

NEW-YORK, JULY 28.

Yesterday arrived at this port the U. S. brig *Enterprise*, Capt. Kearney; she has on board the mate and one seaman, late of the schr. *Retrieve*, who rose upon, and killed the captain, and threw him overboard. These men had been taken by the Spaniards, and confined at Omoa.

While Capt. K. was at Omoa, he was informed that Commodore Aury had made a dash at a village at the head of the Bay of Honduras, with his squadron, and taken property to the amount of 700,000 dollars, in specie and goods.

By letters received from Buenos Ayres, under date of the 23d of May, we learn, that the Minister of Chili had officially notified N. W. Strong, Esq. acting as American Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the Coast of Peru was blockaded by the naval force of his Government.—This act bears date St. Jago, April 20.

The Patriot frigate *Curiazo*, had sailed from Buenos Ayres early in May, to join Lord Cochrane off Lima. The *Horatio* yet remained in port under the American flag, and was commanded by Capt. Skinner.

We learn by the brig *Frederick*, from St. Croix, that a packet had arrived there, which brought information of the arrival of Commodore Perry, with his squadron, at the island of St. Thomas.

Captain Trenchard is appointed to the command of the U. S. ship of war *Cyane*, now lying at the Navy Yard. The *Cyane* is nearly equipped for sea.

Lake St. George steam boat burnt.—A letter from a gentleman at Caldwell, to one of the owners of the *Lake George Steam Boat*, in Albany, contains the very unpleasant news, that this boat was burnt to the water's edge, on the evening of Thursday last. The fire is said to have been accidental, and occasioned by some defect in the brick work about the boiler. The boat had undergone considerable repairs, and had performed but two trips this season.

JULY 29.

Our Mediterranean Squadron.—Captain Edes, of the ship *Sally Anne*, who arrived at Boston, on Sunday last, in 49 days from Palermo, 33 from Gibraltar, informs that on the 1st of June, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship *Franklin*, Commodore Stewart. During the visit one of the young Princes, while viewing the equipments of the ship, unfortunately fell down the main hatchway, and was severely injured.

The squadron, consisting of the *Franklin*, *Guerriere*, *Erie*, & *Spark*, sailed from Naples on the 2d of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the *Spark* left the squadron, put into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis.—On the 21st of June, Capt. Edes saw the squadron in Gibraltar Bay. In the course of that day, the *Franklin* came out of the Straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

A fearful Calamity.—Two notorious drunkards who have long been known in our streets, last evening fell upon this plan to get rid of their troubles. They each drank a pint of clear whiskey, being well charged before, and requested a third person, when they were both down, to roll them together, placing their mouths as nearly in contact as possible.—when thus placed, the third person, in compliance with their requests, lighted a brimstone match which he put between their mouths, and in an instant the two miserable wretches were blown to atoms, and as effectually scattered to the winds as if filled with gun powder; and the poor fellow who applied the match was so much injured by the limbs of the two carcasses, that his life is despaired of.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the United States' ship *Hornet*, Captain Reed, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed that the Treaty was not ratified at the time of her sailing, nor is it probable it ever will be. The Spanish ministry were debating warmly on that subject when Captain Reed left Madrid, (June 22d.) The Spaniards at Cadiz, say, it will not be ratified, for fear of exciting the displeasure of Great Britain.

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbour of Cadiz. It was currently reported there that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the *Protection of the Floridas*, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of 1 frigate and 6 brigs have joined the expedition; we learn they will sail under the Spanish flag.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig *Voluntario*, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig, *Independencia*, of 18 guns—when, shameful to relate, the latter was defeated. The *Voluntario* had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. Both vessels fought under the flag of the United States!!!

The officers and crew of the patriot privateer *Constitution*, taken some time since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz in dungeons. General O'Donnel (governor of Cadiz) had received an order from the King, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to execute all foreigners; he, however, remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know—70 Americans are among the prisoners.

About the 20th June, the Marquis De Casse Yrujo and family, were taken at midnight from their dwelling in Madrid, and banished to some foreign parts. The nature of their crimes and place of exile is a secret—some even suppose that they have been assassinated.

The U. S. ship *Franklin*, arrived at Cadiz on the 20th June, with the hon. Jonathan Russel, and family; but finding they could not be accommodated with passage on board the *Hornet*, they returned in her to Gibraltar on the 27th, where they will embark in a merchantship for the U. S. All our squadron is at Gibraltar.

The French National Corvette, *La Normande*, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th July, for N. York, to invite home all the French exiles. Mr. Tunis, our counsel there, will return in her.

Dr. Heap, and Lt. Berry, of the navy, are passengers in the *Hornet*.

WASHINGTON, JULY 31.

