation the prisoners, with their irons upon their

feet, marched slowly along between the lines of soldiers, out of the walls of the castle, to the gallows.

Castle St. Philip is situated upon a large, level space of ground, in the harbour of Porto Cavallo, and separated from the town by a narrow arm of water. The walls are nearly a quarter of a mile in circumference; about fourteen feet high, and about thirteen feet thick, forming also the outward walls of the prison; mounted with about fifty pieces of large metal. Outside of the walls, and fronting the town, is a large area, for the purpose of exercising the soldiers, &c. Upon this spot the gallows was erected, being about forty rods from the prison.

The gallows was about twenty feet long and fifteen feet high, and separated in the middle by a post, making two divisions and two pair of steps, one for the Roman-Catholic prisoners, as directed by the priests, and the other for the presbyterians, or hereticks, as they were called. Whence it appeared that they could separate their bodies, if they could not their souls afterwards. About half way up the middle post were placed Miranda's colours. Underneath them lay the instruments of war, taken from the schooners, together with the military coats, hats, and feathers of the officers.

Being ready to proceed to the execution, the prisoners waited their fate with a composure of mind that seemed to evince a reconciled conscience. Not the least intimidated, they discovered a firmness and resolution indicative of soldiers.

Mr. Farquarson being first selected to meet his fate, was led to the steps of the gallows, by a negro slave, who acted as the jack-ketch of the day, and for which he was promised his liberty. His irons were then knocked off, and he led up to the top of the scaffold, where he was seated, fronting his fellow-prisoners. The ropes being placed round his neck, he rose upon his feet and took a final farewell of his companions, wishing them a better fate. The negro then gave him a push from the top of the scaffold, and launched him into eternity. Immediately the negro let himself down upon the ropes, and seating himself upon the shoulders, with his feet hanging upon the breast, beat the breath out of the body with his heels; then jumping down, caught the body by the feet, and pulled it towards one end of the gallows to make room for another.

In the same manner they proceeded to execute Mr. Billopp, Kemper, Bergud, Johnson, Hall, and Ferris; after which they proceeded in a like manner to execute the three Roman-Catholic prisoners, Gardner, Donohue, and George, who were constantly attended by their priests. They were taken to the other part of the gallows, where they again received the sacrament, each one was accompanied to the top of the steps by his priest.

All of them, except one, had a few words to address to their companions, by the way of taking leave of them. Bergud, a native of Poland, and a brave fellow, evinced a great contempt of death. After the ropes were round his neck, he observed: "Fellow-prisoners, we have all suffered much, but my sufferings will soon end. I die innocent, and relief will come from that source [pointing to Miranda's colours.] Miranda's arms will rid you of your chains, and triumph over your oppressors.—When that shall happen, remember to avenge my death." Then, without waiting for the executioner, he jumped from the scaffold, and ended his existence at once.

Mr. Donohue, after his priest had left him, observed: "Fellow-prisoners I wish you a final adieu; [then pointing towards the Spaniards] these bloodhounds will pay ten-fold for this ere long."

Every one evinced a similar firmness of mind, and met their fate with an unchanged countenance, except Mr. George, a young man, and the last one executed; who, instead of acquiring resolution, by the examples of intrepidity, which had been set him by his companions, was disheartened by the shocking sight which was left after life was extinguished. He sunk under the weighty thought of encountering an unknown eternity. He fainted just as he was about to ascend the steps. After some exertion he was brought to his recollection, and taken immediately to the top of the scaffold, the ropes put round his neck, and he swung off without saying a word.

After they were all hung, the executioner began at the first one, cut the ropes and let him drop to the ground, and passed on in the same manner through the whole. The fall, being some distance from the ground, broke many of their limbs, which piercing through the flesh, presented a shocking sight to their surviving countrymen. Each body was then taken, and laid upon a bench, with the head upon a block. The negro, with a chopping knife, cut the heads from their shoulders, and taking them by the hair, held them up, bleeding, to the view of the spectators. The rest were served in the same manner.

After this scene of blood was finished, Miranda's colours were cut down and triumphantly carried to a little distance from the gallows, where were placed in one pile, the uniform coats and hats of the officers, their commis-

* The Spaniards use two ropes in their manner of hanging: one something smaller than the other, and a few inches shorter, which serves to break the neck, while the other sustains the weight of the body. This young man was by birth a Portuguese. He led a wretched and miserly parent, in consequence of being too strictly restricted in pecuniary indulgence, and came to New-York. After spending some time in a state of idleness, and being short of money, he embarked in Miranda's expedition, flushed with the idea of making a fortune at one stroke.

sions, arms, and implements of war, together with Miranda's proclamations. Upon this pile the colours were placed, and then set fire to and burnt to ashes.

