received by the ship
...pt. Smith, from Liverpool.

LONDON, June 11.

Lord Melville's case continues to occupy the whole attention of the Lords, who generally ...on it with closed doors, till eleven or twelve ...ck at night. Much warm debate is, it is ...id, shown in these discussions. Besides the ...ange that has passed between two eminent ...lords, a noble viscount and another marquis ...e reported to have used expressions to each ...her which render it necessary to resume imme...ately for the purpose of explanation; but we ...e happy to say the interposition of friends is ...ed to have prevented the matter from proceeding to any unpleasant extremity. It is further reported, that a question has been put to ...judges, as to how far the act of parliament ...lating to the manner of drawing the money ...the bank, has been violated by Lord Mel...; and that the opinions are favourable to ...ble lord. It is not yet known when judg...will be given.

...consequence of the arrival of dispatches ...vernment on Thursday last, by a ship of ...from France, and two cartels in the ...week, with several persons of distinction, ...ere detained at the commercial ...; the Funds have experienced a rise of ...cent——Omnium, which was done at ...on Wednesday, was on Saturday, con...for at 3 1 3.—Notwithstanding what ...transpired respecting the nature of the ...s received, nor is any thing likely to ...wn on the subject, as government very ...keeps the matter a secret to prevent ...in the funds, and to articles of mer...Citizens are even kept for the pur...of the flags of truce, at sea, as soon ...the French ports, to take up the ...This was the case with respect to ...however, it argues favorable, that no ...continues open, and that an arrange...pleted relative to an exchange of ...

...the London Docks.—On Sunday af...perate affray took place between ...ish labourers and some Americans ...ging to ships in the London ...Broadway adjoining the Docks. ...originated between an American ...respecting a woman of the ...le cofried, and the Englishman, ...ff of it, went away and returned ...of an hour (about five o'clock) ...reinforcement of his countrymen, ...omsticks, bludgeons, knives, and ...ta of weapons, which they h...and, with violent imprecations, ...es, as they termed them, to the ...mericans, who were numerous, ...ody for their protection, but did ...commit or provoke any breach ...Their forbearance, however only ...the Englishmen more furious, ...very disposition to ...k. Some of the Americans, ...ing aspect of affairs, ...d a few weapons, but ...while. This was taken ...ck for a challenge to a ...ilicia, and they instantly ...on the Americans, who ...ully but were defeated ...heads, legs, &c. after ...contest. Upwards of ...ded more or less ...the. They were obliged ...d. A young man had ...s without hopes of re...Neptune fleet; one ...and was taken in a ...Hospital; another ...g broken, and is by ...

...e understand, is a ...fray. The success ...e outrageous: after ...known, reinforce...ing, who enlisted ...h Suil van their re...

...cited general alarm ...notice of the pro...police office in that ...an s, Mr. Davis, of ...ner magistrates, af...posse of consta...e officers, and re...rioters were still ...bout 40 of the ...lodged in the ...ty of Tower. ...cers in the ...were deserted ...an's fields, ...who were ...the Irish...t. On ...rishmen ...brought ...ified to ...15 of ...eight ...were ...iden...the ...an, ...r a ...nd ...

...had to say. ...not which took place ...the neighbourhood of Wapping, in which some American seamen were the principal actors. On that occasion, the Americans were found culpable, and punished accordingly. He did not mean to say, that any of those present were concerned, but he wished to impress upon their minds that the laws of this country were equally administered to persons of all nations. The Americans were in this instance the injured parties, and justice should be done them. He was happy to say, that from all that appeared, the Americans had conducted themselves in this unpleasant affair, with prudence and discretion; and any violence that had been manifested by them was only in their own defence. He concluded by exhorting them on all future occasions to act with prudence and due forbearance, and they would be sure to meet with the same respect and protection from the laws as British subjects.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Capt. Whiting, of the brig Farmer, arrived here last evening, politely furnished us with the following interesting information.

ST. KITTS, July 3, 1806.

This morning a sloop arrived here from Montserrat with intelligence of the arrival of a French squadron of six sail of the line and one frigate, at that island under the command of Admiral Willaumez, who has as a second and second in command, Jerome Bonaparte; a boat was sent on shore, and demanded the shipping in the road, which were immediately dismantled, they consisted of three ships and one brig.

