

understand, distinctly, that I meant *no more* than to disclaim the *specific* and *particular* expression, to which your enquiry was directed, to wit: "that I had said I could insult you with impunity." Here ended our June correspondence, and, with it, all kind of communication, till the date of your letter of the 23d inst. which I shall now proceed to notice.

Nearly four months having elapsed since the date of our last correspondence, your letter was unexpected to me, particularly as the terms used by you, in the conclusion of your letter to me of 25th June, and your silence since receiving my letter of 29th June, indicated, as I thought, satisfaction on your part. But it seems that you consider yourself aggrieved by my sending our June correspondence to Norfolk. I did not send the June correspondence to Norfolk until three months had expired after your last communication, and not then, until I had been informed, by a captain of the navy, that a female of your acquaintance had stated, that such a correspondence had taken place. If that correspondence has, in any degree, "alienated your friends from you," such effect is to be attributed to the correspondence itself. I thought the papers would speak for themselves, and sent them without written comment.

With respect to the court martial upon you for the affair of the Chesapeake, to which you have been pleased to refer, I shall not treat the officers, who composed that court, with so much disrespect, as to attempt a vindication of their proceedings. The chief magistrate of our country approved them; the nation approved them; and the sentence has been carried into effect. But, sir, there is a part of my conduct, on that occasion, which it does not appear irrelevant to revive in your recollection. It is this; I was present at the court of enquiry upon you, and heard the evidence then adduced for and against you; thence I drew an opinion altogether unfavorable to you: and when I was called upon, by the secretary of the navy, to act as a member of the court martial ordered for your trial, I begged to be excused the duty, on the ground of my having formed such an opinion. The honorable secretary was pleased to insist on my serving: still anxious to be relieved from this service, I did, prior to taking my seat as a member of the court, communicate to your able advocate, general Taylor, the opinion I had formed, and my correspondence with the navy department upon the subject, in order to afford you an opportunity should you deem it expedient, to protest against my being a member, on the ground of my not only having formed, but expressed an opinion unfavorable to you. You did not protest against my being a member. Duty constrained me, however unpleasant it was, to take my seat as a member: I did so, and

discharged the duty imposed on me. You, I find, are incapable of estimating the motives which guided my conduct in this transaction.

For my conduct, as a member of that court martial, I do not consider myself as, in any way, accountable to you. But, sir, you have thought fit to deduce, from your impressions of my conduct as a member of that court martial, inferences of personal hostility towards you. Influenced by feelings thence arising you commenced the June correspondence, a correspondence which I had hoped would have terminated our communications.

Between you and myself, there never has been a personal difference: but I have entertained, and do so still entertain the opinion, that your conduct, as an officer, since the affair of the Chesapeake, has been such as ought to forever bar your re-admission into the service.

(To be continued.)

#### ATTEMPT TO FIRE SAVANNAH.

Office of the Sav. Repub. }  
Saturday evening, April 8. }

The vigilance of the Police of this City made a most important discovery last night. Sergeant Horrie of the City Watch, received information from Mr. Anthony Nard, that he (Nard) had overheard a conversation at one of the wharves, between two Spaniards, in which arrangements were made in conjunction with nine others, to fire the city last night, at four different places. The Mayor issued his warrant to arrest the persons implicated on board a small vessel lately arrived from Florida, and to search the vessel. Four were convicted, and one permitted to give evidence; and after the most satisfactory evidence of their having attempted a burglary upon the store of Mr. Wm. Gaston, and intended to conflagrate the city—having also in their possession a machine for counterfeiting coin and false keys, they were committed by the Mayor for trial at the next Superior Court. The object of these incendiaries was, to fire the stores of Mr. J. Peabody and D. B. Nichols, jewellers, for the express purpose of plunder. It is reported that there is a store, about twelve miles from this place, on the mail road between this and Charleston, inhabited by Spaniards; that is a depot for all the plunder made between Savannah, and Charleston. Information has been given to the magistrate in that quarter, who, we hope, will ferret out these gentry.

Since writing the above, three other villains have been arrested and committed to prison, charged with being concerned in the plot above alluded to. They are no doubt guilty. We have amongst us a gang of rascals, which require watching.

Lancaster, Pa. April 15.

