

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.
*Reduction and Pacification of the
Insurrection of the Grand Anse,
(Hayti.)*

By Capt. Martin, of the schr. Sterling, of this port, arrived from Jeremie, we learn the final reduction of the insurrection which (under Count Goman, one of Christophe's nobles) has so long desolated that fair portion of the Republic of Hayti.

This insurrection, which broke out in 1807, immediately after the destruction of the so-called emperor Dessalines, was undertaken by his partisans, to avenge his death, and persevered in ever since with unabated fury and various success. It produced a powerful diversion in favor of Christophe, who succoured it from time to time with such means as he could spare from his own immediate defence.

The numerous expeditions sent against it by President Pétion, had, from various causes, failed of success, and left the insurgents in full possession of the inexpugnable strong hold of the interior, from whence they issued forth at their pleasure, carrying destruction and death wherever they went—in the course of its ravages not a village or seaport on a coast of 60 leagues in extent had escaped a temporary possession and pillage by those brigands.

The firmness of the peaceable part of the inhabitants, aided by the powerful means which the President Boyer has employed against them, has at length put an end to this horrid state of things.

An event of this nature cannot, it is presumed, be viewed without some interest by the commercial part of this community, who formerly carried on an extensive trade to the quarter in question, and this interest must augment when we consider the present circumscribed bounds of our trade to the West Indies.

It will be recollected, that this quarter, agreeably to official documents, shipped in 1789, the astonishing quantity of upwards of 30 millions of produce, principally coffee; and though, since that epoch, things have much declined, the first arrondissement in the Republic having only produced about 6 millions of coffee last year, yet it will assist our readers in forming a true estimate of the relative importance of this fertile quarter to inform them, that the present crop of 1820 will not [in coffee and cocoa] be less than five millions, with every prospect of an annual augmentation, which may be calculated on with certainty, from its superiority over every other in the Republic—as well as it respects the industrious habits of the planters and cultivators as the nature of its soil and climate, and the great number of new plantations now under cultivation. Possessing such ample means for carrying on foreign trade, it will hardly be believed that not a single American or other foreign vessel, regularly frequents the ports of the Grande Anse.

[Capt. M. informs us that the first object which arrested his attention, on his arrival at Jeremie, was the exposure of the heads of sixteen of the ringleaders of the insurrection, placed on pikes in a public part of the town.]

South America and Old Spain.

An article has been published in several of the London papers, and republished in this country, the purport of which is, that the Provisional Junta of Spain were about to dispatch commissioners to South America, with instructions for restoring peace to those countries; that hopes were entertained that the new republics were not indisposed to unite under the constitutional monarchy, and that the American delegates in London had often declared it.

Luis Lopez Mendez, one of the delegates above referred to, has contradicted the article, in a note addressed to the editor of the London Globe. He declares the above assertion to be totally destitute of truth, and to have originated from the enemies of the cause of South American independence. He goes on to show, that the cortes, when in power, were equally as hostile to their cause as the sovereign himself; that they sent a body of 13,000 troops against them; obstinately refused to listen to the proposals of the deputies from South America; twice refused the mediation proposed by the English government; refused to prohibit the slave trade, &c.

Mendez alludes to the constancy with which the South Americans have for ten years maintained their cause, and declares positively, that "It is utterly impossible for the South American independent governments ever again to submit to the yoke of Spain."—*Brit. Pat.*

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, May 26.

A friend has handed us the following valuable information, which he received by the brig Hersilia, in 55 days from Buenos Ayres. The treaty of peace which he has favored us with, is in the hands of our translator.

Daily Adv.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, to a house in this city, dated March 15—per the Hersilia, at Stonington.

"You will no doubt oblige the American public, by giving them a translation of the enclosed articles of peace, concluded between Buenos Ayres and the confederated provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fe, &c. Our intercourse with the interior is now completely restored, and the restriction which was put on the exportation of provisions is taken off, and free exportation is permitted, giving the usual bond not to go to an enemy's port. Sarratea is now at the head of this government, and we trust he will be able, by his wise and upright administration of affairs, to conciliate all parties, and promote the happiness and prosperity of the country. There is no question

now but that of our intercourse with the interior will be free: our exports cheaper, and imports more demanded, with a reduction of duties."

