

Foreign

INTERESTING INTE... Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Angostura...

Angostura, 20th Sept 1819. We were yesterday gratified with bulletins from your army, dated at SANTA FE...

Remarks.—This intelligence is important, as it is direct, and official. The rumour of a change in the political circle at Angostura...

The Editor of the Patriot has been favored with General Bolivar's official account of the capture of Santa Fe...

An Irish officer of great promise. The auxiliaries go under the term of English, though the majority are Irish and Scotch...

English extracts.—We have selected to day, from our English papers by the packet Courier, a number of articles not wholly uninteresting.

LONDON, SEPT. 26. A good deal is still said in the foreign papers about the Jews. We take the secret of their ill treatment to be this...

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On the 5th, his Majesty sent from Breslau his Aide-de-Camp, Major General Von Witzleben, to him. The Prince was very weak, but in full possession of his mental faculties...

most part without pain; but his strength greatly declined and he was quite unable to speak. The body is embalmed, and placed for the present, in the Church of Kriblowitz...

The most dreadful excesses are still committed against the Jews. In some places attempts have been made to set their houses on fire...

Intelligence from Copenhagen, dated the 12th inst. states, that a second riot against the Jews had taken place in that city, of so violent a character...

Infamous scene.—Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, one of those occurrences which are alike a disgrace to human nature, as to civilization, took place in Smithfield. An ill-looking, diminutive fellow, of apparently low and profligate habits, entered the market, leading, by a halberd round her neck, his wife, and followed by a numerous crowd of persons...

Self-Devotion.—The following story has appeared in most of the papers:—A miller's dog broke his chain; the miller ordered his maid-servant to tie him up again. She was attacked and bitten by the dog...

A proposal has been made at the Workhouse Board of Leeds to discontinue parochial relief to every pauper who keeps a dog.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 2. Although the Treaty is not ratified, it does not appear that it is absolutely rejected, but that the matter is referred once more to Washington...

Whether there is any sincerity in all this diplomacy on the part of Spain, or whether it is not rather a piece of that system of procrastination for which she is so remarkable in all her political relations...

been forced to be so much implicated in that transaction, that he is banished to Pampeluna.

SARFIELD, second in command, is also in disgrace.

They write from Madrid, that Portugal has agreed by treaty to give Monte Video to Spain for 25,000,000 rials (\$1,400,000).

From the Trinidad Courier of 8 pt. 29. BATTLE OF BOJACA.

Yesterday at day break, the advanced posts reported that the enemy were marching by the Samaca road; the army immediately got under arms...

At two, P. M., the first division of the enemy got to the bridge, when our Videttes of Cavalry showed themselves. The enemy, who could not yet see our force, and supposed himself in presence of a corps of observation only, attacked...

The enemy, who could not yet see our force, and supposed himself in presence of a corps of observation only, attacked with his army continued to move on. Our army marched forward in double quick time, and to the enemy's great surprise, our whole infantry appeared in column, on an eminence commanding the position...

Inmediately the action became general throughout the line. General Anzuategui directed the operations of the centre and the right; he attacked a battalion which the enemy had deployed in Guerrilla in a glen, and obliged it to retire to its camp...

The troops in our centre, notwithstanding a severe fire from some force of the enemy, on our left flank, attacked his main body; he kept a heavy fire, but our troops, in the most audacious style, executing their movements with the best discipline, surrounded the whole of the enemy's corps...

Nearly at the same time, simultaneously, General Santander, who commanded the left, and who had met with a tenacious resistance from the enemy's vanguard, to which he had only to oppose his Cazadores with some companies of the line, by the Guides of the rear, passed the bridge and completed the victory.

The whole of the enemy's army are prisoners. General Barreyre, commander in Chief of the forces in New Grenada, and his second in command, Gen. Ximenes, almost all the commanders and chiefs of corps a multitude of subalterns, and above 1600 men are prisoners...

General Santander, with the advanced and the Guides of the reserve, proceeded instantly, in pursuit of the fugitives, this place; and General Anzuategui with the rest of the army, remained during the night on the field of battle. The advantages obtained by the Republic in yesterday's glorious victory, incalculable.

Our troops never gained a more decisive triumph, and they have been opposed to troops better disciplined and better commanded.

