

ATROCIOUS & BLOODY MASSACRE.

The following extract of a letter written on board the Macedonian, and received this morning gives the first direct information of the bloody conduct of the Spaniards in South America towards our fellow citizens.

Extract of a letter, dated United States frigate Macedonian, Callao Nov. 11 1820.

"As you no doubt long before you receive this, will have heard of the outrage which has been committed on our flag here, I will briefly state to you what I was an eye witness of, and what has since transpired. On the night of the 6th instant at half past twelve, Lord Cochrane sent in fourteen boats to cut out a Spanish frigate (the Esmeralda) of 36 guns; she was lying within musket shot of the batteries, with 18 gun boats and two brigs of 18 guns each around her. He succeeded in gaining possession of her in about fifteen minutes. We lay about a half a cable length astern of her. As soon as she had cut her cables and paid her head off shore, the batteries, the castles, barks, and in fact every thing that could mount a gun, began to play away upon her; upon us, and even upon the inoffensive merchantmen in the harbor. We and all the American and English merchantmen immediately slipped our cables, and as the wind was very light, it was some time before we could get out of reach of their guns. It appeared to me that they pointed their guns particularly at us. The shot flew about us thicker than if we had been engaged with a vessel of the same force within musket shot. But, as is usual with cowards, they are too much confused to take deliberate aim; otherwise they would have sunk us in ten minutes. The only injury we received was our cross-jack-yard shot away with a little of the running rigging. Immediately on slipping our cables, we paid the ship's head the contrary way to the Esmeralda's, and kept her so until out of gun shot, at least half a mile apart; so that it is self-evident there could be no mistake in their firing at us. If any other proof was wanting, the fact that we picked up at least a dozen musket balls on board, after the affair, would immediately set it at rest.

On the morning of the 7th we sent as usual a boat on shore to market, with Mr. Marshall, midshipman, of New York, son of Dr. Marshall, of the navy yard, and nine men: when the boats crew were ordered to toss their oars by Mr. Marshall, being close to the wharf, the soldiers on guard fired into her; killed Mr. Marshall and four of the men; four more badly wounded, and one only escaped to bring the news. Those who were not killed or wounded at first were pelted while in the water with stones, by these blood thirsty villains. There is no excuse for them; there could be no mistake; the American flag was flying in her; the same boat went on shore every morning. The crew were selected as being the most trusty and peaceable men in the ship. Mr. Marshall was selected that morning, as particular confidence could be placed in him, though but a boy of perhaps eighteen. It is impossible for me to describe the sensation this affair has caused on board; the feelings of all are almost wound up to frenzy for their murdered shipmates, and the indignity offered to our flag. But I have not yet done.

On the morning of the 9th, the schooner Rampart, of Baltimore got under way, by agreement with the authorities on shore to receive her cargo. Immediately, on her coming within gun shot of the castles, they opened on her, with all the vessels, gun boats, &c. in the harbor. The captain and officers as there was little wind, and that right on shore, immediately abandoned her and she sunk before the numerous gun boats who came out to take, could get her on shore. We now communicate with the shore but by a flag of truce. I hope we shall communicate no other way. It is that proud flag which humbled the haughty Briton, to be wantonly insulted by pusillanimous, cowardly lily-livered Spaniards? Are our innocent shipmates, the pride and future hope of our country, to be thus wantonly massacred and butchered, and even denied christian burial?

There is, in my opinion but one way to make them atone for it, and I hope that without a moment's deliberation. At the time Mr. Marshall was murdered, captain Downes and Mr. Rodgers were in Lima. On captain Downes' passing the Vice Roy's palace, several officers and citizens were overheard to say, "there goes the rascal, we will have his blood next." The excuses made by the government for all these outrages is, that they were committed by an enraged populace. I have before heard of mobs committing the greatest excesses, resisting the civil and military power, flying in the face of justice; but never, until now did I hear of a mob, which at the most could not consist of 1500 men taking possession of castles, armed vessels, batteries and gun boats defended by at least 3000.

Captain Downes and Mr. Rodgers had to disguise themselves to get on board. Captain Downes left all his baggage and

two servants in Lima; whether he will ever get them or not is uncertain.

P. S. A flag of truce has just come off, which brings the news that Mr. Marshall is not dead, but wounded and in the hospital. 13th November. N. Y. Even. Post.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated December 18th 1820.

"I have made a pedestrian excursion to San Roque, a small town about six miles distant—the only Spanish town I have seen. On the way, with one of my friends, we stopped at the Spanish lines for a passport. Accidently, we got into a barber's shop where passports are given to Spaniards. Here we tried to speak Spanish, for not one in the family knew a word of English; but we made most ridiculous work of it. Like all Spanish barbers, our passport officer was a surgeon on a small scale. The shop was hung with long locks of hair, strings of teeth arranged in festoons, fanees, razors, &c. &c. and in one corner stood an old basket-billed sword, with Mambrino's helmet, otherwise called a shaving basin. When it was discovered that we were Americans, two of the girls went to the kitchen and brought a bake pan with coal, which was placed at the door, and fire put into it. On enquiring why it was done, they evaded our question; but we had no doubt they intended to prevent the spreading of any contagion we might have brought with us.

