Translated for the Aurora.

PENAL CODE,

For the government of all the troops of the empire of Hayti---concluded.

SECTION SEVENTH

Of Insubordination.

Art. 1. Any soldier or other person employed in the service of the army, who shall not be at his post, when the generale shall have been beaten, shall, for the first offence, be imprisoned one month, for the second two months, and for the third shall run the gauntlet.

2. Any officer who shall not be at his post on his march to meet an enemy, shall be carshiered.

If a subaltern officer, he shall be imprisoned two months, his post shall be taken from him, and he shall be reduced to the ranks.

If a common soldier, he shall be imprisoned one month.

If a person employed in the service of the army, he shall be deprived of his situation and incorporation in a corps.

A subaltern or soldier shall receive a particular number of lashes for a repetition of the offence.

3. All those who shall be convicted of having been engaged in a design to revolt, or disobey the orders of their superiors, shall suffer death, and the officers who may be present and shall not oppose such revolt by all the means in their power, shall suffer the same punishment.

4, In case of a riot among the soldiers or other persons attached to the army or its suite, the superior officers shall command, in the name of the law, that each person retire; if the crowd shall not be dispersed by this command, made in the name of the law, the superior officers are authorised to employ all the force they may judge necessary to quell the riot and disperse the riotous. The authors of the disturbance (among whom the officers and subalterns present shall always be included) shall be seized, conveyed to the special council, and punished with death.

5. Any troop which shall abandon, *en masse*, and without the order of its commander, the post it was employed to guard, shall be declared in a state of revolt, in which case the officers and non-commissioned officers, or in their absence, the six eldest soldiers forming a part of the troop, shall be seized, conveyed before the special council and punished by imprisonment in irons for six years, unless they shall declare the real authors of the crime, who shall be immediately pursued, and if taken, suffer the punishment of death as chiefs of the revolt.

6. A soldier who shall be convicted shall suffer death.

7. Any soldier who, in a town taken by assault, shall quit his post for the purpose of pillaging, shall be punished with death.

8. If any troop which shall be commanded by its chief to march against or charge an enemy, or to perform any other service, shall refuse to obey, it shall be declared in a state of revolt, and treated conformably to the dispositions of the 3d article.

9. Any soldier, or other individual belonging to the army, who, having received ordes from his chief to march against or charge an enemy, or in action, shall formally refuse to obey, shall be punished with death.

10. Any soldier, found asleep whilst on guard or acting as a centry at the post nearest the enemy, or upon the fortifications of a place besieged or invested, shall suffer death.

11. Any general of brigade, who after having received from the general of division, an order to submit himself to arrest, shall not obey, shall be conducted by an armed force, notwithstanding the punishment incurred by his insubordination.

12. Any soldier found asleep whilst upon guard or centry at any other posts than those mentioned in a preceding article, shall be punished by one months imprisonment.

13. Any soldier, who having been on guard at the post nearest the enemy or the fortifications of a place besieged or invested, shall be convicted of not having executed his orders, shall be punished by imprisonment in irons for two years.

14. Any commandant of a post in or before a place beseiged, who shall be convicted of having changed the watch-word without having informed the commander in chief thereof upon the field, shall be imprisoned for six months.

15. Any soldier, convicted of having intentionally or by gesture insulted a centinel, shall be punished, the common soldier by two years imprisonment, the non-commissioned officer by four years imprisonment, the officer six years, and if an act of violence shall be committed the culprit shall suffer death.

16. Any soldier, convicted of having menaced his superior by words or gesture, shall be imprisoned for two years, and if violence was committed by him, shall be punished with death.

17. Any officer, convicted of having stricken a person of inferior rank with a cane or stick, shall be cashiered and punised by two years imprisonment, unless the stroke was given to compel a person to remain in the ranks who was disposed to fly before an enemy or to one in the state of revolt described in article 4th.

18. The accomplices in a crime shall suffer the same punishment as that inflicted upon him by whom it was committed.

19. Every soldier, who shall be convicted of having inscribed a false name upon the register of the etat major of his corps, and who from the date of the publication of the present law, if he is present with his corps, shall not rectify his error within the space of 8 days, shall be imprisoned for three months.

20. Any soldier who shall be convicted of having used the furlough of another, of having substituted another name for his own, or commttted any other deception, shall be imprisoned for two years.

