

SAVANNAH, May 30.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

Extract from the Log-book of the ship Jane, Captain Drummond, arrives at this port yesterday.

Remarks on board, Saturday, April 22, 1820—commences with moderate breezes and fine weather; 2 P. M. discovered a ship on the weather bow, standing towards us— at 3 P. M. she fired a gun, and hoisted Spanish colours. Hauled our courses up, laid the main top-sail to the mast, and was boarded by them. The boarding officer ordered the captain on board in our boat, with the ship's papers, which request was immediately complied with; & while there was treated with feigned politeness and civility. At 3.30 P. M. captain Drummond returned to the ship with the idea of being permitted to proceed without further hindrance or molestation. Sent a cask of porter on board the ship as a present to the captain. At 3.45 P. M. the boarding officer returning to his ship (the men plundering several articles, and taking them away with them in the boats) ordered us to lay by until his return. At 4 P. M. he returned with a boat filled with men armed with knives, cutlasses and pistols. At the moment of their boarding us, the ship hauled down the Spanish ensign, and hoisted the national flag of Buenos Ayres—the officers ordering our colours hauled down, and immediately drove every man from the deck, endeavouring to extract, by threats of instantaneous death, what the ship's lading consisted of, with the exception of salt, but finding their attempts to gain information unsuccessful, they commenced with more than savage barbarity, an indiscriminate plunder of every thing valuable on board the ship, scarcely leaving a vestige of the necessaries of life which was only obtained from them by earnest entreaty and supplication not to leave us in the middle of the ocean to starve, they having at the time all the meat and bread on deck, with an intention of taking it away.— About 6 P. M. after making a constant and strict search from the moment of their coming on board, they found all the specie, which was secured previous to their boarding us, under the salt in the after hold— some of the boxes they broke open and made a partial division of their contents among themselves, each taking as much as they could carry about them—the residue of the boxes were taken on board unopened. They also took from us every garment of clothing, all our bedding, hats, shoes, and boots, leaving us literally naked; and every thing, of the most trivial value, and plundered from the captain, passengers, officers and crew; all the packages on freight were taken on board by them, and one box broken open in the cabin, and its contents rifled and divided among them—cut away from the yards an entire new main-top-sail, and foresail cut away from the stay, a new jib, cutting all the rigging attached to them and taking it away—they also cut all the canvass from the fore-top-sail, which they considered good, and left it in so mutilated a state, as to render it almost impossible to repair it.— They plundered all our new cordage worm-line, spun-yarn, steering sail gear, tackle falls, blocks &c. nearly a bolt of new canvass, part of a bolt of raven duck all the carpenters tools of every description, deep sea-lead and line, four barrels of beef, one barrel of pork, all our bread except three bags, two cheeses, three hams, keg of butter, all the crockery ware, silver spoons, table cloths, and every article of cabin furniture; all our paints, oil, brushes and varnish; rifled the captain and mate's stateroom of every thing they could lay hands upon; threatened the captain with personal injury; cocked & presented a pistol at him several times and struck him with a cutlass; broke open and destroyed two casks of wine. About 11 P. M. after keeping us seven hours in suspense; confined below with sentinels over us armed with long knives, they went off and left us, taking with them our small boat and relieved us from horrid suspense, occasioned by the fear every moment during their stay, of being massacred by them.—Our situation was most distressing and deplorable indeed, thankful however we have escaped with our lives.— At 11-2 P. M. they hailed us in a language unintelligible to us, then bore up and stood to the Eastward. When we went on our deck we found our forebraces, foretop bowlines.

*Seven boxes, containing twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

dependants and whips, fore-top-sail and reef tackles and wheel ropes cut and the principal part of them taken away; our ensign tore to pieces & hove overboard and left towing by the halyards. She was a ship apparently about 300 tons, pierced for and mounted 14 guns besides stern chasers, coppered to light water mark & appeared to have formerly been a sharp schooner raised upon; she had a yellow waist, woman head painted entirely black and carried two quarter boats, was full of men, officered intirely by Spaniards and a motley crew of all colours, composed chiefly of Spaniards & Frenchmen, whose very appearance indicated their fitness to execute their diabolical deeds. From all the information we collect from different sources, she was from Cuba, and had been at sea cruising between two and three months, and we have every reason to suppose her a Spanish vessel. At midnight wore ship to the westward, bent our old fore-sail and made all sail that the distressed and disabled situation of the ship would admit of. At daylight commenced clearing the wreck and repairing the fore-top-sail, as well as our scanty means would allow. Lat. observed, 34 10 N. Lon. per. acc. 41 21 W.

