

## Foreign.

### IMPORTANT VICTORY!

#### OFFICIAL FROM PERU.

Order of the day, Head Quarters,  
Lima, Dec. 22d, 1824.

His Excellency the Liberator, received last night through the aid-de-camp of Gen. Sucre, (Capt. Alarcon,) the confirmation of the battle of Apacucho on the 9th instant, under the orders of the immortal General Sucre.

After five months of skilful manœuvring on both sides, and several engagements which always resulted gloriously to our arms, General Sucre took his position in Ayacucho, and waited for the enemy. On the 8th inst. the two armies had some skirmishes. On the 9th the liberating army was attacked by the enemy, who had posted himself on the heights, in front of our camp. Gen. Valdez, on the vanguard, commanded the right with four field pieces, four battalions, and two squadrons of huzzars—General Moner, commanded the centre, with five battalions—and General Villalobos. The remainder of the cavalry and of the Spanish army remained in the rear.

Our attack was made in the following order: Gen. Cordova attacked the right, with the second division of Colombia, composed by the battalions of Bogota, and the voltigeurs of Pichincha and Carracas—Gen. Lamar had the command of the left with the battalions of Peru, and legions Nos. 1, 2, and 3—The division of Gen. Lara was in reserve.

The two armies, although unequal in strength, were ardently desirous to fight. The number of the enemy consisted of about ten thousand, and that of ours five thousand eight hundred.

The battalions of the second division of Colombia marched with supported arms, with an intrepidity that has few examples. They had scarcely commenced their fire when the Spaniards began to lose ground and confusion instantly became apparent among them. The division of Peru, having met with a more vigorous resistance at the enemy's vanguard under Gen. Valdez, was reinforced by Gen. Lara, with two battalions under Vicedor and Vargas, of the Colombian Guard. From that moment nothing could resist the impetuosity of our troops. The second squadron of the huzzars of Junin, under the intrepid commander Ollabarra, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's squadron which was posted on the right of Gen. Valdez, and obtained a complete victory. The Grenadiers of Colombia having alighted, charged on foot, by our right flank, the Spanish infantry. The regiment of huzzars of Colombia, under the active Col. Salva, charged with their lances the grenadiers of the Vice-King's Guard, and put them to the rout. This brave Colonel received three wounds by lances in the action. All our troops conducted themselves as heroes during the short but terrible shock of the battle. Our loss has been—1 General, 8 officers, and 300 men killed—and 6 Generals, 34 officers, and 480 men, wounded: That of the enemy—the Vice King, wounded—6 Generals dead, and 2,600 men, dead and wounded.

The rest of the Spanish army under Gen. Canterae, capitulated with General Sucre, on the same day. By the capitulation,

all the possessions of the Spaniards, in Peru, are given up to this Republic. All the Spanish army, and fifteen Generals are in our power.

The Chief, *ad interim.*  
(Signed) MANUEL JOSE SOLER.

Savannah, Feb. 12.

**Fatal Engagement.**—We learn by the schooner JOHNSON, arrived at this port yesterday, from the Florida Reef, that the Colombian armed schooner Centella, Capt. BARTLETT, was blown up on the coast of Cuba, on the 7th instant and the crew lost.

The only particulars we have been able to learn, are, that when off the Moro, she discovered a Spanish corvette, from which it was impossible to escape, unless by running in or risking an action. The latter took place, and at the second broadside, the fatal event occurred. The Centella has been frequently in this port, where most of the officers are well acquainted.



## HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1825.

**C** The Rev. Robt. T. Daniel, and two other Baptist preachers, will preach at Rocky Swamp, on Thursday, the 14th of April—Friday, 15th, at Halifax—Saturday and Sunday, 16th and 17th, at Smith's church, in Northampton—Monday, 18th, again at Halifax—Tuesday, 19th, at Quankey Ch'pel—Wednesday, 20th, at Daniel's Meeting-house.

#### GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The failure of the last western mail has prevented us from laying before our readers the particulars of the reception of the "Nation's Guest," at Raleigh. The Petersburg Intelligencer, of Tuesday last, contains the following brief notice of that event:

**La Fayette.**—The General on his Southern Tour, reached Raleigh on Wednesday last, escorted by Col. Polk's Cavalry and Capt. Ruffin's Blues. He was addressed in an animated and affectionate style by Gov. Burton; and conducted to view the Statue of Washington by Canova. In the evening he partook of a public Dinner, and attended a Ball given by the citizens. On Thursday he took his departure for Fayetteville.

