

DOMESTIC.

GENERAL GAINES.

The following is the decision of the court martial convened for the trial of general Gaines.

NEW-YORK, 1st Nov. 1816.

The court proceeded to pronounce the following Judgment:

The court, after having read over the whole of the evidence, as well on the part of the prosecution as on that of the defence, and after the most mature deliberation, do find the prisoner, maj. gen. Edmund P. Gaines, not guilty of either of the charges or specifications exhibited against him. The court do therefore honourably acquit him of the same: and the court feel it to be due to the good of the service to pronounce, that most of the charges appear to it as frivolous, the whole of them without support or foundation.

WINFIELD SCOT,

Maj. general by brevet, and President of the court.

R. H. WINDER,

Army Judge Advocate, and of the Court. The sentence of the court, honourably acquitting major-general Gaines of all the Charges and specifications alledged against him, is approved.

JAMES MADISON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The president of the court will restore the sword of major general Gaines, with a copy of these orders.

The general court martial, of which major general Scot is president, is hereby dissolved.

Major general Gaines will resume the command of the eastern section of the south division of the army.

By order,

D. PARKER, Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT!

WASHINGTON CITY, November 13.

Subjoined is an article from the *Balt. Patriot*, announcing a train of incidents, which if true, are not less extraordinary than that of which our readers are already apprized. We hope the breach is not as wide as is represented, because we are confident it is the disposition of this government, as we believe it is of the people of the United States, to cultivate the relations of amity and commerce, in their widest extent, with Russia, and with all other powers. If the Russian Minister has received such orders from his government, as are indicated below, they must have been founded on a total misapprehension or misinformation of a transaction, in which our government has, we have no doubt, done every thing to manifest its regard for the precepts and usages of national law, as well as its respects for the sovereign of Russia. The existing misapprehension removed as it soon must be, there can be on doubt, although Mr. Daschkoff may have been withdrawn (of which confirmation is wanted) that another minister will be sent to this government.

We speak on this subject from common report only. If a serious rupture with Russia is at hand, the approaching session of congress will enable the executive to place its character and progress officially before the people; who will find, we are persuaded, that the administration has on this occasion, compromised neither the peace nor the dignity of the nation, but has, as is its wisest policy, endeavoured to preserve both inviolate.

Extract of a letter to a respectable house in Baltimore dated

NEW-YORK, NOV. 8.

"Mr. DASCHKOFF, the Russian minister, has notified our government that his mission is at an end, and that he shall leave the country as soon as he can arrange his affairs. This is the result of a negotiation between him and our government, relative to the arrest some time since of Kusloff, the Russian consul general, for a criminal offence, committed in Philadelphia, and this last step is in conformity with positive instructions from his government. The same spirit which dictated these orders, will, in all probability, refuse an audience to our minister, Mr. PINKNEY, and may even throw some obstacles in the way of our trade. Mr. Daschkoff leaves this city to day, and sells his furniture during the next week."

ROYAL DIVORCE—the reported intentions to dissolve by due legal forms certain matrimonial ties which have long been deemed burdensome, has for some time been occupying much of the public attention; and a pamphlet has appeared upon the subject, entitled "The Attempt to divorce the Princess of Wales impartially considered." The author thus commences his work: "There is now no manner of doubt that an attempt will be made next session of Parliament to dissolve the marriage between the Prince Regent and the Princess in order to enable his Royal Highness to marry again, and to afford him the chance of having a male heir to the crown."

SMUGGLERS DETECTED.

The South American privateer schooner Gen. Aresmand, (late the *Snap-Drum*, of Carolina) has been seized by the Collector of this District, for a violation, of our revenue laws. She is about 130 tons burthen, and mounts 4 guns, with a complement of 70 men. She arrived in our waters 8 or 10 days since, and was reported in regular form to the collector. It was soon discovered she had landed a part of her cargo, consisting of Spanish, British and India goods, a considerable part of which have since been discovered and seized.

It seems there are two captains on board, one an American, (Captain Johnson, of Balt.) and the other a Spaniard (Captain Benell.) The officers and men were set at liberty, but the vessel and cargo held for adjudication. *Annapolis Republican.*

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post-Office, to advise the editor of the paper, thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burthened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

Postmaster-General.

FOREIGN.—ENGLAND.

By Arrivals at New-York.

*Gloomy Prospect in England.* The British barque *Harlequin*, captain Ross, arrived at this port on Monday in 28 days from Liverpool. On the 12 of Octo. she lay at the dock at Liverpool, without a mast standing, and in every respect totally unfit for sea, and the 14th (having, in the meantime, been completely rigged and ballasted) she left the harbour under tow of a steamboat, and sailed for this port. She was selected, on account of being a fast sailer, and despatched for this place, with, it is said, important commercial information. We have neither papers nor letters—but we understand, and, we believe, correctly, that the following is the amount of her intelligence:—The gentlemen who despatched the *Harlequin* had ascertained from the most authentic sources, that in consequence of the heavy and long continued rains, the wheat harvest throughout England would not yield more than half of the customary quantity. Wheat had already risen to 16s sterling per 70 pounds, and flour to 65s per barrel. No doubt remained that all the ports of England would be open for the importation of foreign bread stuffs on the 1st of Nov. inst.