We have translated the following preliminary to the treaty of peace:

"Convention had and concluded between De Sarratea, governor of the provinces of Buenos Ayres, D. Estanislao Lopez, governor of Santa Fe, and D. Francisco Ramirez, governor of Entre Rios, the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1820, for the purpose of terminating the war which had broken out between the said provinces, making provision for their permanent security, and concentrating their forces and resources, in one federal government; for which object, the following articles have been agreed upon."

FURTHER ACCOUNTS

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Communicated for the Balt. Pat.

The happy changes at Buenos Ayres are confirmed by recent details in letters and public papers to the 17th of last March, received in town by the late arrival at New London, Con. Mr. Sarratea was elected governor of Buenos Ayres, not as a capital, but as a Province; for, to the great satisfaction of the people, federation has been proclaimed. We have a printed copy of the convention to this effect, entered into by the different Provinces, which contains twelve articles of a very interesting nature, and shall be given to the public as soon as translated. A body of representatives is already sitting to carry into execution that agreement. Antonio Escalada, the father-in-law to gen. San Martin, is acting as one of the members of that body; the general, it is said, having withdrawn in time from assisting the criminal plans of Pueyrredon's ambition. The escape of this man to the Portuguese, with a large sum of money, and the flight of his Secretary, Fayle, have been already noticed. Now, we are further informed that his first clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, Julien Alvarez, & also Cornelius Saavedra, Col. Juan Ramon Balcarce, Diaz Velez, and the merchant Ambrosio Lezica, who had made an immense fortune by favor and monopoly, secretly fled to the Portuguese, after attempting on the 6th of March a counter-revolution without success. And though, a letter says, justice cannot reach them in their dishonorable asylum, the truth of the old saying would be accomplished, *that treason is courted; but traitors are always despised.* All is going smooth and quiet to a settlement. The factions are no longer able to oppose, with noise and violence, the progress of truth, and the exertions of reason in the people. It is announced that gen. Carrera would have been on his way to Chili on the 20th of March, to assume an important station there, in reward for his perseverance and services.

PARIS, April 2.

Paris, after dusk, almost resembles a be-ciged city. At every forty yards on the Boulevard the passengers encounter a patrol of five soldiers, a corporal and four privates, two of the latter being French and two Swiss. The same arrangement is observed by all the guards whenever mounted: one half are natives and the other half are foreigners. This betrays the distrust of the government and excites much rancor against the disaffected, who boast that 12,000 Swiss would be of small avail were the time to come for pressing their views. There is always a guard at the palace royal, but at night the quadrangle is literally surrounded with troops. All the public buildings and important stations are likewise strongly guarded. In short, every thing bears the marks of an approaching convulsion, especially should the throne become vacant. The event in Spain has produced an electrical sensation, and our informant thinks that the want of a distinguished leader alone prevents matters from coming to a crisis in France.

In one of the N. Orleans papers last received, (dated 28th April,) there are no less than twenty-one steam boats advertised, for Natchez, for Attacapas, for Louisville, for Natchitoches, for Ship-pingport, for Nashville, for St. Louis, and for other places on the Mississippi and its tributary streams: one of them is up for Charleston, Havana, and N. Y.—and we shall soon have them advertised for Liverpool, Havre or St. Petersburg. Never, surely, has any experiment been attended with so much success as that of steam boat navigation.

Nat. Incl.

A GOOD STORY.

From the National Recorder.

A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Eaton, (Pa.) sent his daughter on horseback to that town to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for one of one hundred dollars. When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several stores but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and escorted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in very social conversation, they came to a very retired part of the road when the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanour had been so very friendly; but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, & she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, & the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse which had been left standing by her side started off with her. His owner fired his pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened they were found to contain, besides a quantity