21. In case any commander of a troop or any other than the general officers, should be convicted of having received and knowingly kept in his corps a soldier belonging to another corps, furlough or discharge in proper form, shall be imprisoned one year and deprived of his situation.

22. Every commissary of war, who shall be convicted of not having denounced any crime which may have come to his knowledge, shall be deprived of his situation and placed in the ranks.

23. Every commissary of war, who shall be convicted of having been unfaithful in the exercise of his administrative functions, shall be cashiered and punished with not less than six months imprisonment, and not more than five years in irons; and if, in consequence of such conduct, the safety of the army or the success of its operations shall be compromised or prevented, he shall be punished with death.

24. Every commissary of war, who shall be absent from his district, without permission from his commander, or without having informed the commander in chief of his division, shall be deprived of his employment and be incorporated with the corps.

25. When by a culpable negligence, the armed force shall suffer a person, guilty of a military offence, to escape punishment who had been committed to its care, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and the four oldest soldiers making part of the armed force, shall suffer the same punishment as the person who had committed the offence would have suffered, without however, such punishment exceeding imprisonment in irons for two years. If, however, the real author of the crime shall be discovered, he shall suffer all the punishment, which may be extended to three years imprisonment in irons.

26. Every person, who shall accuse another of a crime recognized in the penal code, and who shall be convicted of having accused without sufficient ground for the charge, shall be prosecuted therefor by the military accuser, and shall suffer the same punishment that would have been inflicted upon him whom he accused, had such person been convicted.

27. Each general of an army, command- discipline, as he shall judge necessary to maintain order and subordination among the soldiers and other individuals attached to the service of the corps under his command.

28. As to the crimes not enumerated in the present penal code, these shall be provided for by the general of the army, according to the particular regulations which shall be addressed without delay to the minister of war, but those regulations shall not grant a power to punish with death.

The minister of war shall lay before the emperor, the said provisional regulations, in order that they may be definitively adopted.

SECTION EIGHTH.

Particular article.

Persons engaged in any conspiracy, or plot, any effort tending to disturb the empire by a cival war, or attempt to arm citizen against citizen, or against the exercise of the legitimate authority, shall be punished with death.

TITLE SECOND.

Of the publication of the present code.

Art. 1. Every commander of a corps, as soon as he shall receive the present code, shall be bound by his responsibility to assemble his corps, and have it read at the head of each company.

2. The reading shall be renewed every eighth day, in like manner and form.

3. The commander of every corps, who shall be convicted of not having acted conformably to the two preceding articles, shall, for the first time, be imprisoned one month, for the second three months, and for the third neglect shall lose his situation.

4. The military accuser and the commissaries of war are instructed to see the preceding articles executed and shall take in custody such as contravene them.

5. The commissaries of war are charged to make known the present code to all the individuals employed in the service of the army.

6. Each general of division shall render an account, by proces verbal, signed, to the etat major of each corps, of the present publication, and also render an account to the emperor and minister of war.

7. The minister of war is charged to provide, without delay, a sufficient number of copies of the present law and the present military penal code, and to transmit a copy to each commander of a corps, commissary of war, military accuser, and commander of a district, and to superintend the most exact execution of this order.

TITLE THIRD.

Of execution and sentence of death,

Art. 1. The condemnation to death shall be executed in a military manner, as follows:—

2. Four sergeants, four corporals and four privates, the men longest in the service, shall be taken in course from the corps to which the person, about to be executed, belonged, if such can be done, if not from that corps which shall be present at the place of execution.

3. These twelve men shall be placed in two ranks, and shall fire upon the culprit, when the signal for that purpose shall be given by the adjutant.

4. The execution shall take place on ground marked out for the purpose, in presence of the corps to which the condemned person belonged, if such corps shall be stationed in the neighborhood, if not, in presence of the corps which shall furnish men to shoot at the condemned person—the corps, which shall be present, shall be drawn up in order of battle, but without arms.

5. One of the judges of the special council, who shall propound the law, shall be present at every execution.

6. There shall be a piquet guard of fifty men, whose duty it shall be to conduct the condemned person to the place of execution, and to preserve that order and discipline, which ought ever to be observed at this kind of execution.

Executed and given, at our imperial palace of Dessalines, this 26th May, 1805, second year of the independence of Hayti, and of our reign the first.

