

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

London and Liverpool dates to the 22d and 24th Aug. inclusive have been received at New-York. The following extracts are given:

Spain is overrun with Banditti. They are young men who, to escape the law which obliges them to perform military duty, have turned highwaymen. It is very dangerous travelling. Some volunteers from Toledo, attacked a band of them, but were worsted having 15 wounded. General Don Juan Martin, alias El Empeinado had been liberated from prison at Roda, where he was confined in an iron cage, by a detachment of troops, who arrived in that town with a forged order from the Government to deliver the prisoner to them. While the commander of the troops was deliberating with the Governor of the prison, the troops overcame the garrison of the prison, released the Empeinado, mounted horses, and with the Empeinado at their head, left the town without shedding a drop of blood.

GREECE.

Accounts from Zante to the 18th. July, communicate intelligence of the fall of Ipsara, which was attributed to bribery. It was said that the Russian ambassador at Constantinople granted permission to the merchant vessels to transport Turkish troops to Ipsara, and that 1500 Arnauts in the service of the Greeks at that place, had been offered 1000 sequins to aid the Turks, they accepted; and that the Greeks finding out the treachery, and seeing no hopes of escape, heroically set fire to the magazine in the fortress, and blew all up together, crying "Long live the Greeks."

Some further particulars of this melancholy event are given in the Boston Daily Advertiser. It seems the Captain Pacha left Mitylene for Ipsara, on the 2d. of July, and on the 3d. began a cannonade from his fourteen frigates, which in three hours dismounted the Grecian batteries, and the Turkish troops, to the number of 14,000 landed. The Greeks all retired to a strongly fortified fort in the centre of the Island, which on the following day was attacked by the Turks. On the 5th. at noon, the fort blew up, whether from design or accident is not known. There are several accounts of this tragical event, which vary in the particulars, but all agree there was an indiscriminate slaughter, and nearly all the Greeks perished.

The intelligence of the taking of the Island of Ipsara by the Turks is confirmed to its extent. In their account of this affair they state that their fleet consisting of 2 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 10 corvettes, besides smaller vessels, which landed 14,000 men when the slaughter became so dreadful that the Captain Pacha gave orders to spare non-combatants, and even offered a reward for every one brought in alive; but it was too late—the whole fell victims to the insatiable fury of the barbarians. No mention is made in this account of the Greeks having blown themselves up. It is said, however, that the primates and ephori of the island made their escape in fourteen carriages. To add to this disaster, letters from Turkey state that the island of Caxo had been destroyed by the

Egyptian squadron; Candia was said to have submitted and Samos was believed to have followed the example.

On the other hand it is stated in an Amsterdam paper of the 13th August, on the authority of a letter received at Odessa from Constantinople, that information had been received at the latter place by the English Legation, of the destruction of the Turkish fleet and army, after the battle of Ipsara said to have been effected by the Greek fleets of Hydra and Spozzia, and that their affairs in other parts were in a favorable state. The London papers, however, discredit this intelligence, although it is stated in a letter from Vienna that an express from Constantinople had recently arrived there, but the information it contained had not been allowed to transpire. Had it been favorable to the Turks, there can be no doubt that publicity would have immediately been given to it.—Omer Pacha, who had been ordered about two months ago to march against the Greeks with 10,000 men, had remained inactive, and charged with treason in the Austrian Observer. The seat of the Grecian government is fixed at Napoli de Romani. The turks from Negropont had effected a landing on the neighboring coast, and penetrated as far as Athens, but failed in getting possession of the citadel.

The report of the defeat of the Turkish fleet after the massacre at Ipsara, continued to be repeated in the London papers and now appears to be credited by many. The Greeks are also said to have cut off the vanguard of the Turkish army under Derwish Pacha, who had attempted to cross the pass at Thermopyke. Should the fleet under the Captain Pacha have been destroyed, it was thought that the last hope of the Sublime Porte had been destroyed, as it was beyond the feeble and decaying resources of the Grand Sultan to make another effort for the recovery of his lost dominion over the Greeks. We doubt, however, whether this consequence would naturally follow as long as there appears reason for believing that the Christian powers of Europe have lent the Musselmans a helping hand to extinguish the flame of liberty. In addition to what we have already noticed respecting the assistance given by Russia, it now appears that the Austrians, who are in possession of the Neapolitan ports, were using every effort in their power to obstruct communication with Greece and Greek provinces.—The advantages which this must give to the Porte in their present struggle, are incalculable, and render the prospect of Grecian independence extremely doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ireland.—A massacre, which lately took place in the county of Fermanagh, originated in a riot with the Ribbandmen and Orangemen. To quell the riot, a magistrate called in the aid of a Regiment of Foot, some of whom were reported to have been killed; at length the Ribbandmen, women, and children, took shelter in the Catholic chapel at Timpo, when the magistrate gave orders to have the doors broken open and every soul, in endeavoring to escape, was either shot or stabbed; the church was then pillaged, and afterwards set on fire.

