

PEACE.

Naval Achievements by the Patriots.

Baltimore, Dec. 19, 1824.

By the arrival of the ship Hope, Capt. A. S. Dungan, in 47 days from Rio Janeiro, we have news of Rio papers to the date of the sailing of the Hope, and also Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th Oct, for which we are indebted to the kind attention of Capt. Dungan.

These papers contain a variety of intelligence, particularly with regard to achievements of the Patriot Navy under Admiral Guise, blockading the port of Callao, which are brilliant and important, and quite new to us, though some of them occurred so far back as early in July. It is evident from these accounts that there have been many exploits and successes on the side of the Patriots of which we have not yet had any account. This appears from the following letter which alludes to a brilliant action by the Patriot Capt. Addison, and of this we never heard before.—This letter is of great interest. We translate it from *El Argos*, extraordinary, of Buenos Ayres.

Extract of a letter dated on board the Frigate Protector, in the Bay of Callao, July 15th, 1824.

"My Dear Friend—In my last I informed you of the brilliant Action of Capt. Addison, who, with four boats and fifty volunteers, burnt and sank six vessels, including the Spanish frigates Vengenza and Santa Raza, and drove fourteen under the batteries of Callao—it being very remarkable that he performed this service without losing a man.—I have now the pleasure to communicate to you, that on the night of the 9th inst. the Admiral Guise despatched captain Robertson, accompanied by Capt. Fleiman, Lieut. Salzman, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty-five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao.

At his entrance he was opposed by more than 1000 soldiers and marines in the vessels, and 1500 artillerists who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise by destroying and taking the following vessels:

The President of 20 guns—burnt.
Juanna Gordon, flag ship—taken.
Perla, formerly of Chili—taken.

A brigantine name unknown—taken.
A large vessel, name unknown—burnt.

The Protector, the Congress, and the Macedonian, were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter was directed towards the brave men charged with the destruction of the vessels.

We shall not again abandon the blockade of this bay until the surrender of the Castles, or until the Asia may appear, upon which, (pardon the vanity,) we are determined to erect the triumphant standard of our country. When Captain Robertson returned, we found he had three men killed, and 12 wounded, one of whom since died. We had also one officer killed, named Thomas Williams, a Lieut. of Marine, and a clerk of the captain of the Congress, both mortally wounded.

The greatest harmony exists between the Liberator, and the vice Admiral Guise, since the seizure of Col. Blanco and Reyes; and his Excellency is so well satisfied of the patriotism of Admiral Guise, that he has placed under his command, the Columbian squadron, and has ordered the delivery of \$10,000 to M. Solder, officer of Marines, who has gone to Huertas to bring that sum for the service of the squadron.

The crew of the Protector is well paid and contented, and the frigate in such order as to attract the admiration of strangers."

It will be recollect that the Spanish ship of the line Asia, alluded to in the foregoing letter, subsequently succeeded in running into Callao, pursued by admiral Guise, but it was supposed she would never leave it under a Spanish flag.

Reported Defeat of Bolivar.

We extract the following letter from the Columbian Sentinel, without being able to form any decided opinion as to the authenticity of the intelligence it contains. We shall look with anxiety for further accounts. The date of this battle, in which only a part of both armies could have been engaged, is 42 days later than that of Bolivar's victo-

ry over the Spanish horse in Canterac's army, which was expected to prove decisive.—*Fed. Gaz.*

“PANAMA, Oct. 20, 1824.

