

FOREIGN.

Extract from the Caracas Gazette of the 16th of April, 1817.

CARACAS.

Attack and reduction of Barcelona by the 1st division under Don Juan de Aldama, colonel of the dragons.

Report of the Commander.

Wishing to accomplish what I had the honor of communicating to your excellency from Pirutu in my dispatch bearing date 2d of April, instant, I ordered the army on the 3d to commence its march, and on the 4th, in the morning, I arrived at the mouth of Caicara, where I was joined by the expedition from Cumana. At 7 o'clock of the 5th, I formed my columns to take possession of Barcelona. After which the army entered the town with that martial and warlike appearance the true patrimony of valor and victory.

I already had ordered colonel Don Manuel Bausa, commander of the column of light infantry, marching at the head of the army, to remove every obstacle in his way, until getting possession of the most immediate house to the fortification, and to shut the entrance of the streets with parapets, in order to encompass the enemy in his entrenchment, and at the arrival of the artillery, to occupy the battering redoubt, whereof the construction had been intrusted by me, to the activity and valor of Don Eugenio Arana, captain of the regiment of Barbastro, and to Don Juan Calvet brevet lieutenant of that of Granada.

The light infantry performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, and destroyed some wretches who presented themselves in the streets. I had placed a reserve on the great square, and the rest of the army, took up a proper station in front of the building, fortified by the enemy.

Having thus the whole of the city at my disposal, and the enemy being narrowly shut up in his fortification, I resolved to take possession of the rest as soon as possible, and therefore ordered the artillery at the mouth of the river to be brought up, in which manœuvre I was assisted by the courage of Don Jose Maria Ohalon, a captain in the navy and commander of the royal squadron. On the 7th, at day-break, I already had two pieces mounted, opposite to the last part of the fortified house, and at noon of the same day, I placed another piece to the right of the house, wherewith, and the two pieces already placed at a distance of a thousand paces from the enemy, and commanded by Don Francisco Maya, lieutenant of the artillery, such destructive fire was made, that at 2 o'clock part of the frontispiece had given way. This battery was defended by 12 artillerymen, whereof 10 were wounded. I immediately commanded a strong column, grenadiers and light infantry, to commence the attack, which I entrusted to the well known bravery of the lieutenant colonel of the regiment of the Union, Col. Don Joaquin Urreiztieta, and the rest of the corps of Barbastro, under maj. Don Vincente Bauza, to remain as a reserve to be employed at the proper moment, while the mounted dragons, and the yeoman cavalry under Don Jose de Nubla, commander of a squadron, placed themselves on the burying ground, which partly is situated in front of the breach, with intention to destroy the enemy in case (as it was to be presumed) he would endeavor to make his escape by that side. After those dispositions, the Colonel of the corps of Barbastro, Don Juan Cini, second in command of the army, to whose skill and good advices I for the greatest part ascribe the good success of my attempt, and lieutenant colonel Don Manuel Bausa, chief ad-interim of the staff, remained with me, to observe the motions of the enemy, to the left of the assault, and to execute such orders, as I might find proper to issue.

The columns destined for the attack then ascended the height pointed out to them, and after, at the energetic cry of "God save the King!!" the forerunner of victory, colonel Urreiztieta came up with his brave warriors, headed by the companies of light infantry of Grenada, and by those of the Union, under captain Don Juan Falomir and Faustino Narguaes. It would however be difficult to ascertain which was the first—the marching of our troops to the charge with fixed bayonets, or the flight of the enemy through the breach, to the left of which, covered by a most tremendous fire from a parapet, they endeavored to make their escape.

When Urreiztieta arrived at the breach, he found its approach impracticable, being protected from behind by a wall and ditch. However, far from being disheartened by this obstacle, our soldiers disputed with almost a desperate bravery, the honor of making a new opening in the wall, and climbed with such intrepidity and courage on the parapet, which I always shall remember with admiration. But notwithstanding their valor, finding that the enemy was reinforcing himself on the left flank, I ordered the reserve of the corps of Barbastro, under major Vincente Bauza, to march, who took them by storm, and forced them to abandon their position and to retire to the bastions on the left.

Our soldiers then entered the entrenchments, assisting each other to ascend the height, situated at a distance of about 18 feet from the ditch.

As soon as we were in possession of that post, and Urreiztieta having marched into the fort, the issue was no longer doubtful to the enemy, who, having lost the last means of defence, endeavored to escape in every direction. However, he was prevented in his flight, by the regiment of the King, under Don Jaime Prieto, stationed in our entrenchment, and by a detachment of infantry of the Union and the cavalry under its brave commander Navas, together with a party of the dismounted battalion, who all came out in that moment and put every one to the sword.

