

of a vessel committed on the high seas, together with such witnesses as may be necessary to prove the act so charged to have been committed by each ship or vessel, in order that the master and crew who may have committed any such piratical act or outrage, may be dealt with according to law.

New York Spectator.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The ship Manhattan Captain Freeman, 51 days from Buenos Ayres, passed up the Bay on Saturday last, bound to Baltimore. Captain Freeman has politely transmitted us a file of Buenos Ayres papers to June 27—They give, however, no further detail of the operations of the Independent forces than we have already seen, except what is contained in the following official despatches from Chili. From these it will be seen, that the remnant of the Spanish army which escaped after the memorable battle of Maipo, has been taken by a detachment of the patriots.

We regard it as not the least interesting incident of the long and arduous struggle in South America, that the contending parties have it in contemplation to adopt the usages of civilized warfare, by consenting to exchange their prisoners. The patriots first made the proposition to that effect, but the Spanish Vice-Roy, proud of his strength and confident of victory, treated the application with cold neglect. The battle of Maipo, however, has given a different turn to his sentiments. We now find him availing to the Independent Government to effect the same object. We are pleased to find that our gallant countryman, Capt. BIDDLE of the sloop of war Ontario, has offered every facility in his power towards the accomplishment of this desirable purpose.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE HERALD.]

CHILI—*San Victorio.*

Despatch of the General in Chief, pro. tem. of the army of the Andes, to his Excellency the Director.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I have this day forwarded to his Excellency the Supreme Directors of this State the following intelligence.

"Most Excellent Sir,

"A new laurel has been added to the crown of our country's arms in the town of Pural on the dawn of the 27th of last month. An enemy's detachment of 300 men, commanded by the traitor Manuel Bulnes, had taken possession of that point on the morning of the 21st. The place was utterly destitute of defence. It was sacked, and many of its inhabitants were ruthlessly put to the sword, as you will find it stated in the subjoined copy, No. 1. The worthy Colonel Major Don Jose Matias Zapata, who had taken the command of that part of the army stationed in Talca, agreeably to the orders communicated to him, and with a view of scouring the country and of meeting the enemy, ordered a party of the grenadiers on horseback to recross the Maule—This movement was entrusted to the valiant and deserving captain of the same regiment, D. Miguel Caxaravilla, who being reinforced by some militiamen of the jurisdiction of Parral, fell unexpectedly upon the said point, and the results of this bold enterprise are the death of Bulnes, several of his officers, two hundred of his men, besides a Colonel, with some officers and a number of men taken prisoners as stated in the copy No. 2. The conduct of captain Caxaravilla deserves the highest commendation, although this is not the first instance in which he has given proofs of his valor and excellent dispositions. I must also recommend to your excellency the well-deserving Sergeant-major of the militia, Don Jacinto Urrutia, who was wounded; the captain of the same corps, Don Domingo Urrutia, and the Ensign Don Valentin Galvez, who, with his sword put to death the traitor Bulnes, as well as the officers and subalterns, either regulars or militia, who, on proper occasions, have always proved that whenever they meet the enemy, they never fail to conquer.

"In forwarding the above copy for your information, I beg to observe to your excellency, that the forces of the enemy which have been destroyed on that occasion are but the miserable remnant of the army routed in Maypu, consisting of the sick and some persons attached to the rear guard.

May God keep your excellency many years. ANTONIO GONZALES BALCARCE.

Head Quarters Santiago, Oct. 1st, 1818. To his Excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

No. 1. I have to inform you that at 9 in the morning, at the conclusion of mass, the tyrant Manuel Bulnes, entered this town with his division, composed of 300 reregades of his own stamp. The people being utterly defenceless he caused to be put to death the temporary Governor, Don Manuel Zonora; Lt. Don Henrique Gonzales; Captain Don Ramon Contreras; Don Juan Pablo Romero, his son and man servant; Hernando Farinas; Mansillo, and Nicolas Figueroa; finally the number killed is upwards of 20, besides many wounded. Under the pretext that the militia had been called out, they sacked the village, and carried away a great deal of property. These are all the particulars I can give you at this moment. God keep you many years, &c.

DIONISIO SOLIMAYOR.

Banks of the Maule, 21st May, 1818.

Col. Don Jose Zapata.

(A copy)

BALCARCE.

No. 2.