In consequence of this intelligence, flour, we understand, has risen in our markets, this morning, from \$10 50 to \$12.

Extract from a letter to a respectable Merchantile House in this city, dated Liverpool, Oct. 14.

"A very great and important change having taken place in our corn market, which leaves no doubt of the opening of the ports on the 15th of next month, we consider it of such importance, not only as it respects grain and flour, but as to its influence on the exchange, the shippers interest, and the general intercourse between the two countries, that we have chartered a fast sailing vessel for the express purpose of giving our friends the earliest and fullest information on this interesting subject.

"American wheat would now sell at 16s per 70 lbs. and flour at 65s. per bbl. On completing our usual survey of the crops, we find the produce so decidedly defective, that on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two thirds of last years crop, without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and produce in flour, from the grain being lean and in a very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and since, we find that scarcely one-third of the wheat is yet secured, not more than one-tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts, is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes will also be very deficient, and from the lateness of the season and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating, what further injury may yet be done; but the injury is so great, that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is now too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic; and in Holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy, and in the Mediterranean, the crops are so defective, that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unsound state of the new grain, good, dry, sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable, and much wanted for several months to come. Rice has also advanced to 36s, per cwt. in bond, and this article is rising rapidly in all the continental markets.

BOSTON, November 12.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have received from our correspondent at Gibraltar, a paper of the 28th of September, and a price current of October 1.

Some discontent occurred at the Spanish court, on account of the late marriages. And changes are expected in the administration. It is said Cevallos is to go out.

The merchants of Cadiz have been officially informed, that a despatch from the Spanish Ambassador in the United States mentions, that the Insurgent Government of Buenos Ayres have sent letters of Marque to the said States, and that several individuals are preparing to fit out privateers against the Spanish trade.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

We learn from good authority, that soon after the departure from Port-au-Prince, of the ambassador sent by Louis XVIII, the people of the republic began to show great uneasiness and jealousy against the white inhabitants who are amongst them, in so much that gen. Petion the president was under the necessity of having them all removed into the interior, for their own safety until the first emotions of rage had subsided. *[N. Y. Columbian.]*

LATE FROM THE SPANISH MAIN.

[From a Grenada paper, George-town, (Dem.) Sept. 25.

We have this day to record a most barbarous and sanguinary outrage which was lately committed on a British vessel in the Oronoke. The authenticity of the account may be relied on.—About the beginning of this year, the schooner *Mary*, of Montreal, Cox, Master, sailed hence for the Oronoke, with intent to return to this port. Having touched at Barbadoes, she forth proceeded on her voyage, and on arrival took in a cargo of mules, and then bore away for Demarara. But having been baffled by contrary winds and a strong adverse current, she was forced to put into Trinidad, where the cargo was disposed of, and a second trip to the Oronoke determined on. In this turn, she fell to leeward, and the Captain bearing up for Trinidad attempted a second time to gain the channel which leads to Augustura, but was again unsuccessful. In these circumstances, the pilot proposed to carry him up the passage of Rio Tiger, which though not so commodious as the other, might equally serve his design. This was agreed to, and as they were proceeding forward, they were spoken by a Spanish launch, and informed that if they wished to purchase cattle, they might have them at five dollars a head.—The owner Charles Burnham, ordered the schooner to be brought to, that he might take a cargo of them. But on the following morning, the crew were thrown into the greatest consternation at the approach of a launch and four canoes all armed, which commenced firing into them.—Mr. Burnham being on deck, ordered the English colours to be hoisted, in the act of which a boy was shot dead. They soon came along side of the *Mary*, boarded her, and immediately began to butcher the people. No resistance was made by the unhappy sufferers, and thus the whole crew, consisting of twenty persons, were put to death, with the exception of six individuals. The fate of Mr. Burnham was particularly unhappy. At the beginning of the atrocious transaction, he received a severe wound from a musket ball, and he perceived that no mercy was shewn by the relentless Spaniards, he jumped over-board, to escape if possible, the general massacre, and while in the water was most inhumanly murdered. Mr. Robert Piper, and Captain Brown, passengers, along with an Irish gentleman, whose name was not recollected, likewise suffered. The survivors were put in irons, and, along with the vessel, carried to Augustura, where they were imprisoned and the *Mary* sold for three hundred dollars. The prisoners, we understand, were since liberated, by the command of the new Governor, Fitzgerald, who thought proper to attend to the remonstrances of the master of an English vessel lying there.