“Dear Sir: No doubt you have heard ere this, of the dreadful battle which has been fought between the Spanish and Colombian armies near Truxillo on the 17th instant; but I am happy to inform you that the result has not been so disastrous to the Colombians, as had at first been represented. Theche, Libertadera arrived yesterday from Guayaquil, by which we have received a few further details. It appears that certainly the action was most sanguinary; both Canterac and Bolivar commanded in person, and the Colombians no doubt would have gained the day but for the treachery of one of the battalions, which in the hottest of the line shamefully passed over to the enemy. The space thus left open, was taken advantage of by the Spanish cavalry, who immediately charged and made a dreadful havoc among the Colombians. But Bolivar in an instant rallied them and made good his retreat, keeping constantly the enemy in check. Never did the Liberator display more treachery and heroism, nor did he ever expose himself so much. He had three horses killed under him, and was wounded by two balls, without losing his sang froid. He had only with him six thousand men; and if the late reinforcements had joined him in time, the victory would have been his. The Spaniards had double the force, and superior cavalry. They say Canterac is severely wounded; his loss must have been tremendous, for Bolivar had the command of the heights, from whence he poured a destructive fire of artillery on the Spaniards, as they advanced.—By the last accounts Bolivar had gone to Guayaquil to organize his reinforcements; Canterac had entered Colombia, but his victory will be of little profit to him, as the Colombians are every where in possession of the passes, and he cannot make use of his cavalry in the mountains. As soon as the troops lately sent from here arrive, Bolivar will be able to take the field again, and no doubt give a good account of the Spaniards. I am grieved to say both Generals Cordova and Miller are dead; they fell gloriously in the cause of liberty. Here we entertain no apprehension.

Yours, T. R.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION

A late Niagara Sentinel mentions that a stage, in crossing Deep Hollow, near Rochester, was overturned in the night, on the brink of a precipice, and although the descent was from thirty to forty feet no one was seriously injured. The editor of the Chronicle has been furnished with an extract from a letter by one of the passengers, giving the particulars of this extraordinary escape.

“We left Rochester in the stage at 3 A. M. perfectly dark—no lamps—and ten passengers, myself the only female.

We had proceeded little more than a mile and a half from the village when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway made over a gulf about seventy feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of thirty feet—the stage rolling over like a log.—It first struck a slight railing that had been placed as a guard—the top was broken through, and we went over and over again till we rested on a small level, where a stone breast work, a foot or two in height, had been made. That corner of the stage in which I sat struck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came on me. The unutterable horror of the moment you cannot conceive. I expected to in an instant, from the awful, the amazing pressure. It was dark as it ever is, and it rained violently. Each thought the others dead, and it was not until the persons above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves two or three stepped upon me and one climbed out by resting his foot on my head. All but myself at last were extricated, and I from the shock, had lost the power of moving, besides, the sand and earth poured in upon me so fast that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out where is my lady? and others replying she is dead. For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move.

At last a man found in the darkness

where I lay, and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our situation, and what would be our fate; for we supposed, when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Geesee, which was in fact a few rods from us—and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet. When we rested it was just on the brink of another descent of nearly 80 feet, at the bottom of which was a stream with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by day light, and therefore know, had we gone over the little breast work our death had been inevitable. As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this condition nearly an hour not daring to move, lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought and we walked through the mire a quarter of a mile, to a house where we waited till day. We then took seats in another, and rode to Lewiston, a distance of ten miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured but none so much as to be unable to travel. Not a bone was broke except the poor horses ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us—no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot.”

NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. John Ellis, of Mercer (Me.) a celebrated hunter, recently had a dangerous encounter with a large Moose, near Moose river. When discovered, the animal took to the river, and the hunter to his canoe, and started in pursuit of him. Having got within six or eight rods, he fired, and the ball taking effect, the Moose made for the shore. Mr. E. having reloaded his gun, proceeded in search of him. The Moose was soon come up with, and rather unEXPECTEDLY. Mr. E. having approached within twenty or thirty feet of the enraged animal before he discovered him, he instantly fired; but being somewhat agitated by suddenly finding himself so near the Moose, missed his object, the ball entering a small tree which intervened between them, whereupon the Moose immediately made at him with desperate fury, taking him between his horns, one of which entered his clothes near the waistband of the pants, in front, and passing out near his chin, and the other at the small of his back, taking the skin in its course. While in this dangerous and critical situation, the Moose made four or five bounds with him, clearing a rod or more at a leap, when his el the giving way, he fell to the ground. The Moose passed over him without striking him, and after going fifteen or twenty rods fell and expired. Mr. E. received considerable injury but trifling to what might have been expected, from the circumstances in which he was placed.—*Bos. Pat.*

ATROGIOUS MURDER.

