

by five o'clock in the evening, this armed multitude was in possession of the towns, when patroles and guards were immediately established to prevent individual plunder and violence. The governor and heads of the provincial government had taken refuge in the principal fort, which was given up without opposition, early the following morning, to the popular party. On the morning of the 9th March, the governor and his suite embarked for Rio Janeiro, being also permitted to carry his personal property along with him.

On Friday the 7th of March, a provisional government was adopted, consisting of five distinct executive departments, viz. one for the Judiciary, one for commerce, one for agriculture one for military, and one for Ecclesiastical affairs: the chiefs of these departments having the title of "Patriotic governors." The officers of the old government retain their places under the new order of things, with one or two exceptions of voluntary resignations.

The tidings of the revolution spread from the town to the interior, with the rapidity of lightning, and inspired the most enthusiastic joy among the proprietors and planters, who were daily arriving in town for the purpose of declaring their unalterable adherence to the popular cause. Those who held public stations, civil or military, under the former government, were among the first to come forward and tender their adhesion to their new rulers. With the exception of the colonel of artillery and the aid-de-camp before spoken of, no person of any note was killed; a few lives were lost among the straggling parties, unconnected with the main body, caused rather by thoughtlessness and imprudence, than from a deliberate wish to commit violence: but as soon as the government was formed, every precaution was taken to protect persons and property; and all arms were collected and put into the possession of the government.

On the 13th of March, perfect harmony and tranquility prevailed; but Portuguese property or vessels were not allowed to leave the port. Preparations were making to place the forts and other points of defence, in an effective state, and the pay of the military was considerably augmented.

Late from Buenos Ayres

BALTIMORE, May 2.

Last evening arrived at this port the schooner *Patriot*, capt. Thompson, in 50 days from Buenos Ayres. By this arrival we have received, from our attentive correspondent at that place, *Buenos Ayres Gazette* to the 2d of March containing the official account of the capture of Chili, by the republican forces, and other particulars relative to the progress of the patriot armies. We have been favored, by a commercial friend, with the following translations from our files, for

which we return him our thanks. [Translated for the *Baltimore Patriot*.]

BUENOS AYRES GAZETTE EXTRACR. DINARY, 27th February.

Yesterday, at 3 P. M. Don Manuel Escalada arrived in this capital, bringing the Royal standard, which was captured at Chacabuco. It was presented to his excellency the supreme Director, in the presence of many civil and military officers. At 6 it was deposited in the citadel, serving as a trophy to the national colors. Salutes were fired on the occasion, accompanied with military music and the joyful acclamations of an immense concourse of people. The public gratitude rendered the homage of its admiration to the meritorious province of Cuyo, and to the illustrious heroes of the Andes. To them belongs immortal glory! SAN MARTIN—fame will publish the encomium of your virtues: perhaps it may seem to exaggerate them; yet it can never cause them; yet it can never cause them to be sufficiently appreciated.

Despatch from gen. San Martin to the Supreme Director.

Most Excellent Sir—A division of 1800 men of the army of Chili has just been destroyed in the plains of Chacabuco, this afternoon, (12th February,) by the army under my command. Six hundred prisoners, including 30 officers, 450 killed, and a standard, which I have the honor to transmit to you, are the result of this happy day, with more than 1000 stand of arms and 2 field pieces.

The pressure of time does not allow of my entering into details, which I will give you as soon as possible: in the mean time, I cannot find expressions strong enough to do justice to the bravery of the troops: our loss does not amount to 100 men. Brigadier generals Don Miguel Solar, and Don Bernardo O'Higgins eminently distinguished themselves.

H. Q. Chacabuco, 12th Feb.
JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

To His Excellency
The Supreme Director of the State.

General San Martin to the Supreme Director.

Most Excellent Sir—The glorious day of Chacabuco has restored to Chili the enjoyment of its liberty. The remains of the enemy's army dispersed, are either joining ours in great numbers, or falling into our hands as prisoners. The fugitive ex-governor Marco, not finding any vessels at Valparaiso, is endeavoring to escape to the south, but he will be captured by the parties that are in pursuit of him. To day our army made its entry into this capitol amidst the acclamations of the people: we have found in it an immense park of artillery.

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.
February 14th 1817.

Buenos Ayres, March 1st.