The shipping at Nevis, in this road, got under weigh with all possible expedition, and proceeded to Brimstone hill, when they found the fleet had left there at 10 o'clock, they pursued their way home.

The French squadron here in sight about noon (which put the inhabitants in great consternation, handling all their effects to the plantations) steering towards Basse Terre, having in tow the ship ——— obtained from Montserrat, they got off that garrison in the afternoon, when in gun shot a fire was opened upon them, which they returned by a few broadsides on the few ships that remained under the hill.

On Friday the 4th instant, they were at St Martin's, and left there the same evening for Tortola, with the intention as they said, "to destroy the shipping and burn the town, in order to root out that nest of pirates and privateersmen."

On Sunday the 5th, they were seen by a British brig of war off Spanish Town: the same day a British squadron of four sail of the line, and several frigates, under command of Admiral Cochran, were seen under a heavy press of sail, steering for Tortola, six hours astern of the French squadron, they doubtless will come together on Sunday the 6th.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Capt. Henfen of the schooner Argus, arrived last Friday night at New York, in 16 days from Curracoa, informs us, that on the 11th July, in lat. 29, long. 72 30, he was boarded by a frigate who ordered him to steer the N N W. to a French squadron. At a P M was spoke by the Patriot of 74 guns and ordered to sail for the squadron of six sail of the line and one frigate, then in sight. At day light the next morning he went on board the Patriot; after which the captain of a 74 and captain Hanfen went on board the Admiral to breakfast. At 9, Jerome Bonaparte came on board by signal who treated capt. H. with great politeness—was sorry to be obliged to detain him for four or five days with the squadron.—Jerome also expressed a wish to see his lady; whom he said he never could forget. The squadron had been to the Cape of Good Hope and the Brazils.

Capt. Hanfen learnt that they were seen by Admiral Cochran with 4 ships and 3 frigates, but he did not think proper to come near them. At 8 o'clock on Sunday last in a squall, capt. H left the squadron off Charleston. Where they were bound he did not learn. The schooner Amanda of Wilmington, for St. Kitts, was in possession of the squadron.

In addition to the above, Capt. Hanfen informs that the French fleet, when he departed from them, were lying to the southward of Charleston, and used to form a line every night, waiting for the homeward bound West India fleet of 400 sail. Capt. H. likewise informs that he saw a Spanish gentleman at Curracoa, who informs him that he had the examination of the Prisoners taken in the schooners belonging to Miranda's squadron. Four of these unfortunates [illegible] prison, and fifteen were ordered to be hanged, among them was a capt. Gardner. All the [illegible] on the Maine were opened [illegible] July, to neutral vessels. [illegible] schooner Penguin, bound from Curracoa for Porto Cavello, had been taken by the boats of a British frigate.

BOSTON, July 24.

Murder of the Crew of the ship Atahualpa.

Some weeks since, a short and imperfect account was given in the papers relative to the unfortunate captain Porter and crew while trading with the natives on the North West Coast. We are now enabled by the politeness of Mr. Joel Richardson, who was Armorer on board, to give a narrative of the murder of capt. Oliver Porter, his two mates, Mr. Lyman Porter, and six seamen, belonging to the ship Atahualpa of Boston.

The ship Atahualpa left Boston in August 1803, bound to the North West Coast of America, for the purpose of trading with the natives. She arrived safe on the coast in January 1804, and after visiting several islands and purchasing furs, on 5th June 1805, weighed anchor from Cookhoe, on the N. W. coast, & made sail. On the 8th arrived at Massand Sound, & came to another within musquet shot of the village. Soon after her arrival, the chief of the Indians, by the name of Kiete, came off to the ship with some more of his tribe, and informed the capt. that the Caroline, Capt. Sturgess, had sailed from thence 10 days before her arrival.

On the 8th, the chief again came off with his trade, and another tribe that was there, and traded very briskly till towards night—when becoming very insolent, they were all turned out of the ship.

