

THE PATRIOT.

BELLEPHONE, July 30.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

CRUIZE OF THE CYANE.

The United States' ship Cyane, under the command of Captain ROBERT TRAIL SPENCE, fitted out a year since on a cruize in the West Indies, and on the west coast of Africa, to suppress piracy and the slave trade, and after, in company with the United States' ship John Adams, conveying the North Carolina from the Delaware to Norfolk, proceeded to Porto Rico where the attention of government had been called by the piratical depredations on our commerce committed by the privateers fitted out on that Island, which had captured a number of vessels on the plea of violating the blockade of the Maine, which existed only on paper, in the proclamation of a Spanish general. The correspondence on the subject of these depredations, between Captain Spence and the Governor of Porto Rico, eventuated in an assurance on the part of the latter, that as far as it rested with him, his exertions would be used for the release of the vessels detained, and also to check further violations of our flag and the laws of nations.

The arrival of the Cyane, on the 25th of August 1822, at St. John's, Porto Rico, was most opportune for the safety of the persons and the property of a few American citizens residing there, who even considered their lives not a little jeopardised, in consequence of the excitement produced amongst the great body of the inhabitants by the capture of the privateer Panchita, alias Palmyra, belonging to that port. This having subsided, she sailed on the 10th of September with a schooner bound to the west end of the island under convoy, and proceeded through the Mona Passage for Lagaira. In her course thither, falling in with the small privateer Flora de la Mar, of Porto Rico, which vessel was twice overhauled without finding cause for her detention, she remained a number of days in the track of vessels bound to and from the Maine, to oblige this privateer to quit her cruising ground.

Arrived at Lagaira October 5, she remained there nearly a month, for the protection of property to a very considerable amount, belonging to American merchants, who represented it to be greatly endangered from the proximity of part of the Spanish forces, then at Ocamar, about 15 miles to the westward of Lagaira, by whom an attack was threatened; and as their character for rapine and plunder was well known, no respect was expected to be paid to neutral property. The presence of the ship frustrated their views; and affairs assuming a tranquil aspect, she left there for Curacao, arriving on the 2d November, to demand the release of several American citizens, who were reported to be unjustly imprisoned. Of these was B. IRVINS, who was detained for trial as one of the persons belonging to the *Bauqua Expedition*. From Curacao she returned to Lagaira the 22d of November, where her presence was required, and her stay urgently pressed by the resident Americans, who were again apprehensive of an attack from general Morales, who had just been successful at Maracaibo, and whose barbarous and proscriptive decree in the event of any further successes, tended to give considerable uneasiness. Against this decree Captain Spence made a formal protest, their approval of which the citizens of the United States at Caraccas and Lagaira made

known in a public address of the captain: and also in the same manner, they tendered their acknowledgments, and thanks for the important services

rendered by the presence of the ship. When first at Lagaira, the yellow fever made its appearance on board, by which she lost two officers and five or six men, but it was soon checked in its progress by the precautionary measures adopted by order of the captain. December 15, she sailed from Lagaira for St. Thomas for supplies, with an American brig under convoy. She left St. Thomas on the 12th of January for Madeira and the coast of Africa; convoyed several vessels through the Sail Rock Passage, arrived off Madeira and looked into Funchal Roads on the 7th of February, but having had heavy weather for several days, without a prospect of its abating, and being at a season when these roads are exposed to heavy gales from the south and the west, proceeded down the coast of Africa. Arrived at Sierra Leone on the 24th February, she there found the schooner *Augusta*; she was repaired, refitted and officered, and manned from the ship; after which on the 21st of March, we sailed for Cape Mesurado, where the American Colony is located. Arrived at Mesurado on the 28th of March, and finding the Colony in a defenceless and distressed state, they having suffered very severely from attacks of the natives some time previous, whom however they had very gallantly repulsed, Captain Spence determined to leave them in as great a state of security and comfort as circumstances would admit of. A landing place was made, from which to the settlement the road was cleared, a house built for the agent, who had previously been worse lodged than any of the colonists; and a stone fortification in a commanding situation, nearly completed, called Castle Stockton. The coast fever, however, making its appearance amongst the ship's company, the commander was compelled, though reluctantly, to leave this building in an unfinished state. The colonists, however, in a short time, with a little exertion can complete it. This fever deprived the ship of thirty six officers and men, and was confined with three exceptions, and those very slight cases, to such as had been engaged on shore. It commenced suddenly, and its progress was rapid, all the deaths occurring within four weeks of its appearance. The brig *Paragon*, Captain Richmond, of Boston sailed from Mesurado about the 1st of April, to leeward, all well. We sailed from Mesurado April 21st, and arrived at St. Thomas May 31. The slave trade appears at present to be carried on by the Portuguese and French. The *Cyane* left the following English vessels of war, composing the squadron of commodore Sir Robert T. Mends, on the coast: frigate *Owen Glendower*, 50; sloops of war *Cyrene*, *Bann*, and *Driver*, and brigs *Thistle* and *Snapper*.