Nothing is comparable to the audacity displayed by Gen. Anzuategui at the head of two battalions, a squadron of Cavalry, with which he attacked, and made prisoners, in a body of the enemy; to him we are a great measure indebted for the victory.

envoy with judgment and bravery. The Regiments Bravo of Paez, and 1st of Barcelona, and the squadron of the upper plains, fought with distinguished valour. The columns of Tunja and Socorro, joined the right at the moment of victory. In fine, his excellency is highly satisfied with the conduct of the chiefs, officers, and soldiers of the Libertador army, on this memorable day.

Principal Head Quarters, at Venta Quemada, the 8th August, 1819.

C. SOUBLETIE, Chief of the Staff.

Printed at Santa Fe de Bogota, Capital of Cundinamarca, from the Press of State, Year 1819.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, N. B. 2. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

This morning arrived below the fast sailing ship William Penn, captain James Hamilton, in 35 days from Liverpool. Capt. Hamilton has obligingly favoured us with a complete file of Liverpool papers to the 20th of September, being 12 days later than our previous accounts. On a rapid glance at their contents we find nothing of a very interesting nature.

The Mayor of Liverpool had been requested to call a public meeting to petition the Prince Regent to institute an efficient, strict and solemn inquiry into the proceedings at Manchester, but had refused; in consequence of which a notice for a public meeting to be held in Clayton Square, on the 29th Sept. was published, signed by 24 of the most respectable men in Liverpool.

There had been but very little fluctuation in the market, as will be perceived by the prices quoted below.

Several regiments had been ordered to be disbanded. Serious riots had occurred at Glasgow and Paisley; and indeed the whole British Empire appears to be in an unusual state of fermentation.

In France the public attention appeared to be entirely occupied by the pending elections. The ultra-boast of a triumph in the election of C. Baslejat, for Toulouse.

The new Queen of Spain arrived at Lyons the 15th Sept. she travelled without state, and declined guard of honor.

Accounts from Madrid represented that the yellow fever had extended from Cadiz to Seville.

The Prince Regent, attended by Sir George Cockburn had been on a visit to Portsmouth, from whence he was to make a cruise of eight or ten days in the Royal Yacht.

Mr Smith, the actor, better known by the appellation of gentleman Smith, died on the 18th inst. in the 89th year of his age. His performance of Charles, in the School for Scandal, has been considered the most perfect representation on the stage.

Reports were renewed on the continent of serious differences between the courts of Petersburg, Vienna, and Berlin, respecting the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia with regard to Poland.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25. Holland.—Hutch papers to Sunday last have been received. Countess de Monttholon was expected at Brussels, on her return to France, accompanied by her children.

It is added, that her husband had refused to leave Bonaparte, who was sed in writing the memoirs of his extraordinary life, and was assisted by general Bertrand and count Monttholon in the compilation of them.

The ters by the Deek mail are most gloomy, presenting the trade of that once flourishing republic as rapidly declining, and stating, that things must inevitably become worse as long as the government obstinately persists in its anti-commercial regulations, which, it seems, have disgusted and alienated all the friends of the House of Orange.

A treaty for the final arrangement of the differences between Sweden and Denmark, was signed at Stockholm on the 15th by the Danish Minister, Von Holst.—The chief stipulation, that Sweden is to pay three million dollars (Hamburg marks) in ten annual payments, and also to pay four per cent per annum interest, but the interest, and the interest to be paid quarterly; and the bonds for the principal and interest are to be deposited in the hands of Lord Strangford, as the minister of the mediating power.

Germany.—The storm raised in Germany by the pretended Prussian conspiracy, appears gradually to die away.

The ferendary, M. Henning, who was said to be one of the principal chiefs in the plot, has been set at liberty, and the inquisitorial Commission, which has been sitting on the business, has declared that he was perfectly innocent. He has suffered two months imprisonment. It is said that he intends bringing an action against M. Kaempitz and the other members of the Commission.—It is again reported in Berlin, that the king of Prussia has at length consented to certain principles which are to form the ground work of the constitution.

Denmark.—Fresh disturbances have broken out in Copenhagen, where the widows of many houses, more particularly those inhabited by Jews, were broken so, that the troops in various parts of the town, were obliged to fire on the mob. Eighty persons were arrested, and some of them sentenced to rigorous punishment.