The garrison had upwards of one thousand men killed, amongst whom were several private individuals, addicted to the cause of the

insurgents, who were in the house, and paid their madness with the loss of their lives. The commander of the fort Pedro Maria Freitas, and the intendente Francisco Esteban Rivas, and some few prisoners were only wounded, and now are sent to your excellency, to account for their conduct to his excellency the commander in chief.

Our soldiers of every rank and station, conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner, and performed such acts of heroism, as exceeded the limits of their duty. They all, without exception, are entitled to your excellency's consideration, and I certainly would fail in my duty and undervalue the general good behaviour of all, was I to make any exception in that respect.

When I first entered the town, on being informed that some families, though not armed, attached to the enemy's cause, had taken shelter in the fortified house, I immediately proposed to the rebels in the name of the sovereign, previous to commencing my operations, to surrender at discretion, and that their lives then would be respected. In acting in this manner, my intention was to prevent the bloodshed which otherwise was inevitable. But my summons was rejected, and his majesty's name insulted.

A few moments previous to the march of our columns, the enemy had the audacity to hoist the black flag, and when we took possession of the house, 700 men, who were defending it, together with 800 of the others, lost their lives.

Our loss since we took possession of the town, till the surrender of the fortification, as also an enumeration of the articles taken from the enemy, are in the annexed returns.

As in justice I cannot make any exception in recommending the army to your excellency, the whole individually and collectively having so well done their duty, I herewith inclose the original reports of the different commanders, in order that your excellency may dispose, as you will find proper.

Such articles taken from the enemy, as are of no use to me for the army are embarking on board of the squadron for La Guayra.

God preserve, &c.—Barcelona, the 10th of April, 1817.

(Signed) JUAN DE ALDAMA.

To the Captain General of Venezuela.

Return of the loss sustained by the army in the siege and assault of the fortified house, defended by the rebels on the 6th and 7th inst.

Total—2 officers, 21 privates killed—4 officers, 71 privates wounded.

General total—98.

Head-quarters of New Barcelona, this 8th of April 1817.

(Signed) MANUEL BAUSA.

JUAN DE ALDAMA.

The Royal Corps of Artillery.

Return of the artillery, arms, ammunition, &c. found in the fortified house of Barcelona.

1 short brass 4 pounder—1 3 pounder do.—3 iron 8 pounders—1 4 pounder—1 4 pounder howitzer—2 18 pounder field pieces—2 12 pounder do.—1 3 pounder do.—1 ship's 6 pounder, complete—33 18 pounder cartridge—2 12 pounder do.—19 4 pounder do. with grape shot—36 do. powder only—55 4 pounder do. with grape shot—36 do. powder only—93 chests of musket cartridges—400 in each—48 barrels do. 400 in each—918 muskets of different manufactures 437 bayonets—207 musket barrels—3400 musket balls—2000lb. flints—7000lb. lead, and other articles—2 ovens—8 pair of tongs—5 hammers—2 large anvils—1 small do.—12 iron hoops for wheels—1 lathe—3 do. with wooden pivots—1 single saw—2 double do.—1 do. not mounted—6 sugars—3 pincers—2 hoes—25 shovels—2 iron pikes—1 calker's hammer—255 2 1/2 pounder nails—90 18 pounder do.—236 8 pounder do.—3 18 pounder ramrods and ladles—4 4 pounder ditto.

Head-quarters, Barcelona, 8th April, 1817.

The commander of artillery.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MAYO.

KINGSTON, APRIL 26.

His majesty's ship Cherub, of 24 guns, capt. Fisher, came to anchor at Port Royal yesterday from Africa, having left Cape Coast Castle on the 5th ult. On Tuesday last she touched at Aquadada Bay, Porto Rico, and on Thursday, off the east end, spoke the Riffman brig, Capt. Felix. During the Cherub's cruise on the coast of Africa, she fell in with a brigantine, and after a long chase came up with her, but she refused to show her colors and have to, when the boats under Lieut. Henderson, were sent to examine her; but on their near approach, she hoisted a French flag, and commenced firing. It did not, however, prevent being boarded and carried in a very gallant manner, but we are sorry to add with considerable loss—Mr. Morrison, midshipman, having been mortally wounded, two seamen killed, and Mr. Millar master, Mr. Pearce, midshipman, and nine seamen wounded, most of them severely. She proved to be La Louisa, from Guadalupe, mounting nine guns, with a crew of 47 men, and had a cargo on board to barter for 300 slaves. She was sent to Sierra Leone.

The Inconstant frigate, capt. Sir James Lucas Yeo, K. C. B. had arrived on the African coast from England, previous to the Cherub's leaving it, and was to sail for this port in a few weeks after her.

BALTIMORE, MAY 29.

Interesting.—Three gentlemen, citizens of the River La Plata, have just reached this city from Savannah, where they landed from the British cutter Hero, arrived at that place from Buenos Ayres.