New-Orleans, May 12.

On Tuesday last, the marshal of this district, accompanied by a detachment of troops, captured 53 men belonging to an expedition which has for some time past been secretly organizing in order to make an eruption into the province of Texas. About six miles above the town, on this side of the river, they were discovered in a boat, and immediately began to make off towards the woods. Fifty three were taken and brought to town the same day. They were without arms. After hearing testimony, the District Judge of the United States ordered the proceedings on the general government to be discontinued against all of them except four, against whom it is alleged there is evidence sufficient to commit them for trial. The remainder are detained under the vagrant law of the state.—Gaz. May 16.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday night a most alarming fire broke out in Conde-st., in the kitchen of Mr. Guinand's house. From the very first there was little hope of arresting its progress. The night was clear and the wind unfortunately freshening the flames spread with devouring rapidity among the dry wooden buildings. At one time we had hopes that the fire might have stopped at the corner of Dumaine and Conde-streets, but having crossed Conde-street, the Salle de Conde was soon in flames; the fire having thence communicated to the workshops and storehouses of the Navy Yard, it extended with such irresistible fury, that it was apprehended that it would sweep down the whole pile of buildings forming one side of the public square. Fortunately however, its ravages were checked at this point, and the wind having by this time lulled again, it subsided astonishingly soon for a conflagration so fierce and extensive. The sufferers by the fire are Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Guinand, Dr. Daw, the Corporation, the U. States, and several individuals whose names we did not ascertain. Five or 6 dwelling houses, the Salle de Conde ball room, and the stores and mechanics' workshops attached to the Navy Yard, have been consumed. The loss sustained we fear has been great, though the amount is not yet ascertained. The fire raged for about four hours.

Philadelphia, June 7. Captain Price of the ship Eclipse, from Campeachy, informs, that on the arrival of the news of the adoption of the constitution by the Cortes at Madrid, the inhabitants of Campeachy took the Archbishop from his bed at midnight, and compelled him to ring the Church bell until break of day when a general rejoicing took place, and the Constitution was proclaimed.

Norfolk, June 5. Naval.—We take peculiar pleasure in stating, which we do upon unquestionable authority, as an evidence of the mutual attachment and confidence existing between the officers and seamen as well as of the happy state of discipline of our navy, that a few days since, the entire crew of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, (one of our squadron lately under the orders of Com. Morris,) and commanded by Captain John B.

Nicholson, were paid off, the pay received by them amounting to upwards of \$12,000; in ten days from the time of their discharge the whole crew re-entered the service for a three years cruise on board that ship now commanded by Capt. Ridgely, a circumstance we believe without example, in the naval service of this or any other country.

THE NAVY.

A friend on perusing the Naval Register, has furnished us with the following estimate of the number of officers belonging to the navy; we believe that hitherto the number has been greatly overrated: this exhibit may therefore serve to correct erroneous impressions, founded only on supposition.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Number. Captains 33, Master Commandants 31, Lieutenants 213, Surgeons 47, Surgeons Mates 50, Purasers 46, Chaplains 13, Midshipmen, on the list 350, Sailing Masters 70, Boatswains 20, Gunners 23, Carpenters 17, Sailmakers 12.

MARINE CORPS.

Lieut. Colonel 1 | 1st Lieuts. 24

Captains 9 | 2nd Lieuts. 46

Congratulation of the Consul of the United States of America to the Constitutional Council of the City of Cadz, on the change in the government of Spain.