A letter from a friend in Gallipolis to the Editor, gives an account of the murder of a young woman of Perry Township, Gallia county. It appears that the unfortunate person alluded to—Miss Polly Greene—left her father's residence for the purpose of visiting a neighbor. Her failure to return home as soon as she was expected, occasioned some alarm among her friends; and after diligent search, her body was found in a pond, a short distance from her father's house, with the head much bruised, and a large log lying across her neck. Two or three clubs, smeared with blood, hair, &c. supposed to be the weapons used in the perpetration of the horrid deed, lay near the place where the remains was found, but the murderer or murderers have hitherto escaped detection. A coroner's inquest has been held over the body, which returned with a verdict of *Murder by an unknown hand*. The pond was not more than fifty yards distant from a mill road.—*Cat. Gaz.*

PEDLARS—AMUSING DEBATE.

It appears from the following proceedings of the Vermont Legislature, that a Pedlar, in the quarter from whence all Pedlars come, is not viewed precisely in the contemptible light in which such itinerant characters are considered in the judgment eyes of the law givers of the Old Dominion: for there, “the pedlar is a merchant, with his stores on his back;” while here, he is deemed a nuisance, and it is the policy of our laws to tax him out of the

community. Is this just, to tax an honest man, prosecuting a lawful trade, in a free country?—*Petersburg Ind.*

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Pedlars.—The committee to whom was referred the mass of petitions and remonstrances relating to the suppression of hawking and pedling, made a report of a bill requiring pedlars to pay an additional licence into the treasury of each county, in which they should peddle, of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars, according to the manner in which they travel, or carry their goods, which was read, when

Mr. Deming, of Salisbury, moved to dismiss the bill.

Mr. Haight said that he was walking by a pedlar's cart the other day, in the place, and he heard him cry out, “Razor straps for sale—warranted to shave without a razor,” and it is so, sir, with those who go about with calicoes, &c. They will be very likely to shave your family, wife and children without a razor. He believed it would be good policy to pass the bill now on the table.

Knapen was in favor of dismissing the bill, and said, he would enquire whether there were not some MERCHANTS who shaved without a razor?

Mr. Arnold said that he believed the pedlars were not in the habit of carrying about ardent spirits to give to the customers, as merchants are in the habit of doing, to encourage people to trade—and he thought this practice frequently incapacitated people to guard against being shaved without a razor, as the gentleman from Houghtaling said about.

Mr. Keyes, of Stockbridge, said for himself, he cared very little about this bill, but said he was for preserving equality among merchants, (for a pedlar is a merchant, with his store on his back, travelling from house to house to accommodate his customers, and his goods.) Gentlemen are afraid to trust their women to trade with them, and Mr. Speaker, I'll risk my wife with a pedlar, and if other gentlemen will get such wives as they can't property with, there can be no trouble.

On the question, shall the bill be dismissed? the yeas were 120, nays 75—so the bill was dismissed.

A small island called *St. Lucia*, for many years a free port, about 15 miles from Curracoa, has been found to contain such immense quantities of gold that the governor has deemed it quite expedient to continue it free any longer. Vessels have arrived at Curracoa from Aruba, having on board several lumps of virgin gold, from one to twenty pounds weight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Police.—A tall Kentuckian came to the police, declaring he had been robbed of \$100 dollars, all he had in the world. He told his story most pathetically. It appeared that in crossing the park, in the evening, he was led by three little hussies, who enticed a stranger to a lonely part of the park and there robbed him. The girl being well known, the eldest, not 15 or 16 old, was brought up, and \$100 recovered, which the Kentuckian carried highly delighted, he being loaded with the \$80. He swore he would cross the park after dark.—*Adv.*

Soap.—A French writer recommends the use of potatoes, three-fourths of a pound, as a substitute for soap. We can assure our readers, from long personal experience, that boiled potatoes clean the hands as thoroughly and easily as common soap; they prevent the hands from being cold in the winter season, and keep the skin soft and healthy.—*Med. Int.*

A German Explanation of the Deluge.

M. Chabrier, a corresponding member of the Society of the Friends of Nature at Frankfort, has published a memoir to prove that the deluge was occasioned by the fall of the seas of another planet upon ours; and that terrestrial matter of that broken world falling on our globe, forming mountains, &c. In answer to the objection that Moses has not alluded to this explanation of the formation of mountains, he supposes that the patriarch King was shut up in a cage with his family, where, as may be imagined, he had work enough to do, and was so fully employed that he had no time to observe this grand event, and the weather was so violent that he could not learn anything about it.