The circumstances attending their voyage are rather of an extraordinary nature; and at the same time that they deserve our attention in as much as they affect the feelings of humanity, they serve to give us a just idea of the state of that country, where the oppressive and persecuting government, by the most perfidious and violent measures, renews those scenes of proscription and blood, which although their frequent repetition in several countries has rendered them familiar to our imaginations, are

nevertheless remembered with painful sensations, and which appear to have been revived there with a degree of refinement worthy of the fertile soul of a tyrant.

The gentlemen above alluded to, are Dr. Don Pedro Agrelo, late a member of the legislature of Buenos Ayres, and a magistrate; Don Manuel Moreno, secretary of state, and the eldest officer in that department; and Don Vicente Pasos, editor of the free paper entitled "La Crocina Argentina." Those which remained at Savannah, are Colonel Don Domingo France, who four months since commanded the patriot troops in Peru; Colonel Don Fusserio Valdenegro, with his wife and two children; colonel Don Manuel Pagola; Colonel Don Feliciano Chiclana a member of the executive and a gentleman of the bar.

These gentlemen were all seized in Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of February at the same hour, by officers of the government, while they were resting under the protection of their dwellings, or sharing the duties of their respective stations. They were immediately carried on board a vessel of that government, not being suffered to communicate with their families and friends, or to justify themselves before a proper tribunal, against the charges in pursuance of which they experienced such cruel treatment. They were compelled to remain in the river, out of sight of the town and finally destined to be transported without any previous judgment.

This was effected by taking them on board of another vessel of war, which carried them to the mouth of the River Plate, where they found ready to receive them the British cutter Hero, Capt. James Garnock, an Englishman by birth, who so far prostituted himself as to contract with the Director of Buenos Ayres, Juan Martin Pueyrredon, for the transportation of these unfortunate citizens, for the sum of four thousand dollars. He took them on board his cutter on the 9th of March, and reflected, by this humiliating act, an everlasting dishonor on the character of the British nation.

The official letter, delivered by the director to this British captain, is a very singular one. Its purport is to palliate, before the authorities of this country, this scandalous negotiation, in the prosecution of which, he was to present himself in our ports: for it was to the United States, by the arbitrary will of the government of Buenos Ayres, that they were destined.—This letter was directed to the chief magistrate or officer of the place in this country where the cutter might arrive, and is couched in the following terms:

"The persons mentioned in the enclosed list (those already named) have been shipped on board the cutter Hero, bound to the United States. They are unfortunate beings, whom the government has expelled from their country on account of their variance in politics, and of their exalted ideas. They must not be viewed as criminals; but as they were considered dangerous, it has become expedient to transport them directing them to that country where they cannot cause alarm, as its constitution and laws present a formidable barrier."

Garnock pursued his object with more prudence than the government of Buenos Ayres, in not divulging his mission.—He made no use of the before-mentioned letter; he however, delivered a copy of it to the gentlemen under his care.—These, persuaded they had a right to prosecute him for the part he assumed in the violence they suffered, determined to bring an action against him at Savannah; and having to this effect consulted a gentleman of the bar, he gave it as his decided opinion that the captain was responsible for it; but they were deterred from farther pursuing the subject by the apprehension of a long suite, and a delay, the inconvenience of which they could not well suffer.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.

We learn, with pleasure, from some of our late London papers, that a law, emanating from the Prussian government, was shortly to issue at Berlin, which will open to the Polish peasants the way to freedom; and that a general law was preparing by Prince Hardenburg for introducing into Prussia the liberty of the Press. General Kosciusko, the Washington of Poland, had entered into the military service of Prussia.

Nautical surveys of the Chinese coast, it is said, have been recently made, by order of the British Government, with a view to ascertain the practicability of opening the Chinese trade to all British subjects; and that these surveys have reached England, unexpectedly, by a circuitous route. In consequence, a very formidable expedition was contemplated, at the date of our last advices from London, having for its objects to traverse the whole of the Chinese Empire, to require an apology from the Emperor, and to claim the occupation by British troops of all the strong places on the Canton River.

NEW-YORK, MAY 29.

Great Fire at Sag Harbor.—On Monday last at 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in a barn situated in the midst of the cluster of buildings at the dock, which comprised the business part of the town of Sag Harbor, L. I. and raged with such violence, that in one hour and a half, the whole block was laid in ashes, together with most of their contents. The fire is supposed to have originated by the sparks from a blacksmith's shop. The whole number of valuable buildings destroyed is thirty-two, besides out-houses, &c. By this disaster, many families and individuals are reduced from affluent and respectable circumstances, to indigence and want. Very little of the property was insured. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be about 150,000 dollars. Fortunately the wind in a direction from the wharf, and the vessel lying there escaped uninjured.