As a citizen of the United States of America, and as their regular representative in this city, I embrace, with the highest satisfaction, the earliest opportunity of tendering to your excellencies my cordial and sincere felicitations upon the great and glorious event which I have witnessed. On the restoration of liberty to a nation so worthy to possess it, I have contemplated, with admiration, the happy means by which it was obtained, and the good order, observed thro'out, but particularly in this capital, during successes so interesting; and now that this nation, like my own, enjoys the right to be free, I feel it my duty, among the first, to manifest to your excellencies these the sentiments of my countrymen and myself on so auspicious an occasion. God preserve you many years. April 5, 1820. O. RICH.

Answer of the Constitutional Council.

The cordial congratulation contained in your letter of the 5th of April inst. has been in the highest degree flattering, and gratifying, both as coming from you as a citizen of the U. S. and in your capacity as a consul of so great a people; nor has less pleasure been received from the indication given by all your countrymen, of their being actuated by the same liberal feelings. We share in your felicitations upon our having broken the chains rivetted by superstition and despotism, and we honor with equal veneration the names of Washington and Quiroga. Liberty and justice are now the fundamental bases upon which all the operations of the Spaniards are to be grounded, consequently you may assure your countrymen, that henceforth they need apprehend none of those fiscal regulations which were mysteriously conducted, and which appeared calculated to excite distrust and to impede the pursuits of commerce, which should be always open, to enable us to preserve the intercourse of nations as members of the same family. These are the liberal principles prescribed by our sacred constitution, and which shall be inviolably observed. God preserve you many years. SALVADOR DE ALAGON, April 6, 1820. Secretary.

[The following interesting article is from that valuable work, translated by Dr. Williamson of this city. "Tourette's Principles of Health." The Doctor has the work now for sale, and deserves remuneration for the zeal and ability manifested in his part of the work.] ANIMAL SOCIETY. Professor Tourette, in his treatise on the Influence of Physical and Moral Causes on man, cites the following curious example of Animal Society, in illustration of the fact that the animals comprehend perfectly the language of the deaf and dumb. The learned Professor quotes this wonderful instance from a memoir upon those born deaf and dumb, by citizen Bonvier des Mortiers.—R. I. Amer.

"In the autumn of 1770," says he, "I travelled through the can-

toas of Martillac and of Saint-Norant-le-Vieux, situated upon the left bank of the Loire, in which prevailed an epidemic, occasioned by the bad quality of the new wheat. In entering the yard of a large farm I saw a sheep remarkable for the variety of his fleece; and by the manner in which he bounded and endeavoured to climb along the walls. This animal was deaf from its birth. The farmers who came to sell their flock of sheep at the market of Martillac, had reserved this one to amuse a child about eight years old, who was also born dumb, these two beings, whose equal privations seemed to assimilate in the order of nature, were united by habit, so strong, that they could not be separated from each other, their society was so intimate their tastes so similar and so concordant, that human society never, perhaps accorded more perfectly.

After having diverted the child all the day the sheep slept at night at the side of its bed, and it would not have been an easy matter to have removed it from this situation; just so, the child would not sleep without the company of its comrade; the latter, being very fond of the new grain, the pungent taste of which rendered it gay, and made it skip about more than ordinary. The child was not sparing of this provision, still less to satisfy it than to amuse itself with its follies, but the portion having been this day, larger than customary, and its actions so violent, that the animal became frantic, overturned and broke all in the house, so that they were obliged to confine it in the yard; it was at this moment that I entered.—The farmers, to whom I testified my surprise, made me acquainted with all the particulars, which I had just related. If the child said they to me, only appears in the yard, the sheep will be quiet immediately.—I entreated them to satisfy my curiosity on that score. The child appeared, he approached his dear sheep with gestures, he spoke to it in his way, in making very curious sounds; the animal saw him ran bleating, gently inclined his head, and its phrenzy expired under the carressing hand of its friend."

BALTIMORE, JUNE 12.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig VERTINA, captain Reynolds, arrived here on Saturday morning, in 46 days from Maldonado.

The following is a brief summary (copied from the Gazette) of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres down to the 29th April, being the latest intelligence received at Montevideo previous to the departure of the Virginia. Buenos Ayres continued to be agitated by the jarring elements of faction. An attempt was made by Gen. Alvear, in the latter end of March, to usurp the command of the troops, displace the government, and substitute another more favourable to his views, but his designs proving ineffectual, he fled to the quarters of Gen. Carrera, who commanded a corps of the Federal army, and on being demanded from the latter, sought refuge with Gen. Ramirez, governor of the province of Entre Rios.