We met several persons going to the garrison. Women ride mules or donkeys, with a very old fashioned equipage; a frame shaped like a saw-horse is put on the stuff dension which supplies the place of a saddle, the woman sits sideways, commonly attended by a man on foot, who pulls the rein, or cudgels the beast as occasion requires.

On the way we saw no less than three wooden crosses by the road-side, where men were murdered. Almost all the ground is uncultivated. However, we saw several men plowing; for you will recollect that it is not so cold here as in New England at this season, I wear no overcoat, and am now sitting with my window open. Grounds are sometimes enclosed with prickly pears, which grow five or six feet high, and bear fruit.—The orange and lemon trees are covered with fruit the grass is green, and the little gardens have cabbages, lettuce, and radishes, of all sizes.

On our return, we stopped at a cottage built of reeds, which much resemble Indian corn stalks, to get a little refreshment and to see how people looked that lived in a cot house. We found nobody but an old man and his wife, who were at dinner, eating bread and a nameless hash. Fire place they had none of course—for they are almost unknown except in the houses of English and Americans; but the old lady cooked her meat over a chafing dish and if we might be allowed to judge from the eating, it was good. The ground formed the floor, a few benches and flag bottomed chairs were arranged about the room, and numberless little things, as knives, combs, and brushes the good woman's fan and rosary, were stowed away among the basket work, of which the walls were constructed.—They gave us a bottle of pleasant Malaga wine and a loaf of bread, for about twenty cents, and invited us to sit and eat and drink. They had Indian corn which they gave some fine fowls and a very fat pig; and then their dinner being done the old lady sat down by the door to work, and talk with the foreigners who could not speak Spanish. From this humble door we had an extensive view of the Rock of Gibraltar, and the Spanish and African mountains.

By a journal of the weather which I have examined yesterday in the Commercial Library here, I found the thermometer to range in water from 58 to 60; and was informed by the Librarian that the hottest day in fourteen years was 85 or 86. The climate is delightful to me, notwithstanding the easterly winds have prevailed every day since we have been here till to day.

Letters recently received from Cape Haytien speak in the highest terms of the services rendered by the accidental arrival of the United States sloop of war Ontario off the cape during the recent troubles in that quarter. Great praise is given by those who were eye-witnesses of his conduct to Capt. Wolcott Chauncey, the commander of the Ontario. To his generous interposition and politic arrangements, it is believed that the whites, British as well as Americans, are indebted for the protection of their lives from menace, if not from general massacre, and their property from plunder, during the tumults. He was about to sail, supposing the presence of the Ontario no longer necessary; but, being requested by the American merchants to remain, he did so until tranquillity was restored. We are glad to find our public vessels so usefully employed.

The United Foreign Missionary Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of \$4689 82 cents, from various contributors during the month of March,

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

On motion of John Blanchard esq. John G. Miles and Samuel M. Green, esqrs. were admitted to practice law in the several courts of Centre county.

MARRIED—On the 5th instant, in Clearfield county, by E.quire Bell, Mr. George Brown, to Miss Eliza Straw.

On Thursday the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Rossman, Mr. Daniel Houser, to Miss ——— Shenk, of Howard township.

Whether from the prospect of a war in Europe or, some other cause, flour has advanced in price, lately, in Philadelphia. It has been sold at \$4 a barrel—and it is said that the millers in Chester county, have received instructions from their factors, to purchase all the wheat they can get. P. Intel.

The population of New Jersey is 277,575—an increase since 1810 of 32 015. At that period the state contained 245,562 inhabitants—in 1800, 211,149.

It appears by a statement recently made by the marshals of the eastern and western district of Pennsylvania, that the aggregate population is 1,046,844. In 1810, when the last census was taken, the whole population of the state was 820,091; so that the increase in ten years amounts to 226,753 souls.

Governors and Legislators.

The following has been obligingly communicated by a member of congress, who spared no pains to make the statement accurate.

Compensation to the Governors and Legislators, of the States, 1821.

	Gov.	Legislators
	per annum.	per day
1 New Hampshire	\$1200	\$2 00
2 Massachusetts	2566 67	2 00
3 Rhode Island	*600	1 00
4 Connecticut	1100	†1 50
5 Vermont	750	1 50
6 New York	5000	4 00
7 New Jersey	†2500	2 50
8 Pennsylvania	4000	3 00
9 Delaware	1000	2 50
10 Maryland	2666 67	4 00
11 Virginia	2333 33	4 00
12 North Carolina	2500	3 00
13 South Carolina	3500	3 20
14 Georgia	3000	5 00
15 Kentucky	2000	2 00
16 Tennessee	2000	4 00
17 Ohio	1200	3 00
18 Louisiana	7500	4 00
19 Indiana	1000	2 00
20 Mississippi	3500	5 00
21 Illinois	1000	3 00
22 Alabama	2350	5 00
23 Maine	1500	2 00
24 Missouri	2000	4 00

* The governor of Rhode Island is paid at the pleasure of the legislature—usually about 400 per annum; and perquisite about 200 dollars. The legislators are paid by their immediate constituents, usually about one dollar per diem.

