

of public life, always occupying with superior talents and fidelity, the most conspicuous places in the gift of his fellow citizens. When a member of congress, the vigour of his mind, the wisdom of his views, and force and facility of his elocution, gave him for many years, a great ascendancy in that sanctuary of freedom. His style is chaste—his logic concise, cogent and impressive. He argues without anger—exhibiting firmness without obstinacy—moderation without weakness and justice without severity. Raised to the dignity of Secretary of State by the sagacious Jefferson, he reconciled all parties by his precedent and enlightened patriotism. Called by a discerning and admiring people to the presidency, he so highly justified their honorable choice, that at the stated period they eagerly renewed their suffrages in his favor. Nothing can be more wise more righteous than his administration. His policy is as frank and as faithful as his character, disdaining and shunning all artifice, all the subtleties and wiles of diplomacy. At once cautious and sincere, he does not feel obliged to say all he thinks, though he would scorn to utter what he does not think—nor in his language ambiguous. A stranger to intrigue, he knows nothing of deceit and artifice but to guard against them. His views are great, his promises sacred, his intentions pure, and the inflexible integrity of his mind is equalled only by the noble virtues of his heart. Such is the public man.

In the intercourse of private life, his native candour, warm and generous feelings, liberal and elevated sentiments captivate and secure the affection and veneration of all who are so fortunate as to know & approach him. Laborious and indefatigable, simple in his manners, in his taste and in his dress, he may be said to resemble, in these, and many other particulars, the ages of antiquity.

He has now reached his fifty seventh year; but wearied by habitual vigilance the lineaments of his face have contracted a cast of reflection and severity, which gives him the appearance of a more advanced age. It is only in those moments of relaxation, when, by an effort, he disengages himself from the arduous duties of his exalted station, that his stern brow dilates, his physiognomy becomes animated, and the estimable traits of his social character beam upon us, invigorating, and enlivening us to such a degree, by the variety of his knowledge, the lustre of his wit, and point of his anecdote, that we are astonished to find this great statesman and wise administrator endowed with as much affability and vivacity in private circles, as dignity and serenity, in public life.

This is our SACRUM, an illustrious successor of the immortal WASHINGTON. The glorious events of his administration will form a distinguished epoch in the page of American history; from his completing, and consolidating with his firm and powerful hand, the edifice raised by his predecessors.

SOUTH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

When the struggles of several provinces for freedom, shall be fairly recorded by historians, we will probably see as many admirable traits of heroism, in the southern part of this continent, as were elicited in the unequal wars between the Swiss and the Germans.

The occurrences in Chile, deserve a faithful recorder. Three brothers surnamed Carrera, of a frank, martial and enterprising spirit, who were educated in Spain, though natives of Chile, have been very instrumental in achieving its independence. One of them, in particular, we learn has passed thro' vicissitudes of fortune in the military events of his country that have a greater resemblance to romance than to fact. By the aid of 8000 men from Buenos Ayres, Gen. Joseph Michael de Carrera, finally expelled the Royalists and Spaniards from one of the finest regions of the New World.

He has since been chosen president of the republic, and copies as much from the institutions of the U. S. as circumstances allow. The gross ignorance of the people is an obstacle to the immediate introduction of an enlightened system; but their generous, brave and hospitable disposition augurs improvement from natural good qualities. Books, instructors, mechanics, officers, which were excluded under the old despotism, are eagerly invited to Chile under the new government.

We are drawn to these observations by having had the perusal, (for a few hours only) of a file of the "Araucanian Monitor," of Santiago, the capital of Chile; besides having conversed with a gentleman from that place.

If we did know and feel how important is the smallest incident which relates to freedom, we would not print this scanty fragment.

By the great exertions of Carrera, who ordered the idle priests into the ranks, to assist their fellow citizens, Chile shook off the yoke, after many obstinate battles, in which, (with one exception) intrepidity effected more than tactics.

In the early stage of operations, th

royalists, like the first Spaniards, who enslaved the south availed themselves of superstition, denounced the independents as "enemies to God and the king;" and marched against them, with an additional cross in their banners. To counteract the influence of this stratagem, Carrera assumed the motto of "Virtue, Religion, and Independence." The public authority adopted a new tri-colored cockade, white, sky blue and yellow. On the evening after hoisting the new banner, and mounting the cockade, the Chilean army was cheered by what they considered a heavenly augury.—A rainbow displayed the exact colors, they thought, of the independent cockade; and doubtless, the commander encouraged their credulity. Expeditions undertaken by Greeks and Romans, had sometimes failed or succeeded by a good or ill omen; and surely, the untaught defenders of liberty, might hail a sign of approbation from Heaven! If the priests of Carracas, could successfully preach despotism in consequence of an earthquake, those of Chile might aver that the smiles of Heaven were reflected on the Chilean cause, from the bow in the clouds. We are informed that the pious belief inspired the patriots with great confidence.