Spain.—According to letters from Madrid, a report prevails that the yellow fever has spread from the Isle of Leon to Seville, and that all Andalusia is in a state of the greatest alarm for the consequences. No passports are delivered at Cadiz for a further route than to leagues, at which distance the cordons are established. On the 25th ult. the ships of war and transports composing the expedition removed to anchor in the Roads of Rota, with orders not to communicate with Cadiz Bay; none of the troops are suffered to come on shore. The troops are in cantonment at Xerez, St. Lucar, Lebriza, and the environs.

Political.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. A QUESTION FOR STATESMEN. Will the United States permit the British to take and hold Cuba?

What paralyzing influence has been produced on the public mind? A few days since certain press in Boston, patronized and maintained, as we have some reason to suppose, by American readers, openly contended that the people of England, peaceably assembled, to remonstrate against the heaviest political oppressions that ever pressed a nation to the earth—deserve the gallows! and more than intimated that those who were cut down and slaughtered, deserved their fate! This graceful paragraph passed without a literary comment from any paper in the Union!!! We may call this a liberal high-minded exemption, from party spirit; but may we not apprehend that something more—that we are passing to the other extreme—that an unbecoming indifference to the principles of public freedom is rapidly pervading the nation? What do we behold at this very moment? The British, the natural, the implacable enemy of America, preparing as certain as there is a God in heaven, to take possession, by treaty or by force (for to her matters not which) of an island that constitutes the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and gives her complete, unlimited control over our whole trade in those seas; yet not one voice is raised against it; single paper excepted! I declare that consider the public mind as in a state more alarming and dangerous to free men than when Governor Strong treacherously refused to organize the militia of Massachusetts on the side of the American government. I consider the capture of Cuba, by the British, as the most deadly blow that ever was aimed at the prosperity of this country—the nation should ward it off at all hazards, as a man would do the dagger of the assassin pointed at his heart. With twenty sail the line in the harbor of Cuba we cannot breathe freely, commercially speaking.—What must be the condition of all the Western country?—A dam across the mouth of the Mississippi as high as the clouds would not be worse for them, than such a state of absolute, abject, intolerable dependence on the will of a British Admiral! It would press like the nightmare on the spirit and growth of all the region of country. It would be better war to eternity with the faintest hope of success, rather than settle down under such a prospect of perpetual annoyance and embarrassment. Have we forgotten the black proclamations brought in by Cochrane's fleet to be distributed in the South? Yet who lifts his voice against the impending storm?

Nations, like individuals, are the slaves of prejudice; we have made up our minds to take the Floridas. All the papers have said, Oh! let us take the Floridas—and so, politic or impolitic, we take the Floridas; but for one, I prefer the solid interests, to false views of honor of my country, I pray that we do not take the Floridas unless we prepare the same time to take Cuba also! It is better to seize our neighbor's cane, than let a ruffian snatch it to break our head. We can take Florida when please, and when times are more auspicious.

The following then is the policy I would humbly recommend:—Let the government, in anticipation having the Floridas, assume the duty Spain for spoiliations on our citizens, arising to pay it when convenient, and the mean time proceed to ascertain and adjust those claims. I would forbear taking Florida at present, even if England should not in the mean time take Cuba because I would deprive her of the shadow of a pretext. But if England should take Cuba or threaten it, then we will take Florida; and unless we are willing that she should be turn-key to let us out, or the Mississippi and all the West India seas, at her pleasure, we will wrestle with her for that key as long as she is not to be found in the lock, or a pulse beat in the American bosom.

COPENHAGEN

On the night of Sunday the 24th inst. Lewis and his two companions, Connelly and James H. were confined in the same room and not hindered, succeeded in breaking out of our jail, (jail it can be called). They turned the staples by which their irons were fastened—burned a hole through the sufficiently large to pass through, derminded the jail-yard—and in a sink within sight of town, cut off their hair with an axe and a frow, which was found at the jailor's wood-pile. It nearly or quite day-light before they vested themselves of their irons. Immediately on the alarm being given that the prisoners had escaped, the

Domestic

BEDFORD. DAVID LEWIS.

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