CHILI.—On the 6th February the freemen of the government

of Chili assembled to choose a government, and elected brigadier general Don Bernardo O'Higgins, with the title of Supreme Director. He has announced to the Supreme Director of these provinces his appointment, and the apprehension of his predecessor, the tyrant Marco del Pont. Nothing more was wanting to crown the glory of the Chilians and of the heroes of Chacabuco, than the capture of an insolent general who boasted that he governed by the affections of the people whom he oppressed. Tyrants! such is the destiny that awaits you.

The Supreme Director of the State of Chili to the Supreme Director of the Provinces of La Plata.

Most Excellent Sir—I have the honor to enclose to your excellency the acts of this free people, in virtue of which I have been elected to the chair of state, under the honorable, delicate and unmerited title of Supreme Director.

My wishes are all for the general good and the happiness of America; if they prove fruitless, it shall not be for the want of labor & vigilance on my part. I have determined to devote myself entirely to that object, and the pattern of your excellency present me a great example for imitation. May God preserve you many years.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.
Santiago de Chili, 20th Feb.

On the 2d of March, the supreme director at Buenos Ayres issued a proclamation, in reply to an edict of general Le Cor, commander of the Portuguese army on the eastern side of the river, dated 13th of February. The director insists that the Portuguese shall evacuate the territory they have invaded, and that in order to effect it Buenos Ayres will exert all its means, and exercise full retaliation for any offences they may commit. The extraordinary mission which had been preparing for Rio Janeiro, was suspended. The Portuguese officers and vessels of war at Buenos Ayres were ordered away.

INDIAN OUTRAGES—AGAIN.
Savannah, April 22.

We have accounts from the southward to the 15th inst. which state that the frontier has been for some days past in a constant state of alarm—from the hostile appearance of the Indians (supposed to be the Lower Creeks, or Flint river Indians) who, it is believed, have established a town on the Okafonoka, near the head of St. Mary's river; and, are in the habit of visiting our frontier settlements, and often driving off large droves of cattle, and some horses. The hostility evinced by the Indians, is attributed to the notorious Woodbine, who it seems has again made his appearance amongst the deluded savages. A gentleman of respectability, near the St. John's East Florida, writes to his friend in St. Mary's, as follows:—"I hope something will be done effectually with the Indians, who are instigated by Woodbine, now

resident at the mouth of the river, where there is a fort block house." It is generally believed that Woodbine has been endeavoring for a considerable time past, to inveigle the Indians to depart with him for the island of Cuba, where he tells them he will be free. We hope government will pay some attention to our frontier brethren and a force for their protection.

Richmond, March 18.

The well known soothsayer Adam Muller, declared, in November last, near Berlin, that the tranquility of Europe and the ensuing summer, would be broken out, the Allies being victorious over France and the empire divided among different branches. Now, if our spectators in flour, &c. could but have a just confidence in this prophecy, how much might they profit by coming wars in Europe.

We learn from the Intelligencer, that president Monroe is about to commence a tour northwardly along the whole Atlantic border, to the remotest post, thence to Plattsburgh, and by Sackett's Harbor on to Detroit; whence he will return across the country. His objects are said to be of a public nature to inspect the ports, navy yards and other public institutions; view their positions, investigate their economy, system and relative utility; to enquire into the expenditures of public money that have been made on particular objects, &c. and to ascertain what further works may be proper, and what appropriations are necessary for their completion.

W. S.

Marine News Extra.

The noted live oak timbered vessel UNCLE SAM, safely moored her old station in Washington harbor, after riding out the storms of four wars, two in Great Britain and two with the French, is found on inspection to be as sound in every part as when first from the stocks. Admiral Madison having resigned the command with the immortal honor of a Washington, Admiral Monroe went on board and hoisted his broad pendant at the main gallant mast head.

The old weatherbeaten bark "Steady habits," heavy laden with politeness, spurious religion, and taxation with the Saybrook platform on deck, aground between Point Hope and Point Despatch. Passengers on board, smuggling, legal swindlers, and state contrabandists. The Platform having received serious injury by the cutting of the vessel a number of the Tinkers are wanted immediately to repair damages.

Loss of the ship HARTFORD CONVENTION—The loss of the Hartford Convention was occasioned by a presumptuous attempt a passage against wind and tide, to the SOUTH POLE, and fell to the leeward, got among the breakers off Point Run, and was