I have the pleasure to inform you that after five nights march thro' unrequented paths concealing myself in the woods during the day time having succeeded in posting myself in the vicinity of the town of Parral, occupied by the enemy with 300 men, I determined to attack him, although my force was composed of only 200 men, grenadiers and militia, principally the latter. I disposed myself to attack him in the rear at day-break having divided my troops into two divisions: the first under my immediate command, and the second under the command of

Captain D. Domingo Urrutia, and Ensign D. Jose Valentin Galvez, ordering the grenadiers to charge the enemy's quarters, and the militia to occupy the entrance of the streets. As soon as I gave the orders to advance, they rushed forward, treading under their horses the centinelas posted at the gates, and took possession of the quarters. The enemy flew instantly to the public parade, and took shelter in the neighboring houses, from which they opened a brisk fire through the windows, doors and loopholes; but the arms of the gallant troops which I have the honor to command, soon put an end to the contest, and slew 200 of the enemy, among them C. L. Bulnes, who fell by the sword of the intrepid Ensign Galvez, besides many other officers. Among the prisoners were Col. D. Cipriano Galvez, and several other officers of the line and militia. On our part we had a general wounded, and the intrepid Sergeant Major of the militia, D. Jacinto Urrutia, severely wounded. At another moment I will give you further details of the operations and arms that have fallen into our hands. I send you at this time 70 prisoners, officers and soldiers.

God keep you many years, &c.

Parral, 27 May, 1818. 11 o'clock in the morning. MIGUEL CAXARAVILLA.

Col. D. Jose Zapata.

Official Despatch from the same.

Most Excellent Sir,

The Vice-Roy of Peru, seems at length to be impressed with the liberality of sentiment which ought always to exist among civilized nations in time of war. One of his Envoys arrived at the port of Valparaiso for the purpose of proposing an exchange of prisoners. He has brought with him four of our officers they had in Lima, as a pledge of the sincerity of the proffered negotiation, and gives assurances that the want of the means of transportation only prevented the release of the few that remained as was desired and agreed upon.

Six months ago, General Don Jose de San Martin invited the Vice-Roy to adopt a similar arrangement, but no answer or other explanation upon the subject could be obtained. The battle of Maipo has undoubtedly been the origin of this change.

The subjoined copy which I have the honor to transmit to your excellency, contains the communication I have received by the envoy whom I have authorized to come to this capital with entire security. I will take care to advise your Excellency of all the particulars contained in the despatches he has brought, and other occurrences relative to this negotiation.

God keep your Excellency many years,

Head Quarters, Santiago, June 2, 1818

ANTONIO GONZALES BALCARCE. To his Excellency the Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America.

Official Despatch referred to in the preceding one.

Most Excellent Sir,

Invested with full power from his Excellency the Vice-Roy, Captain General of Peru, D. Joaquin de la Pezuela, to effect the exchange of prisoners of the royal army made by you, agreeable to your offer, and under the guarantee of the flag of the U. States, I have arrived at this port in the sloop of war Ontario, whose commander James Biddle, kindly gave me a passage on board of his vessel, and generously offered himself to contribute to the relief of the deserving military whom the fate of war has placed in the power of your Excellency. To this effect I wait upon you with the letters of his Excellency the Vice-Roy. Being at the same time entrusted with ten thousand dollars for the assistance of the said military, I beg your Excellency to have the goodness (if there be no inconvenience) to grant the permit for the loading of the specie and the distribution thereof among the prisoners; and for the more speedy communication of your orders I beg also from your Excellency to grant me leave to stay in this capital in order to adjust the exchange of prisoners with your Excellency in person, or with whomsoever you may please to appoint for that purpose. I ought to inform you that from among the officers prisoners in Lima, I have brought along with me, in order to be exchanged, the Lieutenant Colonels D. Jose Quesada and D. Juan Jose Balderrama, and the Capt. D. Pedro Egumio and D. Francisco Ylanueva (already sent on shore.) Those that are remaining would have been sent along by the same vessel if Capt. Biddle had had room enough for their accommodation, or the prospect of any other vessel that might have taken them under his convoy, the same having been requested from him as he will himself inform your Excellency.

God keep your Excellency, &c.—In the Port of Valparaiso on board the sloop of war Ontario, 29th May 1818.

FELIX OLHABERRIAGUE & BLANCO.

To His Excellency, D. Jose San Martin, General in Chief of the Army of the Andes and Chili. (A Copy)

BALCARCE.

From South America.

General M'Gregor, and reinforcements arrived in Venezuela.

Philadelphia, September 1. Extract of a letter received at the office of the Democratic Press.

Late account from Venezuela, via St. Thomas state, that the Patriots, commanded by Generals Paez, Arismendi, Bermudez, M'Gregor and Mariano, will open the campaign in December, with a fine army, and ample military stores.