It was officially announced, that an election would be held on the 20th of April, for members to represent the country in the Federal Congress. An investigation of the conduct of the preceding administrations, developed an interesting correspondence with the French government, on the subject of a proposal, made by the latter, to form a monarchical government in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to be directed by the Prince of Lucc, a descendant of the Bourbons.

Lord Cochrane captured and took possession of Valdivia on the fourth February; with the loss of two killed and 11 wounded. He had previously been off Guayaquil in quest of the Spanish frigate Prueba, but she eluded his pursuit, by landing her guns, and ascending the River. His Lordship communicated with Bolivar, who was in Quito, at the head of 8000 men, the principal part of whom had joined him on his march from New Grenado. Gen. Santander, with the advanced guard of the Patriot army, occupied Cuenca, distant about 50 miles from Guayaquil.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

St JAGO DE CHILI, Jan. 26. "I cannot give you as I dare not write any political news—every thing looks gloomy, and you are no doubt aware of what is going on in the provinces of La Plata."

By an arrival from Buenos Ayres, we are informed that the Spanish Fleet was to sail on the 20th inst. for St. Martha, to take the army of the interior, which was ready before it. A decisive battle would place that all important port in the hands of the Patriots (the Spaniards) will be made any serious resistance, being destitute of forces to oppose them—they have no alternative, but to surrender themselves to the discretion of the victorious and generous antagonist, who will approach the independent approach of the independent take refuge within the strong fortification of Carthagena. The habitants generally in and about de Hacha, had joined the ranks of their Liberators, and were under the command of Gen. M. from Margarita, had marched to the river Magdalena to invade Martha, from whence the Royalists must have been expelled. From the same source we are informed of the arrival there from the distinguished Patriot and venerable Canon of Chli, who lent and general practical ledge of diplomatic transactions will occasion him to be hailed as welcome demonstrators of joy and festivity, not only in section of Grenada, but throughout every other quarter of the Republic of Columbia, which acquire new lustre from such splendid acquisitions, as South American statesman, Gual, and several other South American gentlemen likewise, accompanied the Canon.—In short, the sacred cause of liberty will shortly, not only in that part of Columbia, but throughout the Continent of America Meridional and Septentrional.

Accounts as late as the 13th have been received at Caracas Puerto Cabello, &c. which indicate of a Revolution at Valencia had been contemplated to be executed at the commencement of this month, which had for its object nothing less than to poison the ed emancipation, but it was expectedly discovered by the principal alcalde or magistrate of the place was shot, and the confidential female friend of the rillo by the name of Zabeleta was to have administered the potion, it was supposed, would likewise a similar fate. Up of a hundred individuals of the highest respectability were apprehended, among them twenty female. You may readily conjecture the imminent danger that encompassed now on every side, seemingly most warm friends, now been discovered to have plotting against his life, & although he may have now evaded the design, yet I conceive he may receive the agonizing plunge of secret uplifted poniard, and a noxious death at the hands of Spaniards themselves, at least the blood thirity career of this Royal servant, of the departed Ferdinand: Cajabosa is still the head quarters of the Patriots and that by news from Rio de la Plata as late as the 9th inst. they were advancing upon Valencia.

Col. Infante is in the Savana Cumana, Terug, &c. with a strong division and has been at Guayra very near Caracas. The inhabitants having universally rallied under his banners and resolved to every Spaniard from the fertile fragments of the inquisition, despotism and cruelty, the fair Tree of Freedom, consecrated to Patriotism and Humanity. I think more than probable that Caracas Lagoyra &c. will speedily see a revolution ere the Independent troops vict armies enter these important places. You may then see

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In addition to the above we learn from a gentleman who was on the spot at the time the fire occurred, that a great part of the city and shipping in port narrowly escaped destruction. In the arsenal, which is nearly in the centre of the city, there were 100 barrels of powder, and 600 stand of arms loaded with ball cartridges. The latter became heated that they went off one after another, very much like the firing of a feu de joie. They were stacked with the muzzles upwards, and therefore no injury was sustained by their discharge. The powder was in the magazine, which being fire proof, escaped conflagration. About twenty buildings were consumed before the fire could be subdued.

