

...of importance...
...frightened to death...
...former mate of the Hamilton...
...given his ship up at a price...
...American government...
...vice of the English Consul...
...says that his ship was taken...
...American port by force of arms...
...his colours pulled down...
...and the living part of the crew...
...Ken prisoners...
...thinks that the ship is a lawful prize...
...and himself and men prisoners...
...consequence. The English Consul...
...has also offered to give himself...
...as a prisoner of war, and some...
...our petite matres begin to look...
...the blank on the occasion...
...morning every British ship in...
...has hoisted the same coloured...
...and have armed their men, who...
...determined to protect their ships...
...die in the attempt. Every man...
...the city has a sword by his side...
...pistols in his pockets.

From the Louisiana Gazette.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.

THE RIOT.

We have delayed giving a full account of the disgraceful scene witnessed in our city on Tuesday last, but we might be enabled to lay before our readers as full and as fair a statement as the nature of the case admits. We were more impeded to this course because we did not believe that the people of our city could, upon any occasion, be induced to commit acts so degrading to society—and we did not wish to confound the innocent with the guilty. We are now happy to have in our power to say that scarcely a single Creole in Louisiana is in any way implicated in this outrageous prostration of our laws.

The following statement, we believe, will be found to be substantially correct: An English ship, a French one are lying alongside each other at the levee, and both of them loading. On Monday last a dispute arose between the officers about the stage leading to the levee, but we believe proceeded farther than binding the English captain to keep the peace. After this however, it was discovered that his vessel's vanes had a tri-colored tail, and this, it was industriously propagated, was intended as a result to the French part of the community; it was immediately seized upon by a certain class of persons long known in our vicinity, whose purposes it suited. It should be remarked, that the English ship (the Hamilton) has been three weeks in port, has had these objectionable vanes flying ever since, yet the result was not discovered until the dispute about the stage took place.

On Tuesday, early in the day, a number of persons collected on the levee near the ship, a little while after the mayor went on board and ordered the vanes to be taken down. The captain remonstrated, but finally they were taken down by another person. Captain Colshod then sent to the commanding naval officer to know whether they were considered offensive to the American government—he was, of course, answered in the negative—upon which they were again hoisted. From the moment they re-appeared, a mob began to collect, and continued to increase rapidly. Between 2 and 3, the Mayor again appeared, but returned some time a mere spectator of the preparations which were making to board the vessel, which being completed about 5, a number of men marched up the stage, and the vessel was taken possession of by a trifling resistance. A seizure was made, the mate of the ship and four of the crew severely wounded, the rioters then tore down the vanes, cut away the rigging, dived the main and mizen-masts, broke the skylight, through which they fired several pistols into the cabin in which were, we are informed, the British Consul, the captain of the ship, and several other persons, and when they could find nothing else on which to vent their spleen they gallantly tied a Monkey's tail round his neck and threw it on board, and most magnanimously cut an English duck's head off.

What they would have done to indulge their malice on, or what they would have attempted, it is impossible to say, had not Col. Brouhams, the marshal, went down to head quarters to request military assistance to preserve the peace in the city. A part of the 8th Infantry were marched up with a ferocity that reflects honour on the officers—but the rioters, appearing

of their approach, made a dash for it, except 2 or 3 who were taken by the military. Several more have since been arrested and are now confined.

A guard remained on board all night to protect the vessel from further damage. We have here stated the prominent causes and effects of this shameful affair. We refrain from the expression of those feelings naturally excited by it, because the case of the prisoners will soon be tried by their country. As regards others, a committee of the city council is now engaged in sifting the affair to the bottom. The general opinion has strongly pointed at a man high in station in our local administration, as criminally neglectful of the solemn duties for which we were sworn to execute. If this enquiry is made in the spirit of truth, however it may terminate, our citizens will be satisfied and people abroad fully informed of the facts. But if any unfair means are used to evade it, it will remain a stain on the character of N. Orleans, that all the waters of her Mississippi cannot blanche. Until this enquiry is closed, we shall suspend further remarks—Nor should we now have touched on it, but to prevent misrepresentations from going abroad.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON BARCELONA.

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

From the Carraccas Gazette of Feb. 26, 1817.

The operations of the army, from the 6th to the 10th of February are contained in the following despatch of General Real.

After a difficult march from the cantons of Orituco and Chaguaranas, with a scarcity of water and provisions, I arrived on the 6th inst. at Pillar, where I received information of the situation of the enemy in Barcelona. From persons worthy of credit, I learned that Bolivar, with 1000 men, armed with arrows and fire arms, had fortified himself in a convent, where he had mounted six pieces of artillery, one of 16, two of 12, two of 8, and one of 6, supplying himself with provisions to resist a long siege.