Gen. Gregor M'Gregor from England has ascended the Oronoke with about 500 English recruits; and several vessels have arrived at Augustura from England with every thing necessary. I saw a list in the hands of one of the gentlemen concerned in these supplies—it stands thus:

From England 12,000 muskets, 800 quintals powder, a large quantity of ball cartridges, flints, lead, &c. Complete uniforms for 12,000 men, with every necessary article appertaining.

Complete armour, mountings, &c. for 2000 cavalry. Besides this, a great quantity of powder, 2500 muskets, and a complete and numerous train of light artillery has been sent to Augustura, by Brion.—Thus I know to be a fact.

If this does not put the Independents in a situation to open the campaign next December in the most glorious manner, they will hardly deserve the name of men.

Gen. Morillo, has not positively more than about 15 hundred old Spanish troops left, and the rest Escobedo, on whom he cannot depend.

London, Aug. 5.

Determined Attempt at Suicide.—Monday afternoon a soldier of the East London Militia, going along the Stratford road, was alarmed by finding a female genteelly dressed suspended by a silk handkerchief from the bough of a tree, inside the hedge. He immediately cut her down, having only that moment hung her self in a few minutes recovered, and burst into tears; she said she was the wife of a tradesman at Homerton, and thanking him for saving her life, she promised to proceed with all speed to her family. The soldier permitted her to depart on this promise, but watched her. She proceeded along the river Lea, till she thought herself out of sight, and then plunged into the water. The soldier again saved her life, and conducted her home to her family. She had been missing for several days, and a reward had been offered for her recovery.

DOMESTIC

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Mobile Gazette, Nov. 4.

The transaction stated in the extracts from Glahorne, in reference to the wanton and cruel butchery of five Indians, is the most disgraceful act that stains the American character.

For the honour of our countrymen, we hope that we may hear of some palliating circumstances—something like an excuse, or that the perpetrators will be discovered and punished to the utmost rigour of the law, as a means, in some small degree, of wiping out the indelible, disgraceful stain from our name, and as a warning to foreign nations, that it was not a national act, nor consonant to American feelings; but perpetrated by some of those vagabonds, that hang loose on the outskirts of every nation, however generally humane, honourable and brave.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Claiborne, to another in this place.

July 25, 1818.

"The inhabitants of this town are in great commotion, in consequence of the following recent and horrid transaction.—On Sunday evening Capt Boyles' company brought in five male Indians, who were taken a short time since, on or near Perdido river. He succeeded in taking the names follows: He possessed himself of their spears and children, and through their means told the Indians if they would surrender they should receive his protection, &c. and on these conditions they surrendered themselves prisoners.

Immediately on their arrival here, they were committed to jail, having been directed by Capt. Boyles to the care of our sheriff. On Tuesday morning the sheriff thought proper to send them to Fort Montgomery and addressed a line to Capt Boyles, saying that the civil authority had no concern with them &c. and proceeded to deliver them from jail to a guard, for the purpose of escorting them to Montgomery. They proceeded only two or three miles from town, where they were all inhumanly murdered and left uninterred. The guard returned and reported that on their way they were met and attacked by a party of men, who seeing the Indians, immediately fired and killed them. Yesterday a jury of request was held on the bodies, but have not yet reported their verdict. The popular and prevailing opinion of the majority of the people is, that they were wilfully and barbarously murdered, by a party preconcerted for the purpose. The friends of civil order have set their faces and their opinions against the proceedings, and seem determined that such gross violations of justice and humanity, shall not pass with impunity. A mob has already made its appearance and excited much fear and alarm among the people. I hope the civil authority will succeed in putting down all rioters and disturbers of the peace; yet I fear we shall have further trouble, originating from the same proceeding."

ANOTHER EXTRACT.

Claiborne, July 25.

"Dear Sir—I avail myself of an opportunity presented by a gentleman, who sets out for your town tomorrow, to inform you of a most barbarous murder committed on some Indian prisoners this morning about three miles from this place.

It appears that capt. Boyles, in his excursion to the Perdido a few days since, took several prisoners, five of whom were sent to this place, and put in the jail on Sunday evening. The sheriff conceiving that the civil authority had nothing to do with them, ordered them to be sent to Montgomery. Four men volunteered to guard them. After being absent about three hours, the guard returned and reported that they had been attacked by a party in the woods, where they had stopped to get water; that the party ordered them to retreat, and immediately after sixteen or eighteen guns were discharged at the prisoners, and that one or two of the guard had musket balls shot through their cloths; that they saw the Indians run, but did not know whether any were killed or not.