In her whole cruize, the *Cyane* lost 49 officers and men by the fever.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

From the N. Y. Nat. Advocate.

By the *Aurilla* from Curacao, we have news to the 13th of June, and from Maracaibo to the 1st of June. On the 20th of May, the Spanish squadron, consisting of one brig, a brigantine, 11 schooners, and a few gun boats, attacked the Colombian squadron, but in consequence of the Spanish captain being killed, the Spaniards retreated with the loss of a schooner. Morales, it is said, has 3000 men, and is very active. The Colombian troops destined to operate against Maracaibo have marched from Rio de la Hacha.

Extract of a letter, dated

Maracaibo, May 28

"On the 8th instant the squadron of commodore Padilla, consisting of 3 brigs, 6 schooners, and 3 gun boats, forced the bar and passed the castle of San Carlos, under a heavy fire which proved fatal to a brig of 22 guns. On the 20th the Spanish squadron, consisting of 1 brig, 1 brigantine, 11 schooners and a few gun boats, attacked the Colombian squadron about 3 leagues from this place, but in consequence of Captain Salas, the Spanish naval commander, and his second having both been killed, while in the act of laying a heavy brig alongside; the fortune of the day changed, and the Spanish squadron retired with the loss of a schooner. The Dutch schooner *Belle Marguerite*, which was pressed into the service received two 24 pound shot in her hull, between wind and water, and sunk in glory; the people were saved, and got on shore; with the exception of three who remained on board; one was killed in the action. Since the 20th, we have had the novel sight of seeing sea-fights daily from our houses, but never very close. Both Squadrons remain always in sight of each other, formed in line, and now and then begin manoeuvring, which generally ends in partial skirmishes. By land we have no accounts whatever of any large body of Colombian troops being near us. General Morales has 3000 disposable men to meet them. The only thing we feel the want of is bread; not a single barrel of flour being in the place. The general as usual is extremely active, and keeps every thing in order by the example he sets."

June 1, 1823.—"The detention of the *Especuladora* affords me the pleasure of again writing to you. No fleet is in sight this morning; they are gone up the Lagoon, towards Zulia. The news from the interior is as favorable as we could wish. Accounts have been received this morning from the most advanced parties of our outposts, but they make no mention of the Colombians in any direction. The expedition of general Montilla, which we were led to believe would long ere now have come to attack us, appears to have been retarded in consequence of an epidemic fever among his troops, but this I consider as a mere rumor on foot for political purposes. My opinion is, that he never had, nor will be able, to raise a force sufficient to retake this place. We only wait the arrival *Le Borde*, who will soon give a good account of Padilla, and Morales will finish the rest."