It cannot but be gratifying to the friends of the Colonization Society, to learn that the people of color sent out to effect a settlement in Africa, have, in part, accomplished that object. The following letter left them all well on the 6th of April, and in peaceable possession of a tract of fine country, up a river about twenty miles from the sea coast.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Cyane, cruising off the Coast of Africa, to his friend in this city. US: schr. Augusta, (Sherbro, April 6.) I parted with my ship and shipmates a few days since, for at least four months, to take command of this schooner, (clipper built, 104 tons, mounting 4 guns, with six crew from the ship, and as many taken from the settlement as I could procure to make requisition for.) to assist in protecting our asylum of liberated Africans against traders, and intercepting all vessels engaged in that traffic. This schooner was purchased for a tender to the Cyane by Mr. Bacon, the agent, before her arrival, as he learnt from the English squadron that all their captures were made by boats or vessels of this description. Previous to the arrival of the Cyane, she was used for transporting the stores from the Elizabeth, up to the settlement. Since I have been transferred to her, I have been up and down the river three times, without the least difficulty. The Cyane approaches within 20 miles of the settlement. We find here abundance of oysters, fish, pine apples, mangoes, bananas, plantain, &c. of the best kind.

MICARTA'S CASTLE.—Curious discovery.—A letter from Dunsinane, in Scotland, states as follows: On the 18th November, a party belonging to the regiment of Dunsinane were employed in carrying away stones from a cavern made among the rocks, in a point out the site of Macbeth's castle; part of the ground stood on a sudden gave way, and sank down six feet, discovered a regular vault about 6 and 4 feet wide. None of being injured, curiosity induced them to clear out the substance, when they discovered the ruins a large stone, weighing about 1600 pounds, which was pronounced to be of the metal semi-metallic kind. This stone had lain during the lapse of ages since Macbeth's reign, side it were also found two tablets, of a composition resembling bronze. On one of these are engraved, which a gentleman has thus deciphered.—The (or shadow) of kingdom castlyphs in air carry me agither. These plates exhibit figures of targets for the arm, time immemorial it has been ed among us here, that unbr brought Jacob's pillow from and dropped it on the steps of the palace of Scoon now a strong belief is al entered many in this part of the that it was only a representation of Jacob's pillow, that sent to Westminster, the stone not having been found. The curious here, aware of traditions, and having in venerable remains of antiquity that Macbeth may, must, have deposited the question, at the bottom of the hill of Dunsinane (trouble of the times.) has been found by the workman; the curious stone has been London for the inspection of scientific amateur, in order to cover its real quality.

BOSTON.

LATE FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from the Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated Villa da Praya, Cape de Verde, April 11. The Venezuelan schooner captured there two persons, M. ship Myrmond, C. and carried to Sierra Leone, informed by Capt. L. arrived here on the 11th A—, formerly the Commodore of Baltimore, command Simeon Metcalf, of Connecticut. The prizes to the Spanish slaves, captured Mount; Capt. Metcalf slave vessels, and a engagement of two hours, succeeded in two, six having made when the next day and was captured by the Myrmond. A large beam copper fastened on wards of 200 tons by ten guns, nor tended Cape Mount under our, having one She was commande and owned, as some testified in court, and on board, in British condemnation, Capt. ed her for his ten disposed of her to the advance. The United States Capt. Trenchard, Shebar, and the purchased of Capt. boat schooner in need with some of along the coast to fore a spot is desirable. Capt. Leek settling at Shear, ed, in consequence of the water sufficient depth in of wat. Why is the thought of The Island is a harbour, and the trade of Grande, and Gambia. It is Africa to found Since the arrival of the at Sierra Leone tion have been denuded. The now carried out. Two of the other part of the

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 15.

Republican Nominations. For Calvert County. Benjamin Gray, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds, Samuel Turner. For Frederick. Alexander Warfield, Ignatius Davis, Robert G. M'Pherson, Lewis Motter.

New-York paper of June 9. The US. sloop of war Hornet, capt. Read, went down yesterday at the Waring Place, and will sail this morning for the coast of Africa.

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