† The senators of Connecticut receive two dollars per diem.

‡ The salary of the governor of New Jersey is 2000 per annum; but he has perquisites amounting to about \$500 additional.

The foregoing tabular view of the compensation of the several governors and legislators, of the United States, is derived from such sources as are believed to be entitled to full credit; and is offered for publication under an impression that it will be interesting to many readers. To render the table more complete it might perhaps be added, that the salary of the president of the United States is 25,000 dollars per annum—and the pay of members of congress eight dollars per diem. Niles' Reg.

Extract of a letter from Bethany, Wayne Co. dated 31st March, 1821.

Mr. Hutter, You will please give the following an insertion in your paper: The meeting was held on the evening that Mr. Meredith arrived in Bethany, to take upon himself the duties of the offices, to which he has so lately been appointed, and as is usual when great men come amongst us—he was greeted by the tolling of bells, firing of guns and the blowing of horns, &c.

The meeting cannot be designated as one of any particular party, and I think I may safely say that the resolution fully expresses the voice of the people of the county; and meetings of the like nature have been held in many parts of the county—and remonstrances against the continuance of Mr. Meredith in office, have already been returned in Bethany, signed by

at least three hundred persons—and many others yet in circulation.—Easton Cent.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Wayne, held at the house of Eliphaz Kellogg, in Bethany on the 30th of March 1821, the following among other resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Considering that we live under the only true republican government on earth, and a constitution that guarantees to the people the exclusive right to govern, under which we believe our chief magistrate is bound to observe the will of the people, in making appointments of officers, who are to rule over them, when their voice is fully ascertained; and inasmuch as Governor Hiestler has appointed to the offices in republican Wayne, a man who is despised by every person who has the least regard for the credit of this county, and who has one spark of republicanism in his bosom, a man who was not recommended by a single individual in the county for the offices, and who was unable to procure a recommendation for that purpose without resorting to "trick and unfair dealing," to the exclusion of men who were recommended by three-fourths of the taxable inhabitants of this county, against whose ability and integrity nothing can be said—to the exclusion of men who are borne down with infirmities occasioned by the hardships and privations in the tented fields during our revolutionary, and late struggles, against monarchy & oppression, therefore

Resolved, That we view with unreserved contempt the conduct of Governor Hiestler in appointing Thomas Meredith, to the offices of this county, who is a monarchist, and who has been educated to despise our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the editors of the Easton Centinel, and Spirit of Pennsylvania, each be furnished with a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary for publication.

JONATHAN JENNINGS, Chairman. JOHN RAYMOND, Secretary.

STAY LAW.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the first four sections of an act entitled "An act for the appraisal of estates taken in execution" passed on the twenty eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall be and the same is hereby continued in force for and during the term of one year from and after the twenty eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. And no real property now in execution and which has been appraised and for the delivery of which bonds have been given, according to the provisions of the said law, shall be sold for and during the period of one year, from the twenty-eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, unless the same shall be sold for two thirds of the appraised value. Provided, That in the case of proceedings on personal property the debtor shall give new security for the delivery of the property according to the provisions of the said law, and the fees to be allowed to the freeholders for their service in appraising personal property as provided by said act, shall be twenty-five cents each, and no sheriff, coroner, justice of the peace, constable or supervisor shall be entitled to the benefits of this act for money collected upon execution or judgment and not paid over according to law. And provided further, That in every case where real or personal estate has been or shall hereafter be taken in execution and appraised, before or after the passing of this act, the defendant or defendants shall not have the benefits of the same, unless he, she or they shall on or before the first day of August pay to the plaintiff or plaintiffs his, her or their agent or attorney the amount of interest due on such judgment or judgments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all personal property exposed to public sale according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, if the same does not bring two thirds of the valuation on the debtor complying with the terms required by the said act, shall not be liable to be seized and taken in execution by virtue of any subsequent executions during the stay entitled by law. Provided, That a levy or levies may be made on the same property subject however to the preceding levy or levies.

Extract of a letter from Callao, dated November 12th.

"The Macedonian has received on board the wounded of her boats crew, six in number, two having been killed one of the wounded is not expected to live. Several Americans who have been imprisoned on shore, have been sent off. We are now allowed to receive cargo by going within about a half a mile of the shore, and receiving it from their boats into ours—but no English or Americans are allowed to land. The schr. Rampart, I understand they have got to repair, and make every way as good as before."