Their heads afterwards were taken, agreeable to the sentence, and distributed to the different adjacent publick places. Three were put up at Lagaira, two at Caracas, two at Ocumana, two at Valencia, and one at Porto Cavallo. They were put into iron cages, prepared for that purpose, placed upon poles, which were erected in conspicuous places, so as to strike the attention of the people.

This horrid scene of death and butchery being over, after having lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning, till about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the remainder of the prisoners, with heavy chains, were returned to their respective prisons, there to remain until the Spaniards were ready to transport them to their respective places of servitude.



The noisy herald of a busy world.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Caroline, arrived at New-York, in 59 days from Cadiz, Seville papers were received to the 28th of May—and by the ship Paragon, Lisbon papers to the 5th of June. By the Caroline we learn, verbally, that the French army had retreated from Seville, and it was supposed they were on their return to France.

A Lisbon paper, of June 4, states the arrival of a British brig in 13 days from Malta, with the OFFICIAL news of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France. Our correspondent also notices, in a triumphant strain, the brilliant success of the Austrians on the Tyrol, and the surrender of the French army in Portugal to the British and Portuguese troops. Soul, with a few of his troops, had, it is said, made their escape. This, with the taking of Oporto and St. Audero, occasioned the greatest rejoicings at Cadiz.

Captain Johanson says he had a Spanish paper containing the Russian Official declaration of war against France, which, through pressing solicitation, he gave to an officer of a British cruiser, who boarded his ship. He speaks in the most positive strain on this subject; and his assertion is confirmed by Captain Bowie, who came passenger in the Caroline.

Captain Hague, of the Ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 17th of June; he informs us that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, together with the 25,000 French troops, reached Lisbon on the 1st of June.—That the English merchants, &c. who had left Oporto previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning. Lisbon was illuminated two nights in consequence of this glorious news.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon from England on the 23 of June, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spanish were making exertions to clear the country of French and there was no doubt of success. They calculated that Bonaparte had enough to do on the continent.

It appears, from our papers, that an action was fought on the 16th of April, on the Tyrol, between the Austrian and French armies; the advanced guard of the former of 35,000 men was twice repulsed by the latter, being 50,000 strong, under the command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, when the Archduke John came up with a body of reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French army, with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, chiefly the former, with the whole of his artillery and baggage. Prince Eugene was wounded.

Seville, May 27, 1809.—By Official Letters received from Trieste, dated 20th of April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the Archduke John's having beaten the French army of 30,000, under the command of the vice king of Italy, Beauharnois, at Salto, Porsia, Cornigliano. They have also received officially through the same channels, advice of Russia having declared in favour of Austria against France.

Lisbon, June 1.—The army commanded by Gen. Romana attacked the French at Meire, and followed them to Parany. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them, and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates, surrounded the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Magarrado, who has so long been praising king Joseph in Astorga, is now shut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by marshal Nicola Mahi, second in command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the Marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistance made by the enemy was obstinate, but were defeated after losing 2000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

June 2.—Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that general Cuesta had advanced his headquarters from Monasterio to Puerte del Marate.

The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Poland; Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result, a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Moravia had fallen into his hands.

Account of the Battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontenoy.

June 4.—In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No. 35, in Paderbourn. This regiment, commanded by adjutant-general Dugoniat & Col. Bremaun, was surprised by a strong body of Austrians, and compelled to surrender.

The Austrians in their march, met in Salsade, a French army of 55,000 men, commanded by the Vice Roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the general of brigade Gillet, with 90 pieces of artillery, which, together with the reinforcements brought by Gen.

Carroll, who came from their own army, made a total of 30,000 men. The Austrians, however, by the assistance of the Tyrol, from Servia, and Canada, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was then divided between two fires. The battle lasted the whole of the 16th. The French, after losing a great number of men, abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians. Scarcely 15,000 escaped, whose retreat was favoured by the conflagration of the village of Ronco, which they set on fire to leave their retreat. The loss of the enemy was in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 10,000 men. The Austrians were wounded, a general Serres was made prisoner with a number of officers. The British regiment called Valines laid down their arms, but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after the regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. The loss of the Austrians was considerable. General Ginday was wounded after having two horses killed under him. Many of the staff officers were killed and wounded. Some of the regiments remain with very few officers, most of them having fallen in the action.