On the 13th, Kiete the chief, and his tribe, again came on board in the morning, and seemed much more desirous to trade than before, which capt. Porter was very glad to see. The chief mate and two of the ship's company, were then engaged in ripping the main-staysail in pieces on the quarter deck; the second mate with two hands repairing the main-topsail; two on the starboard side of the main deck spinning spun yarn—two more on the forecastle making sinnet—two others on the larboard side of the main deck running shot in the armorer's forge—the cooper was making tubs—the cook and captain's steward in the gallery at their duty—and all hands usual employed on the ship's duty; the armorer was in the steerage and the boatswain in the cabin; capt. Porter, Mr. Ratstraw, his clerk, and Mr. Lyman Plumer, (nephew of Theodore Lyman, Esq. of Boston, ship's owner) were standing on the larboard side of the quarter deck, abreast of the cabin hatchway—The chief, Kiete, stood leaning on the rail, and called capt. Porter to look at the skins that were in a canoe along side the ship; the captain accordingly went to look over the side, when the chief and some more Indians, laid hold of him and gave a shout; immediately all the Indians along side in the canoes, and those on board, armed with daggers, pistols, pikes and other weapons, seized every man on deck, who were totally unprepared for so sudden an attack.—A most dreadful and sanguinary conflict immediately took place; when, after a short but bloody engagement of about five minutes, the deck was completely cleared of them.

There were about 200 Indians, it is supposed on board at this time. They first dagger'd capt. Porter several times in the back and put him in a canoe along side, and carried him on shore; and, as we were afterwards informed by capt. Smith, of the ship Mary of Boston, who was himself informed by the New Hiota Tribe, was by them tied to a tree, in which unhappy and miserable situation he languished 15 days, refusing every species of nourishment offered him by these savages, occasioned by his grief at this unhappy accident.

Previous to this fatal business there were 23 hands on board—12 of whom were barbarously killed, and nine wounded—Among the killed are capt. Oliver Porter, Mr. John Hill, chief mate, Daniel Gooding, second mate, John G. Ratstraw, captain's clerk, Mr. Lyman Plumer, Peter Spooner, Luther Lapham, seamen, Isaac Sawyer, cooper, and John Williams, cook—Mr. Lyman Plumer survived about two hours after he was wounded. The cook, who was most shockingly cut and mangled, languished till about six o'clock the next morning.

Among the wounded were Ebenezer Baker, seaman, most dangerously, with daggers—he having two stabs in his left thigh, one in his privates, one in his back, one in his breast, and one in his neck; Henry Thompson, seaman, very dangerously, with daggers—having one wound on his right side, one on the left shoulder, another on the left arm, and two or three smaller ones on the same arm, one on the right temple, and another on the left cheek; Ebenezer Williams, seaman, had three wounds in his thigh with daggers, two on his back, and one on the right shoulder, with a boarding pike; Luke Bates, seaman, wounded on his right shoulder, with a boarding pike; Joseph Robinson, carpenter, wounded on the left breast; Thomas Edwards, steward, stabbed on the left shoulder; William Walker had two stabs with daggers in the small of his back.

After the decks were cleared of these sanguinary savages, several guns were fired at the village; the sails were loosed, stream cable cut, and the ship put to sea. The same night she got under weigh, seven large war canoes hove in sight, with about 30 Indians in each. In this deplorable condition, with only four or five hands on board capable of duty, the Atahualpa shaped her course for New Heita, but the wind shopping round, she put about and stood to the westward.

On the 17th, it was thought time to bury the dead; when after having sewed them up and got ready for interment, prayers were read—They were then buried in Queen Charlotte's Sound.

It cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, how many of the Indians were killed in this dreadful contest; it is supposed, however, that the number must have exceeded forty—for a large canoe being under the ship's bow with about twenty Indians in her, who were cutting the stream cable, a swivel and several musquets were fired into her, and but one Indian reached the shore.

