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Foreign Intelligence.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE OF CANADA, OF THE 7TH MAY, 1818.

Official Letter of His Excellency Don Pedro Morillo, to the Captain General.

I have the greatest satisfaction in stating to your excellency, that by date the 21 of this present month, Brigadier Don Miguel de la Torre writes me, from the village of Cogeda, as follows:

Most Excellent Sir.—I left St. Carlos this day early in the morning, directing myself to this position, where I supposed I could meet with the enemy. I marched six leagues and arrived at Camoruco, where I intended to rest, but the vanguard of the rebels Paéz in that moment made his appearance, who having already joined Rengel, Romero, and Coesto, was marching towards St. Carlos.

After having repulsed them I continued my march being determined to attack him wherever he should offer me battle, which he effectually did at a quarter of a league from Cogeda, and eleven leagues from St. Carlos, my first position. His troops amounted to 1500 cavalry, and two battalions of infantry, with 600 to 800 men. The ground was in immense plain. I formed my battalions by columns and my cavalry on the wings and in the rear.

In this disposition I attacked and defeated them at the pas de charge. Their infantry received us kneeling down, with presented arms till we were within the distance of half pistol shot, when a general fire began both sides. In a short time their infantry, being abandoned by their cavalry was in a moment entirely cut off by ours, which continued attacking it at of the enemy—and the victory was then decisive for the arms of the Lord our King.

The total loss of the rebels exceeds 1000—our loss amounts to about 200 killed and wounded. The pressure of time does not allow me to give further particulars of this brilliant victory, reserving the next opportunity of sending you the exact particulars of this happy day—the anniversary of the 3d of May, on which took place the glorious Revolution of the Nation on which we belong.

I enclose this to Your Excellency for your own satisfaction, as well as of the royal inhabitants of the Capital; and I must observe, that according to the report of their Chief (Paéz) was shot through the body. We have had the misfortune of learning that the brave General Don Miguel de la Torre was wounded at the beginning of the action, but he notwithstanding continued the command of the troops till he obtained the victory.

Don Pedro Gonzales Villa, colonel of the regiment of Castile, was killed; one officer of the same regiment, an officer of the infantry Don Francisco de Paula, and six more wounded, among whom is Don Manuel Bauza, major of the regiment of Union, who received two shots. God preserve, &c.

Head-Quarters of Valencia, 24th May, 1818. (Signed) PABLO MORILLO. Senior Don JUAN BAPTISTA PARDO.

Further particulars of the battle of Maipu. We have been politely favored with original and translated copies of the official account of the glorious victory, gained by the Patriots on the plains of Maipu, on the 19th March.—We have already given (in our papers of 1st inst.) part of the document which contained the principal features of the combat.

We now subjoin the concluding part, noticing the conduct of those officers who bore distinguished parts in the battle, which sealed the liberty of Chili. N. Beacon. In the meanwhile, a most obstinate and sanguinary fire was kept up between our left and the enemy's right, which was composed of his best troops; they did not delay in coming to the charge in close column, and marching upon the right, at the same elevation, another column of cavalry.

The commandant Borgonio, had already ascended the rising ground with eight pieces of the artillery of Chili, which he commanded, and detached from our left, for the purpose of enfilading the enemy's fire; he was successful in this movement and poured in a fire of grape with so much rapidity, on the enemy's columns, that he succeeded in throwing his cavalry into disorder—in spite of this, however, and of the efforts of the commandant Alvacad Martinez, who displayed more than their usual intrepidity—our line hesitated for a moment. The infantry of our centre could do no less than recede also. At

this critical moment I gave orders to Col. Quintana, to charge the enemy with the reserve under his command, which was executed by him in the most brilliant style. The reserve was composed of the battalions No. 1 of Chili, 3 of the same, 7 of the Andes, under their respective commanders, commandants Ribera, Lopez and Conde.—This charge, together with that of the commandant Thompson, of the 1st of Oquimbo, gave a new impulse to our line—the whole now returned upon the enemy with more determination than ever.