DESSALINES,
By the emperor.
JUSTE CHANLATTE,
Secretary general.

PORTSMOUTH, July 12.

Many remarks have been made on a paragraph in the last Oracle, headed "*The National Bank trembling!*" We assure our readers that a sober fact was asserted in that paragraph as will be seen by turning to the Oracle of July 6; and should we refuse them as illegal, or except them as good, we violate a law of the country or the state—We are reall in a sad dilemma.

SALEM, July 21.

Arrived, brig Telemachus, capt. Frye, 59 days from Leghorn. Left there June 1, ship Good Intent, Thompson, of Philadelphia for Isle of France in 3 days; ship Nancy, Williams, of Baltimore, for Mocha, in 8 or 10 days; brig Washington, Adams, of Marblehead, for Boston, in 6 or 8 days; brig Dispatch Brown, for Boston, in 8. Spoke, June 1, Leghorn bearing E. by N. 5 or 6 miles, the ship Frendship, captain Isreal Williams, of Salem, 33 days out, all well, bound into Leghorn. July 3, lat. 40, long. 49 ship Washington, of Newburyport, from Marseilles, 52 days out, bound home ----5 days before, he passed 23 sail of French men of war, steering E. S. E. July 14, lat. 42, 40, long. 62, the brig Dolphin, of Boston, bound to Copenhagen, 4 days out [illegible] Boston, from [illegible]

July 22.

Arrived, ship Concord, Carnes, in 147 days from Sumatra. Left no Americans there. Spoke, July 12, brig Pallas, Rice, of Boston, from New-York, for Malaga, out 6 days, all well; June 30, lat. 21, 30, the schr. Betsy, Deshon, from Biddeford for Barbados.

July 23.

Entered, brig Telemachus, Frye, Leghorn; ship Concord, Carnes, Sumatra.

Cleared, brig Rover, Cavendish, Copenhagen; ship Trent, Kinsman, Gibraltar.

BOSTON, July 23.

Greenock papers to the 7th of June, containing London dates to the 3d, were received on Sunday, by the ship Hibernia.

No authentic intelligence of the destination of the combined fleet had been received in England; but news that ld. Nelson had passed Gibraltar had reached London, and raised expectations that he would either overtake the enemy, or so closely pursue them as to prevent their accomplishing any thing of consequence. The fleets at the Texel, at Brest and Ferrol continued in apparent perfect readiness for sea. It is asserted under the Madrid head, that a squadron had sailed from Carthagena. The greatest activity prevailed in all the dockyards, &c. in Great-Britain to augment the number of ships in service. The embargo, which afforded an opertunity of collecting a large number of men for the navy was continued,

The Boulougne flotilla was very numerous, and received almost daily augmentations from the other French ports in the channel. Fresh troops had also been marched thither; and it was said Bonaparte was to visit that place immediately on his return from Italy, whence he was expected soon, the ceremony of his coronation as king of Italy, having taken place. With this information, it is not extraordinary that some few paragraphs in the British papers indicate an expectation that the invasion may be attempted—but we do not disern any marks of apprehension, as to the result.

The British have 112 ships of the line in commission, 20 fifties, 134 frigates, and 426 sloops.

In the British House of Commons on the 30th of May, Mr. WHITBREAD observed that on account of the necessary delay in printing the papers respecting Lord MELVILLE, he felt it necessary to put off his motion for impeachment, until Tuesday, (June 4.)

Mr. PITT said he understood the gentleman had two objects in view—one the impeachment of Ld. M. the other, certain resolutions concerning himself (Mr. P.) He was anxious any charge intended to be brought against him should be brought to a decision as speedily as possible.

Mr. WHITBREAD said he should adhere to the order he had laid down of moving the impreachment first; and that he would be prepared to bring forward the other motions as soon after as the House should sit.

Mr. LASCELLES said there were three points which might be made the grounds of resolution against Mr. PITT—all tending to accuse him of being privy to some of the irregular transactions of Ld. MELVILLE—but there was not a shadow of suspicion of his having derived any advantage therefrom.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Greenock papers by the Hibernia, captain Doane.

LONDON, June 3.

Of admiral Collingwood's progress or destination, we are still uninformed. He sailed with sealed orders, which were not opened until he reached a certain latitude.