We observe the utmost fervor in the addresses, official despatches, and proclamations, published in the Weekly Republican, and the cantos of poetry are enthusiastic. There is a political catechism, very compendious, and happily expressed—there are also some extracts from the political writings of Paine, with just applications to the affairs of Chile.

Carrera is a great admirer of the Americans, and is incessantly speaking of the United States. Chile was too remote to receive the assistance of adventurers from our states. We read only of two foreigners, in the Chilean army, O'Higgins and Ross; the former is now a general officer, the other a captain of grenadiers, and most signally honored and esteemed. They are both natives of the South of Ireland. Since they could not enjoy the satisfaction of detaching Ireland from English thraldom, they have the pleasure of contributing to unshackle a part of the new world from the dominion of the old.

Mr. Ross resided many years in Baltimore, from whence he set out, in a spirit of chivalry, bent as strongly on adventures as Don Quixote de la Mancha! But we congratulate him on his better fortune. He has earned laurels in a glorious cause.

In the Araucanian Monitor of the 2d of May, 1813, we find mention of the American Don Enrique Ross, as a volunteer in the grenadiers, commanded by the retired lieutenant Don Santiago Bueras—and near the conclusion of the same despatch, (from Jose Miguel de Carrera, April 22) is the following honorary paragraph.

"Your excellency may live in the assurance that we need not envy the valor of the best troops in the world, and never forget the particular merit which we have found in Capt. Benavente, lieutenant Bueras, Don Manuel Rencoret, and the American Don Henry Ross."

The action recorded in this dispatch, was fought on the 29th. Ross was greatly distinguished, but severely wounded, and had to ride 20 leagues on horseback in that condition. He was instantly appointed a captain.

Carrera had surprised 7000 men in the night, and with a handful of men, took off their artillery, killed the second in command, wounded the commander mortally, and made the army prisoners.

Ross maintained his character for bravery so well, as to extort the public testimonial following.

Translated from the Monitor Araucano, (Semanao Republicano) of July 22, 1815.

REWARD OF VIRTUE AND VALOR.

DECREED BY GOVERNMENT.

The government, taking into consideration the merit, patriotism and heroic valor of the captain of grenadiers, Don Henry Ross, who in the memorable action of Verbas Buonas, encountered the enemy, who had an extraordinary force, took a great part in the glories of the country; meriting then and now the most express recommendations of the general in chief, bearing about him in testimony of his bravery, five wounds, and his clothes the marks of twenty-nine balls,* which he received in the same action—it is decreed, with the consent of the most illustrious senate—

1. That D. Henry Ross has deserved well of the country.

2. In reward of his aspiring worth, although he should not die in consequence of his wounds, his name shall be inscribed on a monument of fame, among the most dignified citizens, who died in defence of their country.

Verified by the Junta.

PEREZ,
INFANITE,
EYZAGUIRRE.

EGNA, Secretary.

The Senate is elected annually, and consists of 32; the congress is also

* These balls had perforated his cloak, hat, or other part of his dress.

chosen annually.—We perceive a proclamation from Chile, (or as we incorrectly write it, Chili) dated at Santiago, March 30, exhorting the people to take up arms in vindication of their independence.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, March 9.

Last evening arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing ship Integrity, Captain Gillender, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of Feb. and from the Rock on the 7th, making her passage only 29 days.

The Niger frigate sailed from Portsmouth on the 28th of January, with the British minister for the U. States of America.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

French papers arrived yesterday, and this forenoon we received the Paris Journals of the 27th inst.

The political arrests are still continued with an activity, and in such numbers as to evince that the government is in the utmost dread of a convulsion. Armed forces are employed for the purpose of making these arrests, and handing over the suspected persons to the civil authority. It is also evident that the fears of government are not ill founded, a proof that the police, numerous as that body is, are insufficient to prevent the elements of popular vengeance from collecting, and threatening the most direful catastrophes; yet the departure of the foreign force is again spoken of.—The satisfaction which the presence of our countrymen in arms, who have conferred so many blessings on the French nation, by restoring the Bourbons, affords to the French people, may be estimated by the solicitude which the government shows to convince its subjects of the speedy departure of their deliverers. It is now stated, that all the English troops will have reached their destinations by the 1st of February, of course that they are to be withdrawn from the capital, a measure as unlikely as it would be dangerous to the Bourbon authority; and, still more fortunate circumstance, the weather has relaxed and allowed some of the regiments that were on their return to embark for England! The British artillery, however, are still menacing the faubourgs, and standing watch at the gates of St. Dennis.