The squadrons of the Directors light horse, and those under the command of Col. Frietze, charged in turn in successive attacks. It is impossible to convey to your excellency, an idea of the brilliant and distinguished actions of this day as well of whole corps, as chiefs and particular individuals. But, it would be difficult to say that an attack more brave, more rapid, and better supported, was ever witnessed; and, on the other hand, I can assure your excellency, that there was never seen a more vigorous firm and determined resistance. The constancy of our soldiers, and their heroic efforts, conquered at last, and the position was carried literally wading in the blood, and shoving off the enemy with the point of the bayonet.

This first success would, alone, have appeared to secure us the victory;—but it was impossible to throw the enem's columns entirely into disorder. Our cavalry howed down their flanks and rear at will.—They still continued their march in masses, until they reached the narrow lanes of Espeho, where, taking possession of the hill F. they maintained a new combat, which lasted an hour, supported by No. 24 of Arance, the infantry de la Patria, and companies of other corps, which engaged successively.

Finally, the brave battalion, No. 1 and 11, of Coquimbo, who had sustained our right, attacked them in the most decisive manner; whose animated assault soon put the enemy to flight and effected a total dispersion. All the outlets were occupied by our cavalry.

As soon as the Etat Major shall have completed an exact return, I shall have the honor of transmitting it to your excellency, together with a notice of those officers who have most distinguished themselves.

I am greatly indebted for the indelible services rendered by Gen. Balcaed—from the commencement of the campaign the chief attention of the army devolved upon him; I am also indebted to the Gen. Aguirre, and other individuals who composed the staff, and to the surgeon major D. Biego Pacowies; I must also express my satisfaction with the conduct of the engineer Dable, as also my aids Beien and Escalada; and of the secretary of war Tenteno, and of my private secretary Mazzan.

I have only to regret my inability to recommend in terms adequate to their merits, all the brave men, to whose exertions and valour our country is indebted for so brilliant a victory.

I beseech your excellency to insert the accounts of the different chiefs who have had the glory of taking part in this campaign, as arduous as it has been glorious.—I know that I trespass on the modesty of the supreme director of this state D. Bernardo O'Higgins; but I cannot refrain from stating to your excellency, that although severely wounded, that he arrived on the field towards the conclusion of the battle, and I regret to say considerably aggravated his wound in consequence. God preserve you many years.

Head-Quarters, in Santiago April 9th 18 8. JOSE DE SAN MARTIN. Most Excellent Sen.

The Supreme Director of the United Powers of the South.

N. B. The action commenced at noon day, and terminated at 6 P. M.—The Royalists 5,300 men strong, the Patriots, 2,900.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER. We have extracted the following from the Journal de Paris. Besides furnishing an interesting narrative, it may serve as a salutary caution to those who have occasion to ship combustible materials, and more especially against the concealment of such articles on board ships, for the purpose of avoiding a higher rate of freight or insurance.

Extract of a letter, dated Rio Janeiro, September 13, 1817.

The Count d'Amerval, having lost his property in the course of the revolution, turned his attention to commerce to re-establish his fortune. In the month of May last, he determined to make an important expedition into the colonies; and in consequence, on the 27th of that month, he armed and equipped the brigantine Young Sophia, which sailed for the Isle of France under the command of captain Beveaux. The vessel had on board, the Count d'Amerval, the owner, thirteen passengers, of whom two were females, and a complement of fourteen men.

The voyage was very favorable until the 6th of August. On that day the captain ordered the hatchway of the middle deck to be opened, to take out some brandy for the use of the crew. Scarcely were the hatches opened,

when a yellowish flame darted out, which stifled the sailors. Convinced that there was a fire aboard, the captain with great presence of mind ordered all the hatches to be caulked with the mattresses of the passengers. This measure would arrest the progress of the flames by intercepting the supply of external air.

By the smell of the fire the captain was soon convinced that the vessel was consuming by oil of vitriol aqua fortis. On consulting his bills of lading, he had no doubt that the shipment of so dangerous an article had been concealed, by labelling the cases which contained it, by the name of prepared pharmacy.