A considerable degree of bustle has for some days prevailed in the naval department, and great exertions are used to reinforce our squadron in the North Sea. It is reported that the Toulon and Spanish fleets are determined to release the Dutch squadron, and with this reinforcement, to cover the long menaced invasion. The Glory has been added to the Texel squadron, and four other ships are immediately to follow; part of the Dungeness squadron is also to be sent thither.

Several Russian gentlemen, volunteers in the channel fleet, have repaired to Portsmouth, to join the Russian ships now there; and others which are expected.

Saturday, ten guineas were given at Lloyd's, to receive one hundred, should five thousand French troops be landed in Ireland within the next six weeks.

Paris papers to the 26th, and Dutch Journals to the 29th ultimo, were received on Friday. The Moniteur contains no intelligence of importance, if we except that Bonaparte was crowned king of Italy on the 23d, at Milan, from which place, some papers say, he is to set off directly for Boulogne. It is observable, that in the Moniteur and other papers, many suggestions are offered as to the probability of an approaching peace between Great-Britain and France.

It is said to be the intention of government to disband all volunteer corps that do not muster according to the offers they have made, and in such districts to put in force the act for a levy-en-masse.

Lord Melville's impeachment is to be resisted by the whole weight of government; the most pressing letters of recal are gone over to the members who had returned to Ireland.

The author and publisher of a pamphlet against earl St. Vincent, have been convicted of writing and vending a libel against that distinguished admiral.

[illegible] the plague of Turkey, lately broke out at Oujein, the capital of Scindea, and is stated to have carried off seventy thousand persons in the course of a few days. The principal inhabitants fled from the city on the first alarm, and the troops at length refused to perform the duties of the garrison, and marched into the country, whither it is feared, they may have carried the distemper. At the date, however, of the last accounts from Bombay, it was understood, that the fever confined its ravages to Oujein and its immediate vicinage.

GREENOCK, June 7.

The movements of the Boulogne Flotilla still indicate an intention to put to sea, and no small degree of bustle has been observed on shore; large bodies of troops have been seen marching down to the coast, apparantly for the purpose of embarking. These *demenstrations* are most probably made for the purpose of distracting our attention; for it is hardly supposeable they would venture to sea in the face of our blockading squadron.

The Texel fleet remains at anchor, ready for sea.

DUBLIN, June 1.

It is ascertained that there were no bounds to justify the late rumor of a seditious meeting in the county of Kildare.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

Arrived yesterday, the ship Logan, Bunker, in 45 days from Liverpool. Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Rose, Edward Dawson, and several in the steerage. The brig Pallas, from New-York, sailed 8 days before; and the ship Chatham, Watson, for do. 4 days before.

Same day, the brig Fortune, Phillip, in 21 days from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe. Left among others, the schr. Pearl, Living, from New-York.

Same day, the ship John Jones, Sherry, in 15 days from Havana. Left, *schr. Mary-Ann, Russell, for Baltimore in 6 days (arrived)*; brig Medes, Brien, Boston in 10; *schr. Susan, Bruton, Baltimore* 15; Two Brothers, Griffing, Philadelphia, 15 or 20; ship Flora, Sayward, Gloucester 4; schr. Mary, Drury, New-Orleans, 10; ship Polly, Harris, N. York, 10; ship Cato, Pile, do. 15; *schr. Greyhound, Holmes, Baltimore*, 8; ship Jason, Jordan, New-York, 4; schr. Betsy, Rogers, Bristol, R. I. 15; ship Argo, Davis, Boston, 12; brig Betsy, Olden, Norfolk, 15; schr. Arthur, Moulton, Salem; schr. Alleghany, Barber, N. York, 6; brig Pacific, Babbidge, Salem, 14; *ship Tyre, Baltimore*, 12; brig Hercules Courtney, Philips; ship Palmyra, Whitney; brig Hope, Hance, Matanzes and Charleston; brig Morector, Freeman, New-York, 14; schr. William, Sears, New-Orleans; ship Ambition, from New-York, and ship Voltaire, from Philadelphia.

Same day, brig Orleans Packet, Buel, 31 days from New-Orleans, via the Delaware. Left, 19th June, brig Friendship, Don, to sail in 5 days for New-York; ships Providence, Gibson; and Rover, Swan, for Liverpool; Philadelphia, Leffingwell, for Bordeaux; and Madison, Shadwick, for Liverpool.