Notwithstanding the difficulties that presented themselves, I determined to reconnoitre Barcelona, and assure myself of the truth of what had been told me; as I did not wish to be deceived in the least of my operations. At 5 in the morning of the 7th, I marched to Junca, where I encamped, and joined the division of Clarines, and at 12 at night I marched on the city. At sunrise, after uniting the column of chasseurs and the division of Clarines, commanded by colonel Ansa, I directed them to take possession of the bridge, which separates the city from the suburb called Portugal, with a design of intercepting the communication with Larino, and observing him at the same time, in case he should approach, as I repeatedly understood intended.

Whilst this officer and colonel Jimenez resisted the constant attacks and efforts made by the enemy to recover the bridge, I attacked them at the opposite side of the city, and succeeded in driving to their strong position such of the inhabitants as had marched out to interrupt us. A firing was kept up during the day and the rebels were repulsed in every attempt; and, I am persuaded, they not being so well fortified as I am, as some prisoners confessed, that they would not have been so obstinate in their attacks, were reconnoitred to my satisfaction, the position of the bandits, made dispositions to join Benaa, the rest of the army, and at 4 o'clock I marched, until I approached the bank, at the same time calling col. Urreiztieta, with two companies of Granada, and three of corps, to enter the city, and to lose the enemy anew. This was formed, and my expectations realized.

The small loss sustained by the enemy, as exhibited by the annexed document, is in a great measure to be ascribed to the ardour of the corps. Each corps has admired the conduct of the others. The number of the enemy will exceed 300 killed, wounded and missing. Notwithstanding that my designs were accomplished, I wished to use a last stratagem, to draw the enemy from their position, and in order thereto I made dispositions to retreat to the neighborhood of place, where I remained some days, but observing their prudent conduct, and obliged by the scarcity of provisions, and the fatigue of

the troops, I proceeded to Junca, where I encamped and remained until 10 o'clock of the following day with the same design; but not having observed him to make any movement, I returned to Pillar, and capturing the division of Clarines at Pillar, I await cannon to batter the edifice fortified by the rebels, with a certainty, that on obtaining them their destruction is the work of but a few moments. Your excellency may be assured, that if I had had the good fortune to meet with our squadron on the coast, and it would have assisted me with a few pieces of large calibre, Bolivar, with all his defenders, would have been at this moment in my power.

When the chief of the staff marched to possess himself of the mouth of the river, an unavoidable misfortune happened to the women, who were embarking, as four insurgent privateers, keeping up a heavy fire caused many to perish.

Here follows a detail of the services rendered by, and compliments to particular officers. Number of killed and wounded in the affair of the 8th, 13 killed and 30 wounded, 7 missing—total 69.

In consequence of these operations, says the Carraccas Gazette, the city of Barcelona remains blockaded from the 10th, by all the roads excepting that of Cumana. On the 12th, the royal squadron, which was returning to Cumana, attacked four vessels, which it encountered near the port of Barcelona, cannonaded them, and pursued them so closely, as compelled some of them to ground. The squadron then proceeded to Cumana, from whence it will shortly return.

The Gazette of the 5th March, says, on the 26th of February, the squadron returned from Cumana, with the artillery required. On the 27th, the active Chacon caused the Canejo, a beautiful pilot boat, grounded on the 12th, to be raised; and finding her not much injured, has determined to arm her. The rebels presented themselves on the shore to impede this operation, but a few cannon shot caused them to disappear. The forces of the royal squadron are in possession of the Moro, and the vessels anchored before it.

On the 14th of February, General Morillo was at the village of San Fernando, and would shortly be in the town of Calabozo.

From London papers received at the Office of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

London, Feb. 18.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers of Friday, but they do not contain much intelligence of interest. We have given extracts from them in another column. The French funds are within a mere fraction of 61. The weather throughout the whole of the continent is described as being equally mild & favourable as in this country.

The Gallery of the House of Commons, and the avenues leading to it, were last night crowded with strangers, who had waited from an early hour, in the expectation of hearing the Report of the Secret Committee, respecting the late disturbances. The Report so anxiously looked for, was not however, ready; but we understand it has been promised for to-night. In the meantime, those who had visited the House from motives of curiosity, were not altogether disappointed; for Lord Cochrane and Mr. Brougham occupied the attention of the House with an interesting conversation, arising out of the subject of Parliamentary reform. The Noble Lord had previously, in a lecture upon reform, incurred the marked censure of the Speaker for emitting an opinion which we hope is peculiar to his Lordship. His objectionable expressions were, that "the people of Scotland not having any share in making the laws, were not bound to obey them." Nettled, perhaps, at the check which the experience of his genius received from the calm and dignified occupier of the Chair, his Lordship challenged Mr. Brougham to a sort of single combat in argument. The country has much reason to be satisfied with the noble and generous conduct of the latter gentleman; and the House of Commons collectively and individually has much reason to be proud of such an accession of talent and integrity. Alluding to a most indiscreet menace against the freedom of the debates in that House, which Lord Cochrane was pleased to indulge in, Mr. Brougham told his Lordship with manly intrepidity that if that offensive line of conduct was persisted