Some of our citizens this evening went to the fatal spot, where they found the five Indians lying dead within eight yards of each other. This is a most bloody transaction, and stained with so much inhumanity, that I blush to think it was an act, perpetrated among a people, who have justly boasted of their humanity and their strict observance of the rules of war."

We have just seen a gentleman from St. Augustine, who informs us that between seven and eight hundred Indians and about one thousand negroes, are on the St. Johns river, who evince a strong hostility against the frontier people of this state. They have declared themselves hostile, and are determined to attack our countrymen as soon as they can obtain powder and ball. Several of the chiefs have been at Augustine, endeavoring to get ammunition from the governor of that place and it is believed they have partially succeeded.

Our informant also states, that he saw captain OBED WRIGHT in St. Augustine—that he had taken a Spanish protection, & intended in a few days to go to the Havana.

Four whites on their way to St. Mary's have already been murdered by the savages; and we dread to hear from that quarter knowing as we do, the defenceless situation of our frontier citizens. Why does not the general government station efficient military force to prevent these people from the tomahawk and scalping knife? We believe no section of our country is more neglected than the frontiers of Georgia—What is the cause of this? Have we committed any offence that merit such neglect? We hope the proper authorities will turn an eye to that quarter. Repub.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Bank.

The United States Bank appears at this moment to occupy the greatest share of public attention; and our most respectable newsmen are busily engaged in discussing the late extraordinary proceeding of the mother bank and branches; (i. e. the mother bank retaining to take the notes of the branches, and the branches refusing the notes of the mother bank.) There seems no one to have come forward to account for this strange and unexpected course of the Bank; and the Bank itself has not condescended to assign a reason for it; but the effects of the measure have been instantaneous; the public have already felt its severity; the people are complaining, and complaints will continue, and grow louder and stronger, until satisfaction shall be given in some shape or other. What was the argument upon which the friends of the National Bank placed their greatest reliance, in carrying the charter through Congress? It was, that the proposed institution would establish an *uniform national currency*—that it would effect an equalization of exchange, so much desired in the country—that a note of the National Bank payable at Boston, would be current at Orleans; and that every description of doubtful or discredited paper which at that period inundated the country, would be made to disappear.—How have these anticipations been realized? How has this pledge, so triumphantly given on the floor of Congress by the advocates of the Bank, been redeemed by the Bank? In the very outset, we have seen the Directors, in a manner unauthorized by the charter, prematurely forcing the stock, by discounting stock notes at the rate of twenty-five per cent above par; thus by this management raising the stock to 150, when in fact it could never have been fairly worth more than 120; and it is now sunk so low, a respectable Philadelphia print states, that a stockholder of that city, a wealthy man, last week was refused a discount of 75 per cent on the stock held by him, although he offered an endorser. These things may, and we hope will be a subject of legislative enquiry. But the late proceeding of the bank, in discounting its own notes, is a measure of so flagrant a character that we know not well what to say to it; and the public seem totally unable to restrain the expression of their indignation. Was it a measure of necessity? The bank has not said so. If the Philadelphia Directors rest their defence upon this ground, let them come fairly before the public with an acknowledgment of the fact, and an honest statement of the causes which have brought them into such sad difficulties. But whence came the necessity? Was it produced by their own mismanagement? Did any of the State Banks combine against the national institution? We have heard of the United States Bank, collecting the notes of certain of the State Banks, and demanding specie for them to the last dollar; but we have not heard of any combination of the part of the State Banks.—And so suddenly? Could not six or three months have been allowed the public to prepare for the crisis? Was the notice of a single day all the time the Bank had in its power to afford? The Editor of the Democratic Press, remarking upon the Circular issued by the Board of Directors, observes:—“If any individual should have dared to play such tricks he would be called a swindler; he would be scouted out of honorable society, and fair dealers would shun him as a Cheat! But a Bank may do it with impunity! and the United States Bank may hope to be applauded for doing that which perhaps no one of its directors would care to do in his private capacity! These corporations have marble hearts and a most perfect contempt for public opinion! They feel their strength and they abuse it. They feel power and forget right!”

Mr. Bynas is entirely correct, when he says, “These corporations have marble hearts and a perfect contempt for public opinion.”—The Philadelphia Directors appear to have taken no pains to conceal their sentiments regarding public opinion.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.

Important Bank of the United States.

The Principal reason urged in favor of establishing the Bank of the United States, was to give to the union a generally circulating medium. This was the ground upon which the advocates of the bank took their stand; this was the reason which carried their charter through congress. It appears from the following circular just now (eleven o'clock) put into our hands, that this reason is null, void, and of no effect. To notes of the Bank of the United States are no longer to be a medium which will