All the passengers occupied themselves without relaxation in throwing water upon the vessel; but the fire notwithstanding made a frightful progress. The heat was becoming insupportable, and one could hardly bear the hand upon the side of the ship. From the reckoning of the captain, they found they were then in 22 degrees 25 minutes of south latitude, and 26 degrees 50 minutes of longitude west from the meridian of Paris. These unhappy people, to avoid a death which seemed inevitable, sought the nearest land. The island of Trinidad was that which they hoped to reach; and after a painful voyage of three days, they discovered this so much desired island. Nevertheless, the count d'Amerval and the captain were persuaded that in approaching this shore, they should have to encounter the terrible chance of dying by famine, or of being devoured by wild beasts, and determined to leave it to the crew to steer for Rio Janeiro. But the rapid progress of the fire did not permit them to carry this resolution into execution. The smoke streamed out profusely from all the seams between the planks, and they every moment expected that an explosion would take place.

In this desperate condition they again directed their course towards the island of Trinidad, which they had already lost sight of. The vessel was open and filled with water up to the middle deck, when they approached this island on the 16th of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The eleventh and twelfth were employed in landing from the vessel the small quantity of provisions which the water or the fire had not destroyed. This operation was hardly completed when the brigantine was entirely broken in pieces by the waves. Nevertheless, by the signal exertions of the captain and the owner, all persons on board were saved.

When all were landed, they built some tents at the foot of the rocks, and they took every possible precaution to avoid being attacked by wild beasts. Six days were thus passed; but the dangers were still the same; and the Count d'Amerval contrived means to save his companions from the death which seemed inevitable, counting for nothing the danger which he would have to brave to accomplish their deliverance.

In the morning of the 18th of August, he gave orders to the captain to prepare the long boat, and embarked with him and five of the most resolute sailors for Rio Janeiro, having promised to their companions in misfortune not to abandon them. After three days toilsome and prosperous sailing, they fell in with an English ship bound to the Isle of France, from which they obtained water and bread, and continued their course with more confidence. The weather became bad, and their progress was interrupted; and they seemed left to the sad alternative either of death by famine, or of being swallowed up by the waves; but finally, on the 31st of August, when their provisions were almost entirely consumed, they arrived as if by a miracle at Rio Janeiro.

They landed at the fortress of St. Croix, where they were received with great kindness by the Governor, who invited them to dine with him.—Mr. Mallet, the French Consul, interested himself in carrying consolation and succour to their companions. He recommended to the King who immediately gave orders to have a vessel prepared to save those who remained at the island of Trinidad.

This deplorable event should serve as a caution to merchants and ship owners, to avoid shipping substances so dangerous. They will learn, not without regret, that one such imprudence has caused the ruin of a respectable man, who had expended nearly 300,000 francs in equipping and loading the brigantine Young Sophia; other merchants had also freighted merchandise to the amount of 200,000 francs, making a total loss of about 500,000 francs.

NOTE.—We have not inquired the fate of the thirteen passengers left at Trinidad; but it is almost certain, that they are saved, for one of them has informed his family of his arrival at Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, JULY 10.

Storming of Pensacola.—On this subject the Quebec Gazette, of the 29th June, offers the following angry remarks:—“A few months will show to what lengths the government of the United States will go in America, without exciting the jealousy and resistance of the European government. It seems to us that the seizure of Amelia Island is a parallel, on a smaller theatre, to the entry of Bonaparte's troops into Spain, under pretence of assisting divisions. The seizure, on neutral territory, and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, is fully as justifiable as the seizure and execution of the Duke of Enghien; and the storming of Pensacola, is at least equally as atrocious as the massacres of Madrid.”

A Nassau (N. P.) paper, after giving the account of the trial and execution of ARBUTH-

NOT and AMBRISTER, in Florida as it appeared in the Savannah Republican, subjoins the following remarks, which in our opinion rather tends to condemn their guilt than to exculpate them.