Letters have been received in this city from Valparaiso, in the South Sea, down to the 10th of March; from a perusal of which, the following particulars are gathered:

The United States' Frigate *Macedonian*, Capt. Downes, arrived at Valparaiso on the 23th January, after a passage of eighty days from Norfolk, and fifteen from Staten Land. She experienced uncommonly fine weather off Cape Horn; and, being becalmed close in with the Cape for several hours, the officers were astonished to find no current: indeed, they did not find the ship to be in the least affected by a current after passing Staten Land. *Terra del Fuego* was entirely covered with snow, as far as the eye could extend; but the Cape and small Islands in the neighborhood had none upon them. After passing the straits of Magellan, with continued fine weather, the vessel experienced a gale of wind, of four days' continuance, and much bad weather.

At the date of our letter, as the reader already knows from other

sources, Lord Cochrane, commanding the Chilean Navy, consisting of the *San Martin*, of 60 guns, *Lautaro*, of 50, *O'Higgins*, of 50, a corvette, of 22, and three large brigs, was out on a cruise. The *Andromache* (a British frigate) left at Lima two frigates and two brigs of war, and a Spanish merchant ship with a million of dollars on board. It was expected every moment to hear of the result of Lord Cochrane's attack on the port of Callao (where, we have already heard, he was unsuccessful in his first attempt.) If he should be defeated it was the opinion of the writer of these letters, that it would be a most unfortunate thing for Chili, as it would hardly be possible for that government to refit and provision the squadron for another cruise. If they made no prize money and were not paid their wages, the crews would certainly leave the service; for when they had last sailed, the men had not been paid for a former cruise, and left the port much dissatisfied. Indeed, the crew of the corvette mutined, and confined their officers with a view to take the ship to Lima, where they said they should be paid for their services. However, after having taken possession of the ship for three days, she was retaken by the officers;—three men were killed in the contest, five had been since shot without trial, and twenty-three remained to be tried. If the fleet should return, after all, without doing any thing, there was, judging from this incident, little hope of their getting to sea again. Lord Cochrane, it was believed, would do all that he could do with the means he had, and, if the wind favored him, it was supposed he might possibly take or destroy the shipping in Callao. All his Captains were English, and he had in his squadron about 250 English and Americans, the rest being natives of Chili. General San Martin and Lord Cochrane appeared to be bosom friends; but some appear to think, have selfish, and not patriotic objects—desire to conquer Peru, not for the sake of freedom, but with a view of personal ambition and aggrandizement. To accomplish his views, he they wicked or they charitable, St. Martin drains Chili to the last dollar. He is removing all the Chilean and American officers from the army, and putting in Buenos Ayreans and Englishmen. His enemies say he is a cruel tyrant, and that the people of that country generally fear, if they do not hate him. O'Higgins, the Director, is said to be an amiable and good man, but under the influence, if not subject to the control, of St. Martin.

The Macedonian had been waiting, for some time, for Judge Provost, who had, however arrived. It was the intention of Capt. Downes to call at Lima, after his departure from Valparaiso. It was not known what construction would be given to Lord Cochrane's proclamation of blockade, of which we have had notice, in regard to vessels of war. If it was to be extended to ships of war, as it was not the object of Captain Downes unnecessarily to enter into any controversy with those people, he intended to delay his entry until the *Andromache* should have tried the force and validity of the blockade; the more especially as no particular business, besides that of general observation, required the Macedonian to visit Lima. This determination of Capt. Downes, to avoid rather than court collision, shews a prudence worthy of the character this gallant officer bears in the service.—*National Intelligencer*.

Buenos Ayres.—We are sorry to see the report, brought by the latest arrivals from Buenos Ayres, via N. York, that the anticipated pacification, between the government of Buenos Ayres and Gen. Artigas, had not been realized, and was not expected to take effect. This is ill news for the real friends of South American Independence; for those who have hoped to see the flame of liberty there not only kindled and

blazing for a day, but burning with a steady light in the shrine of a purely representative government—the only one adapted to nourish and protect it. We hope, yet, that an amicable arrangement may be made, by which all parties in the United Provinces may be induced to rally round one standard. It is otherwise to be feared that the existence of their feuds will long defeat the permanent success of any government having for its basis the representative principle and equality of rights. The government of the United States of Buenos Ayres is not at present all that the friends of freedom could wish, and cannot be until internal tranquility allows of the abolition of arbitrary laws, and the cessation of practices equally arbitrary, the remnant of the habits and customs of a despotic provincial government. In proportion as we should regard with pleasure this "consummation, most devoutly to be wished," we are pained at any information from that quarter which has a contrary aspect.—*ib.*

CIRCLEVILLE (OHIO) JULY 16.

New Appointment.—We are informed that FREDERICK GRIMKIE, Esq. late from Charleston, S. C. and son of Judge Grimkie, of that state, has received from the Governor the appointment of President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Judicial Circuit of this state, in the place of Judge Parish, resigned. He took the oath of office on the 10th inst. This appointment is to be confirmed or rejected by the Legislature, at their next session; as the Governor can only supply vacancies until the next session of the Legislature.