The following is a list of the principal sufferers:—Asa Partridge, house and store; major German, tavern house and store; store occupied by Abraham Gardner; tavern house and store occupied by Pelatiah Fondham; Silas Howell's two stores; Samuel L'Home-dieu's store; Stephen Mitchell and Son's store; H. Crowell's dwelling house; Mrs. Woodward's public house, and the store adjoining, occupied by L. Hildreth

& Son; Cornelius Slight's store; Hugh Gelston; John T. Haven's store, oil store, and whaling material; Gelston & Howell's store; S. Paine's store; J. P. Ham's public house, and the store adjoining, occupied by N. Fordham; Silas Rayman's shop; Thos. P. Ripley's dwelling house and store; J. Hedge's dwelling house.

HAVERSBORO, MAY 20.

A number of British troops stationed at Kingston U. C. were credibly informed, have orders to march to Montreal—where it is understood, they are to be discharged.

On Saturday the 10th inst. two brothers, with their families, consisting of their wives (who were sisters,) and four small children, started from Henderson's Harbor on the lake in a small open boat, with their effects, proposing to remove to the Genesee country. We are credibly informed that at the time they left Henderson's Harbor, the gunnel of their craft was but a few inches above water. They were warned of their danger, and entreated not to hazard their lives by going in so small a boat, on a lake so subject to sudden flaws—yet it appears the Messrs. Whites were determined to proceed, let the consequence be what it might—they went—and the only tidings we have from these untimely adventurers, are, that their four children, and the boat in which they sailed have been picked up on the lake. Without doubt, these two entire families, together with the Mrs. Whites, and a boy committed to their charge, supposed to have been formerly from Utica, amounting in all to 11 souls, have been precipitately hurried from time into eternity.—The funeral of the children was attended last Wednesday in the vicinity of this place, at the house of Mr. Smith, the father of the deceased mothers—where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Osgood.

NORFOLK, MAY 28.

From New-Orleans.—From a gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 7th inst. in the ship Walter, and who landed here on Monday, we learn that another of those dreadful accidents, which have of late so frequently happened by the mismanagement of Steam Engines, and the effects of which every friend of humanity and every well wisher to the public good, must unite in deploring, occurred on board the Steam Boat CONSTITUTION on the 4th instant, while proceeding from Natchez to New-Orleans. Our informant does not recollect all the particulars of this accident, but states, that the Constitution was in company with another Steam Boat (running in opposition) also bound down the Mississippi; both boats had started from Natchez at the same time, and each strove to get a head of the other; for this purpose the Steam of the Constitution's engine was raised above the proper gauge, when her boiler immediately exploded, and nine persons (including several of the passengers) were either killed or so desperately scalded, that they survived only until they were carried on shore. Whether the boiler was of copper or iron, and in what part of the boat the passengers were who shared in the dreadful calamity produced by its explosion, we are unable to learn.

Malaga:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1817.

Legislative Candidates.—The information which I received, and gave to my readers in this county last week, relative to the withdrawal of Col. Barringer and K. Jones, Esq. as candidates for a seat in the senate, I regret to learn, was erroneous—and I should still more regret it, if the publication should prove injurious to either party in the contest. I inserted the paragraph without the knowledge of the gentlemen concerned, and indeed without even my informant knowing that I had any such intention. This week, however, I learn, that the proposition for withdrawing was not carried into effect: and I have been personally informed, both by Col. Barringer and Nathl. Jones, Esq. of Crab-tree, that they are candidates. I presume, therefore, that Mr. Kimbrough Jones will decline standing a poll.

The candidates for the commons stand as mentioned last week.

Affairs of Honor.—Two parties from this state have lately crossed over to Virginia for the purpose of settling their disputes. In both instances, however, they were accommodated without resorting to the last extremity. Mr. Settle and Mr. Sanders, the congressional candidates for Rockingham district, were the principals in one case.

Jailbreaking.—Elliott, the Post Master of Rutherford, who is a confinement for robbing the mail, cunningly contrived to effect his escape from the prison of this city on Wednesday last. He had not run far, however, before he was arrested by major Calder, and brought back greatly to his mortification. I am told his face was completely blacked, probably by accident, in climbing one of the chimneys of the jail.

A small work has recently been published in this city, by Messrs. Van Winkle and Wiley, entitled—"Manuscript transmitted from St. Helena, by an unknown channel, translated from the French"—This work excited considerable attention in England, when it first made its appearance. The question—whether it be the product of Bonaparte himself, or of some other hand—has, as far as we have seen, been left to the judgment of individuals, and must probably be decided in a great measure upon internal evidence.

Whether this book be genuine or spurious, it is a singular performance. We do not include so much to the character of its style and composition, as to the sentiments it contains, and the motives, which it states to have influenced and governed the conduct of the hero of it. If it could be proved to be genuine, we should consider it to be a very important production, because it would disclose many interesting facts and principles relative to the character and conduct of a man, who commanded a greater share of public attention, for fifteen