“Such is the rude account which an American editor gives of a transaction which must be viewed with horror by all civilized nations—perpetrated within the territory of a neutral power, who had not at the time and place the means of protecting itself, or the stranger who was within its gates. Mr. Arbuthnot was a British merchant, many years a resident here, and only went to Florida since the peace, for the purpose of trading with the Indians, under the sanction of the Spanish government, and had supplied them with dry goods, in return for which he received skins and corn, a considerable quantity of which, to the amount of 4000 pounds sterling, he had at some of the Indian towns, and which has been destroyed by the forces under General Jackson.—The Seminoles having found him liberal and honest in his dealings with them placed much confidence in him, and he had occasionally written letters for their chief to the British Ambassador, complaining of the depredations and robberies committed on them by the Georgian;—these were the crimes of which he was guilty towards the United States and its citizens.

“Cook, who is said to be the only evidence against Mr. A. lived here as a collector of vendue accounts with a gentleman in that line of business; converted to his own use a considerable sum which he had collected, and was in consequence discharged. Mr. Arbuthnot being in want of a young man to assist in his store in Florida, considering that as this was his first offence he might be reclaimed, he took Cook into his employ; but finding soon after his arrival that he commenced his former tricks, he delivered him over to the Spanish commandant at St. Marks to be dealt with according to law. Such is the witness which General Jackson produced at the trial, as it is called.

“As to the first charge—it is well known here that Mr. A. never took any arms with him—Powder in small quantities he might have had—and how is an Indian to hunt or even exist without it? Admitting that he had supplied ‘munitions of war,’ he was not originally liable to the United States for so doing; nor could the second charge make him so; which, however we believe to be as groundless as the first—and respecting the third—how could a British subject who was in a neutral garrison, attacked by a lawless force, be considered as a spy.

“Mr. Ambrister was a high spirited young man, and his pursuits probably were not of a mercantile nature—he had served along with the Indians under col. Nicolls in the late war, and bore a commission in the Royal Colonial Marines. Having then contracted a friendship for the Indians, it is likely he may have been along with some of the Seminole chiefs, and being taken with them became a sacrifice to the revenge of the American General; among whose exploits, as mentioned in the newspapers of Georgia, the most prominent are the destroying of Indian towns, and taking prisoners the women and children.

“The deceiving of Francis (Heliadja) on board of the American gun boats by hoisting the British flag, and afterwards hanging him, is another trait in the glorious career of General Jackson in the territory of Spain.

“The further observations of this inveterate and scurrilous Editor are too vague to be recorded with by the liberal part of his own countrymen, and will be viewed in their true light by all honest minds. This atrocious act, we trust, will not be overlooked by our government and the perpetrator brought to that just punishment which he deserves. It will be recollected what indignation was created in America a few years ago by the accidental death of one of its citizens, and that every possible inquiry and reparation was made; but we could ask what comparison there is between that unfortunate circumstance and the present deed. Justice ought to prevail between nations as well as individuals, and may be looked forward to in the present instance.”

[Translated from the French, for the City of Washington Gazette.]

FRENCH COLONY NEAR MEXICO. Extract of a letter from a French settler, which was communicated for the June No. of the L'Esclaire Americaine.

“We are established at the mouth of the River Trinity, on the Occoquinsas bluff, twenty feet above the level of the river at high water; upon this is a fine wood covered with trees; adjoining to this is the Grand Prairie, or Prairie of Talcastas, which is, at least, fifteen miles from North to South, and which extends eastward to a gap that communicates with Lake Sabone; the land is of the first quality, easily cultivated; we have around us an immense tract, which promises the richest productions to those willing to labor a little. The game course the country is full of; there is abundance of cows, of bulls, and wild horses may be got with ease. The waters are full of fish; and our inhabitants who have surveyed east of the river say the country is still superior; it is interspersed with most beautiful lakes, watering the most magnificent hills, where there are also many animal, particularly wild goats: all this land is in sugar, cotton and indigo.

We have already seen the chiefs of the In-