Same day, *schooner Dorothy, Upson*, 10 *days from Baltimore*. July 23, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke brig Fortune, Phillips, 19 days from Guadaloupe bound to New-York.

Same day, the schr. Sunbury, Sears, in 20 days from St. Bartholomews. The schr. Pilgrim, for New-York, sailed in company; the ship Osiris, Chace, for New-York, in a few days. On the 9th inst. in lat. 25, 30, long. 69, spoke the sloop George, of Norfolk, from the Bay of Honduras, with the loss of her rudder.

The Liverpool Packet, arrived at Liverpool, spoke the ship Augusta, Burger, from New-York for Belfast.

Cleared ship Perseverance, Swain, Amsterdam; Pyomingo, Shedden, Marseilles; Enterprize, Congar, Madeira; brig Neptune, Stevenson, Nantz; Recovery, Wylie, Greenock.

The ship Almy, Crow, from this port for Jamaica, has been sent into Barracoa.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST, June 4.

Off Falmouth, Maria Elizabeth Hutchings, from Philadelphia, bound to Tonningen, at Hull, Ann, Chew, New-York. At Clyde, Francis, Bain, New-York; Fanny, do. Mary Ann, Ingalls, Charleston. At Lisbon, Ceres, Riker, New-York; Mary, Robinson, Virginia; Ann, Bradford, do. Isabella, Bradford, Philadelphia. The George Washington, Parrot, from Liverpool, at St. Lucar. The ship Rhoda & Betsy, Terry, 7th June at Liverpool from New York. George, at Live pool from Boston. The brig Pallas sailed for New-York 10 days before the Logan. The ship Delaware, Farrier, of New-York, has arrived at Hull, last from Amsterdam.

The ship Francis arrived at Greenock the 30th May, and ship Fanny 8th June, both from this port.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Logan, captain Bunker, arrived last night, in 45 days from Liverpool.

By this vessel we have received London papers to the 8th, add Liverpool papers to the 8th of June; from which we have made some extracts, although not of much importance, they are all the papers afford.

At the date of the latest accounts they were still at a loss in England relative to the destination of the French and Spanish fleets. Part of the fleet they conjectured had gone to the Cape-of-Good-Hope, and the other to secure the Brazils.

LONDON, June 3.

Twelve thousand Turks had, on the 23d April, been sent from Constantinople for Egypt: an increased activity prevailed in the Divan, in consequence of the grand vizier having been deposed, and the captain Pacha appointed his successor. It is further stated that a considerable Russian force was daily expected at Constantinople on its passage to the Adriatic.

The Spaniards, it appears, are still very active in all their ports, and expect to take a very active share in the war. It is stated that the fleet from Carthagena of six ships of the line, sailed from Carthagena on the 27th of April. We have no certain accounts where this fleet is gone unless it be to Cadiz, and no intelligence of its passing the Straits has yet been received.

June 4.

The reports of a pacific tendency which have lately been circulated and received with some svidity on the continent, sufficiently mark the disposition of the bulk of mankind on the subject. There appears abroad no kind of reason why Europe should again be involved in war, and in this country it appears extremely unlikely that either party can do more than ward off a blow. Two long years are now expired, and we are confessedly as near a *regular plan* and *probable means* as when we begun.

Lord Gardner's fleet consits of twenty-eight sail of the line, which were left all well, on Thursday last. Eight or nine of the ships are three deckers. His lordship is now able and will shortly be made so, to send a detachment off to any of the southern ports of France, or to the coast of Ireland, as may be required.

June 5.

It is said that government think it proper to adopt additional precautions against the menaces of invasion from the coasts of France, Flanders and Holland; that an additional naval force is to be stationed at Deal, consisting of 14 sail of the line.

Admiral Russel returned to Yarmouth on Saturday with the squadron under his command. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that the Dutch fleet is in that state of preparation for sea which an American vessel lately reported, for then it is not probable Russel, unless compelled by weather, would have come into port.

There is no farther intelligence received either of the combined fleets or of lord Nelson's progress in pursuit of them. It is still matter of doubt and dispute whether they are gone to the East or West-Indies, or the Brazils.

The arrival of the convoy under command of sir James Craig at Lisbon, was made the subject of a very strong note by the French ambassador to the Portoguese government.

June 6.

It is reported that Bonaparte has arrived