From the Baltimore Patriot, July 8

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

It again becomes our unpleasant duty to state, that the great eastern mail was robbed this morning between one and two o'clock, on its route from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It took place about two miles east of Gunpowder Falls, and 16 miles from this city. The driver discovered a fence across the road, and told the guard to look out, and at that instant four armed ruffians sprang upon them, seized the driver; and the guard, in the act of discharging his piece at them, received a violent blow just above the left temple, with the butt end of a pistol, which felled him to the ground. In the fight, the driver made his escape, and ran to alarm the inhabitants. The guard received a very severe wound, and when we saw him, his head, face, neck and breast were covered with blood. The mail for this city and for distribution is not touched. The bag for Washington and all south of this was cut open, but we have not heard whether much damage has been done. Apprehensive that the driver would return with a reinforcement, their stay was short. As soon as it was found that the mail was unusually delayed, Mr. Stokes, one of the contractors, proceeded on to ascertain the cause, and on his return will furnish more particulars. The guard thinks he must have wounded one of the robbers, and from the turning out of the people on the road, much confidence is felt that they will be overtaken. Many of the cavalry of this city, and other citizens on horseback, have gone

out to scour the neighboring country. The person who was arrested this morning on suspicion has been discharged, nothing appearing against him.

As that part of the mail, which was opened, has been forwarded to the south, the amount of damage sustained cannot be ascertained.

Up to this time, 2 o'clock, we have nothing from the parties in pursuit of the robbers. Mr. Skinner, the postmaster here, has put in requisition all the means within his control, and has written to the postmaster general for further instructions.

The following additional particulars are from our correspondents of the *Baltimore American*.

"The guard was taken about thirty yards from the carriage, where the ruffian who had first struck him, stood over him with a pistol presented to his breast. The villain asked the guard why he had fired at him; to which the latter replied he was only doing his duty; that he was sworn to protect the mail. Some of the robbers called out to their comrade to shoot him, or they would shoot him [the robber]. The guard begged earnestly for his life, as they talked of tying him, and kept him in the most anxious suspense as to his fate. At one time the robber held his hands across the eyes of the guard for about five minutes. During the time that these events took place, which the guard supposes was about half an hour, the rest of the robbers were engaged in rifling the mail. The robber then directed the guard to sit down at the foot of a tree, at the road side, and not to stir at the peril of his life. The robber then went towards the wagon, and the guard heard one of them say—'The packet is ready,' or, 'the packet is waiting for us.'"

After a short time the guard slipped off his shoes and crawled into the woods a short distance, where he remained until the driver returned with Mr. Rouse, the postmaster at Joppa, and two or three other persons. They found their mail-bag cut open, and in looking about the spot where the robbers had been fired at with the blunderbuss, much blood was discovered and traced to a neighboring field. The faces of the robbers were blacked! and a shirt was also found, which has the appearance of belonging to a blacksmith.

We learn from Mr. Skinner, that the mail from Baltimore is perfect in every part. That part of the mail which has been robbed was intended for places south of Baltimore, and the depredation, judging from appearances has been only to a small extent. The robbers, it is presumed, hurried off for fear of being detected by those whom the driver might alarm.

From the Baltimore Patriot, July 9.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

Particulars of the arrest and commitment of the robbers.

Mr. Stokes, one of the mail contractors, returned to the city last evening, and furnishes the following interesting account of his proceedings in this important matter. He left the city yesterday morning with Mr. George Bartol, and being joined at the place where the robbery occurred by Mr. Rouse, they went with the shirt, which was found in the road, to the Iron Forges on the Gunpowder. It was immediately identified by Mr. Tucker, the manager, as belonging to one of the forgers named Emmonheiser, and the party at once proceeded to his house for the purpose of arresting him. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and expressed great willingness to go with them. It being known that another of the forgers, named Moore, boarded with Emmonheiser, he was asked for. He was said to be sick and unable to come out; but when the party shewed a determination to enter the house, he came forward. They were both arrested and taken to the house of the manager. While Emmonheiser was undergoing an examination by a magistrate, Moore was sent out of the room. While Mr. Stokes was talking to Moore, he saw that his vest was buttoned up rather closely; on pulling aside a black silk handkerchief, which appeared to be arranged with care to cover his breast, he saw the marks of blood on Moore's shirt. On further examination, it was found he was wounded badly in the breast with six or seven buckshot. Finding himself thus detected, he immediately made a full confession of the fact of robbing the mail, in which he was assisted by Emmonheiser, then under arrest, and another forger named Ward. The latter was immediately arrested, and on examination was found to be severely shot in the hand by the blunderbuss.