We are indebted to the Norfolk Herald, of the 2d inst. for the following account of the General's reception at Murfreesboro, communicated by a correspondent:

*Murfreesboro', March 1.*

"On Friday the 25th ult. about noon, we received information that Gen. La Fayette would probably pass through this place on his way to Raleigh: and being anxious to show him every mark of respect & esteem in their power, the citizens immediately assembled, to make such arrangements for his reception and accommodation as the shortness of the notice would allow; and unanimously passed the following preamble & resolutions:

The citizens of Murfreesborough and its vicinity entertaining a deep sense of gratitude for the distinguished services of Gen. La Fayette during our contest for Independence—and with a view of expressing their admiration of his char-

acter, not as the benefactor of America, but as the disinterested friend of liberty, and the champion of the rights of man,—unanimously concur in the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That a Committee of three gentlemen be appointed, to proceed on immediately to meet Gen. La Fayette and invite him (together with his suite and such other gentlemen as they may think proper) to visit this town, and to ascertain from him on what day we may expect the pleasure of his company.

**Resolved,** That a committee of six gentlemen be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception and accommodation of Gen. La Fayette and suite, and such other gentlemen as may be invited.

**Resolved,** That some person be appointed to deliver to Gen. La Fayette the congratulations of the citizens of this Borough, and its vicinity, and to express to him their admiration of his character, and their gratitude for his inestimable services in the political salvation of their country.

On the first Committee, Doct. L. O'Bryan, Mr. J. W. Southall, and Mr. L. M. Cowper, were appointed; on the second, Wm. Rea, Doct. T. O'Dwyer, Doct. T. Borland, Mr. J. G. Rea, Doct. L. O'Bryan, Mr. J. Morgan, and Maj. T. Maney.

Thomas Maney, Esq. was appointed to address the General. The first named committee, agreeably to their instructions, made immediate arrangements and set out on their journey for Summerton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrived there early the following morning, when they were astonished to learn that the North Carolina Committee had not arrived at the State line. They were therefore, very much at a loss, as they had left the Borough entirely unprovided with carriages expecting to meet with the State Committee who were to have provided the necessary conveyances—and were compelled to resort to the only alternative, of despatching an express to the Borough to have carriages sent on with as little delay as possible.

"After proceeding a few miles beyond Summerton, they met the General, and returned to that place, where they were politely introduced to the General and his suite by the Suffolk Committee. Our Committee then invited the General, in the name of the citizens, to visit our town, which invitation he very politely accepted. The Suffolk Committee also consented to accompany the General, and very kindly offered the use of their carriages, as the General was anxious to pursue his journey, and the carriages which our Committee had sent for had not yet arrived. He dined at Summerton, and immediately after dinner, was handed over by the Suffolk Committee to the care and attention of the one from Murfreesborough, and proceeded immediately on to the place, where he arrived about 9 o'clock P. M.

"About one mile from town, he was met by the committee of arrangements, and escorted into town, where he was received under an ARCH, (erected for that purpose, which was handsomely illuminated, and decorated with evergreens,) and addressed by THOMAS MANEY, ESQ. as follows:—

#### THE ADDRESS.

##### General La Fayette:

In obedience to the directions of your fellow-citizens who surround you, I bid you a hearty welcome to this village.

Your presence forcibly recalls the recollection of that eventful period which terminated in the establishment of our liberties. That the day which brings you amongst us should be esteemed one of the happiest of our lives, cannot be a subject of surprise.—In you, Sir,

those who enjoy the glorious distinction of soldiers of the Revolution joyfully behold the beloved and gallant chief who led them on to victory and to honor. Those of us who have risen up in another generation, behold in you the original of that picture of excellence which our fathers have impressed upon our hearts. We have been told of the distinguished youth who could spurn the allurements of pleasure, and the fascinations of rank, and nobly throw his fortune and his sword into the scale of an oppressed and suffering people.

We have heard that at the darkest period of our struggle for National existence, you generously came to our assistance, and with a disinterestedness above all praise, arrayed in our ranks the force of your influence, and the power of your arm. We know that with no other inducement than an ardent attachment to liberty, and a generous devotion to her cause, you bled and conquered by our side.—And, Sir, we have been taught to believe that to you, next to our great Washington, we are indebted for the triumph of our arms. These are the recollections which warm our hearts with an intense interest in your welfare—These are the benefits which fill the measure of our gratitude—These are the virtues which command our admiration and applause.