The reflections of our readers on the above deed of horror, may, perhaps, leave an impression of the *Mary* having neglected some regulations, or, perhaps, pursuing some contraband trading, as a color to excuse the inhumanity of those Spaniards. But we can assure them, that nothing of the kind existed, nor, indeed, can the shadow of a reason be alledged for the outrage, but wanton cruelty and plunder.

Charleston, November 18.

By the arrival of the *Sarah* and *Hannah*, Captain Crofts, in twenty-four days from Lagaira, we obtain the following verbal intelligence:—"McGregor (who has been shot dead three several times) was alive and active, at the head of the Patriot troops in Barcelona; where they were completely successful. The royalist troops were defeated under Morales, who attempted to defend the place, and had retreated to Cumana, where they were joined by a corps

under the command of a general Lopez. The Patriots pursued them so closely that two hundred of the King's troops were surrounded and taken prisoners. The Patriots then commenced the siege of Cumana with every expectation of taking it. The cause of independence was successful every where. While Captain Crofts lay off Cumana, the flashes of musketry were distinctly seen at night. The S. and H. took off about two hundred individuals from the city, which was hourly deserted by all, but the troops. Cumana is a city of Terra Firma, South-America, and defended by a strong castle.—*So. Patriot.*

Another Account.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the schr. *Sarah & Hannah*, Capt. Crofts, from Lagaira, we are put in possession of verbal and printed accounts, relative to the revolutionary operations in that country, down to the 21st ult. The contradictory statements of the two parties, rendered it next to impossible to form a correct opinion as to the real condition of affairs; but persons of information and judgment, all agree that the royal cause was tottering, and must shortly fall, never to rise again. The Royalists still held out in Cumana, but had been so much distressed for provisions, as to kill their horses and mules for subsistence. They were still in possession of a part of the Island Margarita also, where the same scarcity prevailed. The Patriot forces had gained foothold in Barcelona, Carupano and Oronoko. A verbal report prevailed at Lagaira, that the independent army, assembled in the vicinities of Barcelona and Cumana, was estimated at near 10,000 men; whilst the Royalists, under Morales, only numbered about 2000.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated the 2d of October.

We have just received the following intelligence of the total destruction of the formidable Carthaginian squadron of privateers commanded by Aury, who had formed an establishment amongst the rocks of Mataguda. It was communicated to us by a person who was on board the fleet and witnessed the whole scene.

Our informant states that he sailed from this port from the Havana in the Spanish ship *Felix*, and off Matanzas was captured by a Carthaginian privateer and carried to the Tortugillas, the rendezvous of these privateers and their prizes. That in the space of eleven days, six privateers arrived there with their prizes, consisting of seven Spanish vessels, and a Dutch schooner that was bound from Providence to the Havana. That they set sail with their prizes for Mataguda, and despatched one of their schooners, the *Bellona*, to Barataria to land her lieutenant, who was to proceed, to New-Orleans to give information to the merchants that the prizes were on the way to Mataguda, and at the same time to get money to pay the men that had been recruited; the *Bellona* sailed afterwards for Mataguda, but having missed the port, fell in with a spirital schooner called the *Petit Napoleon*, that sailed without any kind of papers, commanded by a Frenchman called Francois. He offered to pilot the *Bellona* to Mataguda, and succeeded in getting her into port after great difficulty, as she touched on the reef and so much damaged as to become quite useless. Five days afterwards the convoy of prizes made its appearance, and on attempting to get them in they were all lost excepting two. That in order to save the articles that floated ashore, Aury made the crew and the prisoners work in the most cruel and inhuman manner; that the constant bad treatment which he gave them added to his having deceived them, for when they enlisted at Sainto Domingo he told them they were bound on a cruise; that the prizes were to be sent to New-Orleans, at which place they would receive prize money—this had exasperated them to such a degree, that they resolved to mutiny, and they carried their plan into execution on the night of the 7th day of September, in the following manner. The crew of the privateer *Criolla*, consisting of about seventy negroes, commanded by capt. Bellegrade, commenced by tying down their officers. The captain of the *Bellona* hearing the noise, sent an officer in a boat to the *Criolla*. On approaching her the negroes hailed him, and inquired if he intended coming on board, and answering in the affirmative they ordered him to retire, but persisted in his intention they fired a gun at him loaded with Grape shot, which killed every soul in the boat. The mutiny then became general in all the other vessels, and the negroes on shore who garrisoned a fort which Aury had constructed to defend the port, being already prepared, as soon as they heard the fire from the *Criolla*, proceeded to Aury's tent and summoned him to surrender, he disregarded their threats, and in the act of drawing his sword was shot through the body by one of the negroes, and fell mortally wounded; they then secured all the officers of the privateers and gave them a vessel to go where they chose—they collected the arms and ammunition, and all the effects that were in possession of Aury,