It appears by the daily Bulletin, that the Prince Regent recovers very slowly from his gouty attack, and is still inconvenienced by some of the usual consequences of that painful disorder.

Sir George Prevost, late Governor of Canada, died in December of the gout in the stomach. His trial had not commenced.

The King of France, it is said, has caused it to be signified to Marshal Augereau, Soult, Massena, Suchet, & Le Febvre, that he has determined to dispense with their services, and what they still less like, to discontinue the payment of their pensions.

Letters we are sorry to observe, from various parts of the country, continue to advert to the miserable distress of the great body of the people; but above all, to the more pitiable situation of those engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. The landlords, finding their tenants in such a plight, in seven cases out of ten, consent to take back their leases; and thus we find, in every quarter of the kingdom, farms to be sold or let. The situation of the country bankers is said to be not less deplorable.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

A committee has just been appointed to fix upon the list of individuals comprised in the 7th article of the law of Amnesty, which banishes them from the kingdom.

An attempt was lately made to assassinate the Duke D'Angouleme, by discharging a musket at him upon his entrance into Toulouse.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The following Circular has been sent by Lord Castlereagh, to the members of the House of Commons, who are friends of the Ministers:—

Foreign Office, Jan. 11, 1816.

SIR—The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Thursday, the 1st of February, I take the liberty of acquainting you that public business of importance will be immediately proceeded on. Permit me to hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to give your attendance in the House of Commons on that day. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and faithful servant.

CASTLEREAGH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29.

Last evening arrived at this port, the schr. Diana, Porter, in 56 days from Bordeaux. We have received a file of papers to the 25th of December, inclusive, containing London dates to the 20th. The following extracts comprise every article of interest we find in them.

PARIS, DEC. 20.

Gen. Cambaceres has been arrested and conducted to l'Abbaye.

DECEMBER 21.

The duke de Luxemburg is named French Ambassador to the court of Portugal; he is to reside at the Brazils; by such an arrangement it does not appear likely that the prince regent intends coming to Europe.

Gen. Clausel, we are well informed has not been yet arrested.

DEC. 22.

It is said the dignity of vice-roy of Italy will be conferred on the arch duke Ferdinand, brother to the empress of Austria.

Gen. Gerard is at Brussels.

Madame Moreau, who has long resided in England, arrived in Paris a few days ago.

The English commissioners named by the duke of Wellington have entered Valenciennes, Conde, and Bouchain, to make the necessary dispositions for the occupation of these important places.

Escape of M. Lavalette.—It was yesterday that count Lavalette was to have been executed, had he not have escaped the night before, by the following means:

Madame Lavalette went to dine with him, accompanied by her daughter, 12 years old, and her maid servant; at 7 o'clock in the evening the two last persons presented themselves at the outer gate of the prison to go out, supporting a person who appeared to be Madame Lavalette; who was enveloped in a furred gown with the head covered with a large bonnet, and holding a handkerchief to the eyes, all the persons belonging to the prison being present. As they were accustomed to see three persons go out of the prison every evening, they neglected to assure themselves of the identity of madame Lavalette, through feelings of compassion for the unfortunate situation of that lady. Five minutes afterwards the keeper having entered the prisoner's room, found only madame Lavalette; he instantly cried (madame Lavalette declares)—"you have ruined me"—madame Lavalette begged him not to give immediate alarm, fearful of his being caught; should they have proceeded in pursuit instantly; she endeavored to retain him by the arm, & even tore off the sleeve of his coat; the keeper, deaf to her prayers, ran to the others, crying "the prisoner has escaped," and ordered the jailors to search for him on all sides. Two of them met on the Pont Neuf, the chaise in which madame Lavalette came to the prison, but they found no one in it. As soon as his escape was made known, the minister general of police, and the prefect of police, went to the Conciergerie, and interrogated all the persons employed. Orders were given to arrest the keeper and a porter, who it is supposed favored the escape; immediate and strict searches took place, estafettes were sent off yesterday morning on all points, and it is thought impossible that M. Lavalette will be able to escape their pursuit, whichever way he may have gone. Neither public nor private carriages were allowed to leave Paris yesterday morning, as orders were given for all the bastions to be closed, as soon as the escape was known.

DECEMBER 25.

General Cambonne landed on the 16th at Calais from England, and was immediately conveyed on his way to Paris, to undergo his trial.

Gen. Excelmans is yet at Brussels. Some pretended reports have been industriously spread of disagreements having broken out between the British and Spanish courts, but we can with safety affirm, they are perfectly groundless.

The chamber of deputies will receive the communication of the budget this day and all the official papers from their excellencies the ministers of justice and police, relative to the escape of M. Lavalette.