MANSFIELD, (OHIO) JULY 7.

Execution.—On the 1st inst. at 12 o'clock, Negoshiek and Negoneba, two Indians of the Ottawa tribe, were executed at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, in pursuance to sentence of death pronounced upon them in May last, by the Court of Common Pleas, for the murder of Wood and Bishop, on Cuyahoga river, at the west end of Lake Erie. They were taken by their own tribe, and given up to the white by their Chief, who preferred executing them in his own way, to that of hanging, or weighing, as he termed it—at the same time pronounced them worthy of death. At 11 o'clock the prisoners were unironed for the purpose of being conveyed to the place of Divine Service—on their being placed in a waggon for that purpose, Negoshiek gave a long war whoop—from thence they were conveyed to the place of worship, where they, their interpreter (a Mr. Fleming) their chief and seven others of their tribe, surrounded with armed militia, who formed a hollow square, when an able and appropriate prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. —, and a sermon suited to the occasion, was preached to about two thousand spectators, by the Rev. Mr. —, with prayer—after which the procession was formed, and moved to the place of execution in the following order:—

In front—Commanding officer of the guard; 2d, Sheriff; 3d, Clergyman; 4th, Music, playing *Allcnoch*, or *Indian Warrior*; 5th, Hollow square, inclosing prisoners; 6th, their Interpreter, Chief, and their other Indian friends—followed in close and regular order by horsemen and footmen. After arriving at the place of execution, the gallows was enclosed by the guard, who kept their station until the execution was finished. Negoshiek sent for his chief when on the scaffold, and requested him to take good care of his (Negoshiek's) children, and bring them up to be better than he had been.

We are happy to state to the honor of Huron county, that the prisoners have been attended with that tenderness and hospitality which becomes christian people, and that solemnity and good order reigned throughout the whole scene.

ST. LOUIS, (M. T.) June 23.

Scientific Expedition to the sources of the Missouri.—The western Engineer set out from St. Louis on Monday, 21st inst. to ascend the Missouri. We understand that he is not limited to time, and will proceed at leisure to explore the vast region of the Missouri, and of all her tributary streams. The cause of science is exceedingly interested in the results of this expedition. Every body knows, who knows the Missouri river at all, that she differs in all her qualities and attributes, and characteristics, from all other rivers in the world. Her water cold, rapid, light, muddy, sweet, and salubrious; the atmosphere through which she flows dry and elastic, and so favorable to health that the voyagers and traders consider themselves as leaving disease and sickness behind, the moment they enter the stream of the river. What is agreed in by all mankind, literate and illiterate, must be so; but though all are sensible of the astonishing qualities of the Missouri water, and the unrivalled healthiness of the climate through which it flows, it belongs to the learned alone to tell the causes. A region so vast, so different from all others in air and water, must have a vegetable kingdom of its own, and the botanist will doubtless find abundant subjects for the employment of his talent. In the history of the white, or grizzly bear, the zoologist will discover fresh cause for covering with contempt that theory of the Count Buffon and the Abbe Raynal which attributed to nature a disposition to belittle her animal productions in the new world. This bear finds no parallel in the old world among the rest of his species, either in his size, his strength, or his dauntless ferocity. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, if these should be passed, a still nobler instance of animal production will be found. The horse of the Columbia River, taken all in all is perhaps the finest animal of his kind in the known world. He is derived from the old world, but instead of degenerating, he is improved on the banks of the Columbia. Fineness of form, fulness of all the muscular parts, docility of spirit, capacity to sustain great fatigue, to provide food for himself, and to hunt down the deer and buffalo for his master, are a part of his characteristics. The geology and the mineralogy of the country will present enquiries of great interest. Different parts of the region through which the river flows, exhibit clays and earths of great fineness, and most uncommon composition, from the properties of which the river is supposed to derive its peculiar qualities.

The Rocky Mountains have not yet been examined. They are supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and gold and silver ore. It is but of late they have taken the name of Rocky Mountains, a name which imports nothing appropriate or peculiar, as all mountains are rocky. By all the old travellers, they are called Shining Mountains, "from an infinite number of crystal stones, of an amazing size, with which they are covered, and which, when the sun shines full upon them, sparkle so as to be seen at a great distance." (*Carver*.) The same early travellers give it as their opinion, "that in future ages these mountains might be found to contain more riches in their bowels than those of Indostan and Malabar, or which are found on the golden coast of Guinea, or in the mines of Peru."—*Ibid.*

Military Expedition to the Upper Missouri.—It is supposed that Col. Atkinson's regiment will leave Belle Fontaine in the course of this week. The expedition will easily reach the Council Bluffs, distant 700 miles, in the month of August, where it is intended to winter. Repacking the provisions, and the non-arrival of some of the steam boats, have alone prevented the departure of the expedition before this time. The *Calhoun* has not yet arrived. She is below in the river, and from a defect in her machinery, or in her