We have followed you, Sir, in imagination, to the Camps and Courts of Europe, and heard you in the Senate of a great and powerful nation—We have rejoiced in your prosperity—We have wept over your misfortunes. We have, at all times, seen you the same constant and unvaried friend of freedom. As a fellow-citizen, therefore, we salute you as a father of our common country, and we hail you, also, as a benefactor of the human race, and gallant champion of the rights of man.

"To which the General made a very feeling and suitable reply. He was then conducted to his private quarters, amidst the roar of cannon and the acclamations of hundreds of citizens, where he was introduced to a large number of the inhabitants, among whom were many ladies, anxious (notwithstanding the lateness of the hour and the inclemency of the weather) to offer their congratulations to our distinguished Guest. He appeared to be in fine health and spirits, notwithstanding a tedious journey of forty miles which he had travelled that day, over very bad roads. The General could not be prevailed on to spend a day with us, and we were therefore compelled (though very reluctantly) to prepare for his early departure the next day. At a very early hour the next morning the people from the country, to whom his arrival had been announced on the preceding evening by the firing of cannon, began to assemble, and by 9 o'clock there was a very large concourse of people to behold the man whose name had been consecrated in their hearts and memories from their earliest recollections. The venerable hero went out and received their congratulations, shaking them cordially by the hand, and manifesting the most affectionate regard for them individually.

"He left us at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, accompanied by our Committee, arrived at Northampton Court-House to dinner, where he was met and received by the Committee on the part of the State."

##### La Fayette.

Gen. La Fayette has commenced his Southern & Western tour in good earnest, and travels with his usual expedition. We have already announced his departure from Washington on the 24th ult. He arrived at Norfolk the succeeding day in the steam boat Potomac, and after tarrying there a short time, proceeded to Suffolk on Friday, where he was received with every dem-

onstration of joy and gladness.—He was escorted into town by Captain Charlton's Columbians, and a deputation from the citizens, and partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion, which was attended by a large number of gratified citizens.

On Saturday, after breakfast, he left Suffolk and proceeded to Somerton, escorted by a number of gentlemen in carriages and on horseback, where he partook of an entertainment prepared for him.

After dinner, he resumed his journey, escorted as before, and arrived at Murfreesborough that evening, having been met some distance from the town by a deputation of citizens. Here the usual attentions awaited this excellent man; and as he could not be prevailed upon to tarry with the good citizens of Murfreesborough longer than one night, early on Sunday morning he resumed his journey for Halifax where the North Carolina state committee were waiting to receive him.

*Petersburg Rep.*

**Congress.**—The term of the Eighteenth Congress expired on Thursday. On that day Mr. CLAY took final leave of the House of Representatives in an eloquent Address, which we shall publish in our next paper. A special meeting of the U. States' Senate commenced on Friday, when Mr. CALHOUN was sworn in as Vice President of the U. States, and took his seat as President of the Senate. The Senate advised and consented to the ratification of the Treaty with the Republic of Colombia....*Petersburg Int.*

**Presidential Electors.**—A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature of New York, providing for the choice of Presidential Electors by districts. It passed the Senate unanimously and the House with but four negative votes. We trust that before the recurrence of another Presidential election, the choice of Electors on the district principle, will become uniform throughout the different States.

**The Influenza.**—This complaint which is stated to prevail in Boston and its neighborhood, and is noticed in different parts of Vermont, as affecting the population to so great a degree that the schools are discontinued in many places, has raged, says the New York Statesman, for some weeks in this city, and kept in constant and active requisition the physicians, from whose reports it is calculated from 40 to 50,000 of our citizens are suffering with it. We do not recollect the time when it has been so generally prevalent.

**Methodists.**—In 1755, five methodists, from Ireland, settled in the city of New York, one of whom was a preacher. His first sermon was preached in his own house to a congregation of five persons. This was the first methodist society in America. The number gradually increased, and, in 1766, a methodist meeting house was built in John street, the first that was erected in the United States. In 1816 an elegant church was built on the same spot, which accommodated 2000 hearers.

There are now in the city of New York six methodist churches, besides two built for colored people, who worship separately from the whites.

*Niles' Reg.*