During the conflict with the savages there were two barrels of powder unheaded, and a loaded pistol prepared and given to a person who stood ready, should they get into the cabin and secure to themselves the ship, to fire into it and blow the whole up, preferring to die in that manner, rather than fall into the hands of such merciless wretches.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Miranda Trial.—This trial, whose importance, in both a moral and political point of view will bring it hereafter more at full length before our readers, will not now be touched but slightly. Various considerations, however, unite to compel us to present at this early period, some general views, which seem more particularly to be rendered necessary for the purpose of preventing artful and interested men from giving an erroneous direction to the publick mind. After the report, which is in the press, shall have come forth, we shall then resume the subject.

In some remarks which we offered on "Ogden's Memorial," in June last, we declared ourselves satisfied to abide the verdict of the jury which was to pass between the accused and their country, and admitted that as "their defence would rest entirely on proving that they were encouraged by the government, the *verdict must be conclusive on the point.* If convicted, it must be believed that the administration were entirely innocent of any knowledge of the affair; if acquitted, then must the whole guilt rest on them."

The cause has now been tried, solemnly tried, and after a full, fair and impartial hearing of the whole case, the verdicts of too intelligent and independent juries, have pronounced that the defendants are NOT GUILTY. It may not improper here to remind the reader that those prosecutions have been instituted against two of their fellow citizens by the immediate direction of the president of the United States; and that while the issues were pending, and the accused, by the humane constitution of our laws, entitled of right to be considered innocent, and to have their case come before the jury under that favorable impression, the president availed himself of his prerogative, and actually punished one of them (Col. Smith) by depriving him of his office and his family of support; thus prejudging the case, and thus presenting him before the jury, not as a presumptively innocent man, whose guilt was to be established by the accuser, but as a presumptively guilty man who was to take on himself the verdict of proving himself innocent. A proceeding unparallel in the legal annals of this country. An upright jury however, has stepped in between the oppressed and the oppressor.

We rejoice at this decision, because it is just, and because it proves that our citizens are too wise and virtuous after all, to destroy each other for party considerations or for the purposes of promoting an insecure, treacherous and cowardly policy in the government. All the friends of humanity will rejoice at the effect which this verdict must produce in favor of our unfortunate citizens who have been captured by the Spaniards. If a hasty decision has not already determined their fate, the development of the fact, now no longer doubted by any one, that the expedition under general Miranda, was *instituted with the knowledge of the American government*, must arrest every rigorous proceeding by transferring the responsibility for what has been done, from the *individuals* who were the actors, to the *administration* which connived at and was originally the cause of their conduct.

It has been suggested, that these proceedings against Col. Smith and Mr. Ogden were necessary, political compliances with the wishes of the ministers of France and Spain. We spurn at the idea of averting publick danger by the sacrifice of our fellow citizens. If injustice has been done to Spain, let us trace the injustice to its source. It will be more safe and honorable to our country, and the reparation will be more satisfactory to Spain, if we degrade and punish the DELIVERER, than by treacherously betraying the *Deceived.*

But while we fix our attention on this interesting question, let us be just; let Mr. Jefferson have a fair trial—a fairer than it was *intended* the accused Smith and Ogden should have—*let him produce every species of evidence* legal and even formal in his favor: Let him be permitted to mitigate and extenuate what he may not be able fully to justify: But let him know that the voices of all honest men unite to concur in demanding an explicit answer to the questions—*Whether he was not fully informed that General Miranda came to this country for the express purpose of fitting out the expedition which has sailed for Caraccas?—Whether it was not known to him that Col. Smith was employed in those identical transactions, for which he has been first punished by taking away from him a lucrative office, equal in its operation to a fine of six thousand dollars a year for life, and next prosecuted as a criminal at the bar of a Court of Justice? And lastly, whether this same prosecution was not set on foot by his express and personal direction?*

This affair cannot be smothered——publick sympathy for the victims of Deine is not yet extinguished——but every nerve in our country will be agonized if the lives of the prisoners at Carraccas are sacrificed to conceal a personal error, or as the price of personal popularity.—More of this hereafter.——It will be to be seen if any administration can stand for conduct.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to gaol on the 29th of July last, a Negro man, about 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Allen Griffin Read, living in Chesterfield district, South Carolina, near the Fish dam Ford on Broad River. The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSEPH STEWART, Goaler.

Chatham county, N. C. August 5, 1806.