Another mail robbery and detection.—On the night of Saturday the 8th inst. the United States Mail, from Lancaster to

Harrisburg, was opened, and the letter bag taken out. On the Monday following the bag, with its remaining contents, was found secreted in a lot adjoining the Post Office at Elizabethtown; many of the letters having been opened and destroyed. Michael Coble, jun. son of the Postmaster at Elizabethtown, was committed to prison on the 12th inst. by the Mayor of this city, on presumptive evidence of his having been the perpetrator of the crime.

ST. THOMAS, March 28.

"From Angostura we receive very flattering news, as late as the 1st instant. Two friends of mine have arrived here from thence, and from them I have learned what I communicate you from that quarter, and which may be relied on. The army of Apure consists of 7000 men not entirely armed; but ere this, will be completely so, under the immediate command of general Paez. The army of reserve at Cucuta, commanded by gen. Urdaneta, amounts to 5000 effective men, 4500 infantry, and 500 cavalry; perfectly disciplined and equipped. In the province of Cumana, the forces amount to 1500 men, under the command of General Bermudez, who has been appointed captain general of Guyana, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the room of General Arismendi, who retires to private life. H. Quarters at Maturin. There are other small divisions in St. Diego, in the province of Barcelona, of 500 men, headed by general Monagas; and at Quebrada Ronda, in the province of Carraccas, 6 or 700 more, under the orders of Generals Zaraza and Cedeno.

"General Bolivar marched from the Apure the 25th of January, and the precise plan of his operations is known to none but those who are to execute them. This is very proper; for secrecy in military movements has generally been attended with more important results. However, it is certain, that his plans are grand, and must have been executed by the 15th of this month. Maracabo, Rio de Hecna, and St. Martha, are the points against which the attention of that indefatigable & active General is, I believe, actually directed; and ere this must have fallen into the Patriot's hands, although that gen. should not have personally co-operated against those places. Gen. Urdaneta's army attacks these points of whose success we hourly ought to learn; and then it will be, that the armies of the Republic will descend like a flood upon the Coast, and drive the hirelings of tyranny into the ocean. Three thousand muskets were despatched from Angostura to Bolivar, previous to the departure of my friends.

"From Margarita we learn, that the Expedition sailed on the 8th inst. consisting of 1000 men and fifteen sail of vessels, besides flecheras, &c. &c. and from the movements finally of General Urdaneta's army, it must have attacked Maracabo or St. Martha; but I am rather

inclined to believe the latter, as the Vice-President of Cundinamarca, General Santander, despatched a division in December to occupy Monpox, 500 miles to the interior of Carthagena, on the river Magdalena, and which will co-operate undoubtedly against St. Martha.—The result cannot but be successful at either place, for St. Martha has only one company of militia to defend it, and Maraycabo is equally insignificant.

"The plan of operations before mentioned in mine of the 18th, was resolved upon since I wrote you in January; therefore you perceive that the expedition from Margarita has proceeded to a different place from what I then stated to you to have been its object. 800 stand of arms are now on their way (and some of them are already in Angostura) from this and the adjacent Islands, and where there are still wanted 50,000 more, to arm its inhabitants. Dr. Zea is here and proceeds about the middle of April on an Embassy to the United States, thence to England, France and Rome, to hold a conference with the Pope.

Extract to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated St. Thomas, 28th March, 1820.

Dear Sir: I have this moment received a letter from the second in command of the naval part of the expedition, which has for some time been fitting out at Margarita, for a descent upon the Spanish Main; the letter is dated the 5th inst. and says they were to sail the next day at 4 P. M. (though I am informed they did not get away before the 8th.) They had on board 1000 rank and file, consisting of British and natives, and their destination was Santa Martha, to co-operate with general Santander, the Vice President of Cundinamarca. We are that is to say, all good Republicans, praying for their success; but of this there can be little doubt, as the Royalist force could have not the smallest knowledge of the meditated attack upon that point.

In a few days, however, we expect to hear great news from that quarter; it is said the Royalist squadron are in pursuit, but whether with the intention to come up with them or not is the question. I think not. His excellency the Vice President of Venezuela is now here, on his way to the United States; and I would fain hope, that in consequence of the recent transactions in Spain, as also the uninterrupted success of the Patriots on the Main, our government will be induced to accede to her propositions. What they are I do not pretend to know; though I have no doubt they will be honorable to both countries.

Whatever news I shall have, relative to the expedition, alluded to in the affairs of the Main in general, I shall inform you of.

NEW HAVEN, (CON.) APRIL 15.

The Circuit Court of the United States, commenced its session in this town on Thurs-