The Austrian army continued marching. In short, the field was left completely in the power of the Austrians. Upwards of 5,000 wounded French have been found between Salsade & Pale bone, amongst whom is Gen. Desaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of signor Galvani.

A Conspiracy against Jerome Buonaparte, King of Westphalia, was lately formed among the officers of his guards. He assembled and addressed them in a Speech; told them he knew of the conspiracy, that he had spent all his life in camps, knew soldiers and brave men, but never before was acquainted with traitors: He said if any repented of the oath of fidelity they had taken, or disliked his government, they had his leave to withdraw from his service and his dominions, and he gave them his royal word that they should not be molested.

King Joseph ordered to be published at Madrid an account of the victory obtained by the duke of Belluno (Victor) at Medana on the 29th of March, over the Spanish army under Cuesta. It is stated that 10,000 Spaniards were slain on the spot, and 4,000 taken prisoners. The French loss was only 500 killed and wounded.

On the first of January a Revolution took place at Buenos Ayres in favour of Bonaparte, conducted by General Liniers. Most of the province of La Plata has declared for Liniers. Monte Video still holds out against him. It is conjectured, says the Weekly Messenger, that the fleet which sailed some time since from L'Orient proceeded to the river La Plata.

On the 6th instant, arrived at Baltimore, the late Fair American, Hamilton, 23 days from Cayenne. Capt. H. informs that a few days previous to his sailing, the troops stationed there had revolted and wounded a number of persons in the streets; they made a peremptory demand of their wages, the government accompanied with threats, that if they refused, they would fire upon the government house, which would have obliged the government to meet and dare not refuse, without levying a heavy tax on the merchants, which they were obliged to do, after which the troops had been ordered to march to the place by many, the something serious would have placed in a short time, as the privates had complete confidence in the officers. Several Americans sailed for Savannah and Demerara.

FROM THE HAVANNA, June 12.

The San Francisco de Paula, of 74 guns, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, with seven millions for this place. Mr. Anderson, American Agent, has closed his office by express orders of the governor, and will take his departure in a few days.

DOMESTIC.

On Sunday, the 28th ult. Isaac Simpson, of Milford township, Butler county, state of Ohio, went down into his well to bring up the bucket. His wife some time after going to the well perceived him lying with his face in the water, when she immediately went to her father (Mr. Richardson) and soon returned with him and his two sons—the eldest being the most active arrived at the well first, and immediately descended; the father and youngest son on coming to the well, beheld them both at the bottom in a distressing situation; the father was about to go down, to their assistance, when the son insisted that he was better able to render them assistance than his father, and went down; as he came near the bottom, he stretched out his arms as if struggling for assistance, fell back and expired. Mr. Richardson suspecting there was a damp in the well, let down a candle; when it had nearly reached the bottom of the well, it went out—the three were then taken out by means of hooks—every effort to restore them proved fruitless.

A most distressing accident happened on the 4th instant at Fort Constitution, in the mouth of Portsmouth (N. H.) harbour, which, for distress, exceeds anything known there for many years. In discharging the cannon, about 5 o'clock, some fire (unknown how) communicated to the ammunition chest, which it is said, contained four hundred weight of powder, and immediately blew up. Six persons were known to be killed instantly, and twelve more dangerously wounded; besides a great many that were on the ramparts, of whom it is impossible to tell the fate; one that was brought up to levelled might die this morning of his wounds. The body of one of the soldiers was picked up this forenoon near the fort, being blown over into the sea. It was a most horrid sight to see the mangled and torn bodies lying in every direction. A leg in one place, a head in another. One man was instantly reduced to atoms; the upper part of another man's body was found, parted in the middle, the other part is not yet discovered. Not five minutes before the explosion took place 100 people were on the spot, when music being heard they left the place; had it not been for this fortunate circumstance, all undoubtedly would have shared the fate of their unfortunat companions. Captain Walbach's house was nearly destroyed; had it not been for the chimney the whole would have fallen, and its inhabitants been buried in its ruins. Captain W. was not hurt; his lady was twice thrown down, although but slightly