Moore also confessed where the packages taken from the mail were hid: he went with Messrs. Stokes, Rouse and others to the place, where a bag belonging to the forger was

found under the leaves, in which were contained about two bushels of packages. Those on the top were known to be quarterly accounts of post-masters on their way to the General Post-Office. The packages appeared to be much stained with blood. The bag was safely delivered at the Post Office and was forwarded to the General Post Office.

At the spot where the robbery took place, there was a high bank on each side of the road. The guard, Patrick Green acted with much courage and good conduct, having discharged his blunderbuss at the robbers when they first discovered themselves, and afterwards snapped a pistol at one and discharged the other pistol at another before they came upon him. It appears it was the last shot from the pistol, which wounded Moore in the breast who was armed with a gun.

We learn that the people in the neighbourhood where the robbery took place, and those at the forges, were most active and vigilant in making search for and assisting in the detection of the robbers. They were escorted to the city last evening by the troop of First Baltimore Hussars, (under the command of Major McClellan,) who promptly mustered and repaired to the spot in the morning. The culprits are lodged in jail—their trial will take place at the Circuit Court of the United States, which will sit in November next.

A sum of money in bank bills has been found on the person of one of the robbers—it has been handed over to the Postmaster.

PATRICK GREEN, the mail guard, is entitled to the highest credit for the fidelity and courage he displayed against "such fearful odds!" He really made great havoc among the enemy, and came very near losing his own life. The most lively interest is felt in his behalf; and we learn with pleasure that a subscription has already been opened, under the most favorable prospects, for the purpose of making him a tender of something more substantial than empty praise. We hope the example will be followed elsewhere, as a stimulus for future exertion.

In concluding we deem it worthy of remark, that at about 2 in the morning, the robbery was effected by three persons, 16 miles from the city—two of them were badly wounded—they were before noon arrested—one made a full confession of all the circumstances—and before 7 in the evening they were all lodged in Baltimore jail!

From the N. Y. American, July 14.

DANGER OF TRUSTING SERVANTS ABROAD WITH CHILDREN.

A circumstance occurred in Chamberstreet last evening which should serve as a caution to parents trusting their children with servants of irregular habits. A gentleman in passing that street about 9 o'clock, was attracted by the cries of an infant and two small children; when stopping to ascertain the cause, he discovered a female with an infant in her arms, in a complete state of intoxication. Finding that the child was likely to receive an injury, or perhaps lose its life, he demanded it from her: the wretch refused: a scuffle ensued, when the screams of the three children attracted a crowd round the place, who with difficulty extricated them from her. She was carried to the watchhouse. Fortunately, the children were recognized, and taken to their parents, who had already become alarmed for their safety.

From the Pittsburg Statesman, July 8.

It is our painful duty this week to notice the death of Miss Eliza Gilland, daughter of the late Philip Gilland, Esq. of this city. This young lady, aged about 17 or 18, had, with a numerous party of her acquaintances, celebrated the 4th of July in an excursion by water up the Monongahela river. The day was spent cheerfully and pleasantly, the party little anticipating the melancholy event that was before them. On the return of the boat, at the mouth of Wood street, near the shore, Miss Gilland unfortunately fell overboard, it is supposed from the shock given by the boat on striking on the shore. It was dark, and the accident was not instantly discovered, but as soon as known, one of the company, Mr. Jackson, sprang into the river, and succeeded twice in raising her above the water, but at length became so much exhausted, that he was himself with difficulty saved. Poor Miss Gilland sunk to rise no more. The deceased was a young lady of amiable disposition and accomplished manners.

On Sunday afternoon last, a young coloured man went into the river Schuylkill for the purpose of washing a horse; he got into deep water, floated off the back of the horse, and was drowned.