in by his Lordship, he (Mr. Brougham) would feel it to be his duty to move, either that the public be excluded from all participation in the debates of their Representatives; or that the question of Parliamentary Reform should be dropped forever. It is thus; by intemperate advocates, that the cause of moderate and gradual reform will be ultimately lost.

On Saturday evening the Orontes frigate, Capt. Cochrane, arrived at Portsmouth, from the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. The Orontes left St. Helena on the 4th ult. and brings a full confirmation of the reports some time in circulation, of a fearless spirit having broken out among Buonaparte's companions at St. Helena. Las Casas and his son had been expelled from the island, and had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Griffin sloop of war, when the Orontes left that settlement. The charges against Las Casas and his son are, for concerting an improper correspondence with persons of some notoriety in various parts of Europe, but more particularly in France. It was, however, strongly suspected at St. Helena and the Cape, as we have already hinted to our readers, that Las Casas had no other object in view, but that of separating himself from Buonaparte, who had of late become so peevish and discontented, that all around him were kept in perpetual misery. As a proof of the correctness on which this surmise is founded, Las Casas actually refused to take leave of Buonaparte previous to his quitting St. Helena, although most pressing invited and urged to this act of common civility. It is supposed that Las Casas, whose habitual cunning and dexterity at dissimulation were never equalled, declined the parting interview, least any thing should occur to frustrate his fixed resolution of quitting a service, with which, from his appetite for intrigue, being completely balked, he has long since had abundant reason to be disgusted.—Buonaparte was reported to be in bad health when the Orontes left St. Helena. He still obstinately adhered to his haughty resolution of not taking exercise within those limits which subjected him to the escort of a British Officer. His medical attendants have informed him in vain that his health would suffer from this privation of air and exercise.

The Orontes has brought home from the Cape another of Buonaparte's attendants, a Pole, by the name of Piontowsky, not Poniatowsky, as the public have been made to believe, in order to connect him with the celebrated Polish family of the latter name. This person has also been dubbed a Colonel by common fame, which is an honour to which he has no claim. He merely held the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in some obscure Polish regiment in Buonaparte's service, and he literally forced himself upon the British Government, who giving credit to his story, gave him a passage to St. Helena, in a storeship which followed the Northumberland. On his landing at St. Helena, Buonaparte said he did not know him, and would not see him for many weeks.

On the above interesting subject the Hull Advertiser, received yesterday, contains the following confirmatory details: Extract of a letter from Captain Clifford, of the Prince Regent, of Hull, recently arrived in the Channel, to his father at that port:—I watered at St. Helena, being only allowed to come to an anchor and not permitted to go on shore, or have any communication with the island. A frigate then under way was ordered to supply us with water, and as soon as that was done we were ordered by the Admiral to sail immediately, & not to lay to until we were out of sight of the island.—They take great care of Buonaparte. The officers told us he seldom leaves his house, and is very much dissatisfied with his situation, as also with the allowance.—Las Casas had been detected in attempting a clandestine correspondence with some people in Paris, through the medium of a Lady in London. A letter had been detected in the lining of a black boy's jacket, written on very fine silk, in cyphers; the contents are yet unknown, for the want of a key. Las Casas was removed and confined as a close prisoner. Buonaparte, a few days before, in a fit of spleen, had cut up a quantity of plate and sold it, under pretence that his allowance was not enough.

If he escapes from this place, there is no other in which he would be secure; four vessels of war continually cruise round the island, no fishing boats are allowed to be out after sunset, and all have a ticket given them in the morning, which they must produce every night.—In fact, if he escapes from thence, he must be something more than man.—The "Lady in London," alluded to in the above letter, we suspect to be Madame, or rather Signora Piontowski.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Extract of a letter from Hiwassee.

With regard to the rifles presented by the President of the U. States, as a reward for the extraordinary enterprise of three young Cherokee warriors, I must give you a short history.