The judgement in the case of M. Revel, has been postponed for eight days.

Reports from Galicia appear to confirm the accounts of the misunderstanding between the Russians and Turks.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

A defaulter in the collection of the French taxes, lately thought proper to decamp to England, with bills on London, which he had purchased at Paris, with the government money, to the amount of 10,000 sterling. The bills were of that description, that he found no difficulty in getting them discounted. Having turned them into money in London, he took shipping at Falmouth for the United States, and was on his passage some days before the French government sought after him in this country.

A mail from Holland arrived this morning. The king of the Netherlands has notified to the States General the conclusion of a treaty of marriage between the Prince of Orange and the grand duchess Maria Paulowna.

So fixed is the confidence of government in the permanence of the present state of things in France, and the consequent stability of the general peace, that the reduction of the army

towards the peace establishment be carried into effect immediately, a very great extent.

Fifteen battalions will be broken the 24th inst. the officers will be allowed pay to the 24th February.

Further reductions to the same amount will, it is said, speedily follow with partial diminutions of corps to be kept up to an effective strength and staff, of six companies each.

An agent has disappeared at the west end of the town, having in possession 50,000l. belonging to government.

DECEMBER, 20.

General Lamarque, who commanded in La Vendee, against la Roche Jaquelain, has sent a memorial to the king, containing the most curious relations relative to Davoust and Carnot, ministers of war and of the interior, to Bonaparte, during his last usurpation. Davoust, he says, sent instructions to burn and destroy every village in La Vendee; and Carnot supported this system of cruelty and devastation.—[This is from the Courrier]

The official notification of the marriage of the Prince of Orange with a Russian arch-duchess, which was announced yesterday, has produced great wailing and lamentation, among political gossips in the minister's prints. He had learned English one of our universities, and his father from being hitherto little better than the administrator of a body of emigrant merchants, is become, by the treaty Paris, the real sovereign of a nation. This is the captivating picture which they draw of a Prince who lately appeared to the hand of the future queen of England, the failure of whose suit, say, it is impossible to think of with the most heart rending vexation. The prince we admit, may be a marvellous proper man, and the Dutch estate has been, no doubt, considerably improved; but the British princess unfortunately is not in love with his person in want of his estate, and it is ridiculous to control her choice, by rules and motives that a liberal tradesman would impose with reluctance upon his daughter.

The princess of Wales is said to on her voyage from Sicily, not Greece, but to England.

Mr. Eusebe Vally, known for his zeal and various experiments of highest importance in medicine, tends to visit America for the purpose of making a new one. It is known that in 1806, this physician repaired to Constantinople, with the intention of taking the infection of plague, and trying upon himself the means proper for curing it. He combined that disease with the small pox inoculated himself with both at once and obtained successful results. Mr. Vally also once coolly drank the venom of a mad dog. He is now going to the United States, with a view to cure the yellow fever, and to discover the means of curing that fatal disorder.

PEACOCK & NAUTILUS.

From the Calcutta times, Sept. 12.

The Nautilus sailed from Batavia Roads on the 29th of June, bearing dispatches for the Supreme Government. Previous to her departure intelligence of the Ratification of Peace by the President of the United States had been received at Batavia.

On the 30th of June, the American ship of war Peacock, Captain Warrington, carrying 22 guns, and manned with 230 choice seamen, was cruising off Angier in the Straits of Sunda. In the afternoon of that day, the Master Attendant at Angier went on board the American ship, and informed her commander, that peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States—This information he affected not to believe, and detained the Master Attendant as a prisoner of war. In an hour after this occurrence the U. S. cruiser Nautilus fell in with the Peacock.—Captain Warrington hoisted English colours and Lieut. Boyce the commander of the Nautilus, sent a boat, with his master and a Military Officer, with a passenger on board the Peacock. The American confined them as prisoners of war, and disregarding the information they gave of Peace, ranged alongside the Nautilus and hoisted the colours of the United States.

Lieutenant Boyce hailed, and demanded to know whether he was coming as a friend or an enemy. The answer returned was as an enemy. Boyce then told him that peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States, and that he had the documents on board. Captain Warrington then said, "If peace has taken place haul down your colours instantly!" Lieutenant Boyce refused to comply with this insolent demand, the American fired into the Nautilus, which she returned with broadside. Lieut. Boyce was wounded in the hip by the first fire and shortly after, his knee was shattered by 32 pound shot. Mr. Mayson, the first lieutenant, was also severely wounded, & no officer remaining to fight the ship he was compelled to surrender, after gallant defence in close action, which lasted a quarter of an hour.

On the following morning Captain Warrington permitted the master Attendant to return to Angier for the purpose of bringing American pri-