The Creeks were fortified on a point of land formed by a bend of the Tallapoosa river, at a place which, from its shape obtained the name of Horse-Shoe. The river was deemed a sufficient security, on account of its depth, and that part of the point adjoining the country was strongly fortified by the Creeks, quite across the Isthmus, with large square timber well put together and raised high. Gen. Jackson approached the works with such artillery as he had; the Cherokee warriors having been posted on the opposite side of the river, to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the Creeks. He then commenced a cannonade on the works, while the Cherokees and Creeks fought across the river with small arms. The General found that his artillery was too light to make any effectual impression on the works—the Cherokee warriors, at the same time, found that their fire across the river promised nothing—they grew impatient—and three young Cherokees plunged into the river, while the battle was raging, and swam towards that point of the Horse-Shoe where the Creeks had secured their water-craft. As these three brave Cherokees approached the shore, they were fired at by the Creeks, & one was wounded—two reached the shore unhurt; each of these seized a canoe and recrossed the river; the two canoes were then filled with other Cherokees, who crossed over and seized a number of canoes, and returned. By these means, in a short time, nearly all the Cherokees landed themselves on the Horse-Shoe, attacked the Creeks there drove them, and burned their cabins. Gen. Jackson, finding that the Creeks were attacked in their rear, made an assault on the works by escalade, and carried them, with the loss of some valuable officers and men; but notwithstanding the works were carried, the Creeks fought obstinately till night, when a few escaped. It was estimated that about seven hundred Creeks fell in the action. The Cherokee warriors suffered considerably, as well as the American troops. A regular regiment, commanded by Col. Williams, lost a number of men in carrying the works. Col. Williams assured me, that, had it not been for the enterprise of the Cherokees in crossing the river, as stated, nearly his whole regiment would have been cut to pieces."

Not. Int.

The Vestry

Of the Protestant Episcopal Parish of St. James, Anne-Arundel county, give notice, that a Clergyman is wanted in said Parish, and have authorised the subscriber to receive applications on the subject. Letters addressed to him, at Annapolis, will be immediately attended to.

D. Murray.

April 24. 4w.

5 Dollars Reward.

Taken from the subscriber living near South River Church, a BAY MARE, on the fourth of March last, her two hind feet white, shod before, about nine years old. Whoever will bring her home shall receive the above reward.

Joseph Tydings.

April 24. 3w.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 10th day of May next, if fair if not, the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted) at the subscriber's residence, West River, The personal estate of Elizabeth Wells, deceased, consisting of a Negro Boy about fifteen years of age, for a term of years, a yoke of oxen, cow and two yearlings, &c. Terms of sale—a credit of six months for all sums over twenty dollars under that sum the cash to be paid.—Bond with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale, will be required.

Joseph Norris, Admr.

April 24. 3w.

CONCERT.

Signor Carusi and Family, Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will have a Concert

on Friday next, 25th inst.

AT THE BALL ROOM.

The pieces which they intend to perform are selected from the most celebrated authors.

PART FIRST.

Overture—full band, Gathwets
Harmony piece—2 Clarinets, 2 French Horns, and Bass, Ruml
Song—Faithless Emma, Solo—Violin, Kreutzer
Concerto on the Piano Forte, by a young lady of this city accompanied by the Orchestra, Nichols
Song—The Wood Robin, Gerowets
Symphony—full band.

PART SECOND.

MILITARY BAND.

Overture to Lodovica, Kreutzer
Andante—I have loved thee with Copenhagen Waltz, Carusi
March and Rondo taken from the Panarmonic, Haydn
Andante—la Clamenza di tibus, Haydn
To end with the Patriotic Airs, Washington's March, Hail Columbia, and Yankee Doodle.
Tickets of admission one dollar, to be had at the Door on the evening of the Concert.
Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.
April 24.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek town, Two negro men, called Will; taken as the property of Joseph Griffis, deceased, and sold to satisfy a debt due George Hoofman. For cash.

Jno. Clare, Sh'ff.

of Calvert county.

April 24.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 9th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at St. Leonard's Creek Town, for cash, All the right, title and interest, of William C. Dawkins, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land, called Brinkhorn, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; taken as the property of William C. Dawkins, and sold to satisfy a debt due George Hoofman.

Jno. Clare, Sh'ff.

of Calvert county.

April 24.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed out of Calvert county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Prince Frederick Town, for cash, All the right, title and interest, of Sarah Jones, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Sterling's Nest, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less. The above is taken as the property of Sarah Jones, and sold to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Harwood.

Jno. Clare, Sh'ff.

of Calvert county.

April 24.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in June next. By order

Wm. S. Green, clk.

April 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Kirby, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

George Kirby, Admr.

April 17.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on the subscribers lands lying on the Potomac, or habiting the same at his landing formerly called Scotchman's Channel, now Tuckahoe Plains, as he is determining after this notice to enforce the law against all offenders.

Benj. St. George

April 3.