Cape Coast Castle.—Great apprehensions were entertained in London for the fate of the

settlement at Cape Coast Castle. The arrival of the frigate Owen Glendower, had brought a confirmation of the intelligence that the King of the Ashantees was advancing with a formidable army, and well provided with money to purchase provisions for his troops.

Haiti.—A letter dated the 7th. of August, at Paris, has been received in New York by the packet ship John Wells, from Liverpool, which states that all negotiations with the Haytian ministers then in France had been broken off, and would return immediately in the French brig Cosmopolite, for Port-au-Prince. No further particulars are given. The letter is from a house of the first respectability at Paris to their partner in New York.

Extravagance of Fashion.—A late London paper, describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statement:

"The Duchess of Argyll, in a dress of massive golden tissue; her raven locks, and a prodigious plume of feathers of the same colour, produced a contrast with her diamonds, equalled only by

"The Dutchess of Bedford, whose jewelry astonished all by its glitter and glare. The latter made a prodigious display indeed. Independently of the necklace, which cost at least fifty thousand guineas, (\$233,000) chains of diamonds, with amethysts in the centre, decorated her Grace's dress from the thick velvet Spanish hat to the girdle or cestus below the stomacher.

The Hon. Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament; and it was said that the cost in brilliants alone, in a dress of sombre magnificence, (crimson,) exceeded seven hundred thousand pounds!" or \$3,108,000.

This single sum is more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the Governors in the United States for fifty-five years! and if divided among the people of this country would be more than a quarter of a dollar to each individual, or about \$2 to every person in the State of N. York, or nearly \$24 to every inhabitant of this city. It is also about one fifth of the whole expense of our national government for a year!—*N. Y. Paper.*



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1824.

People's Ticket.—A public meeting was held at the Court-House in Newbern, on the 23d ult. for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. William S. Blackledge, as a candidate for Elector of President and Vice-President on the PEOPLE'S TICKET. Gen. VINE ALLEN, of Newbern, was unanimously chosen, and a corresponding committee subsequently appointed.

Shipwreck.—The schooner Patriot, Capt. Halsey, on her

passage from New-York to Edenton, was cast away on Monday the 20th ult. at Kinnekeet banks in a very heavy gale. The greater part of the cargo was saved, but in a very damaged state: the sale of the vessel and cargo was to have taken place on the 1st inst. The Patriot was principally loaded with Groceries for Messrs. Andrew Harris, Jacob Alsobrook, and Kingsbury & Williams, merchants of this place, who fortunately had them insured at New-York.

Sporting Intelligence.—The New-Market fall races will commence on Tuesday, the 12th inst. and continue four days. The Richmond races, on the 26th inst. The Ridge Fork races, on the 27th inst. to continue three days. The Belfield races, on Tuesday, the 9th November, to continue five days. The Warrenton races, on Wednesday the 10th November, to continue four days.

Lawrenceville Races.—The fall races at Lawrenceville commenced on the 30th ult. and continued three days: 1st. day, a Poststake, \$200 entrance, 2 mile heats—won by Mr. J. G. Green's bay filley, by Archy, beating Col. Burton's colt Robin Adair and Mr. West's colt Chimborazo. 2d day, Proprietor's purse, \$200, 2 mile heats—won by Mr. Harrison's horse Aratus, beating Mr. Mayfield's filley Nancy Warren. 3d day, Jockey Club Purse, \$380, 4 mile heats—won by Mr. Tillary's colt Gen. Marion, by Archy, 4 years old, beating Dr. Wyche's celebrated h. Henry.

New York, September 20.—A letter just received from Baltimore, informs that the inhabitants of that city have determined to erect a marble monument in honor of Gen. La Fayette, which is to contain, among other things, an account of the battle of Brandywine, in which he was wounded in our cause. There are already two elegant monuments erected in that city; one for Washington, and the other commemorative of the battle of Baltimore, during the late war, in which Gen. Ross was killed; this will add a third, and will be equal in all respects to the other two.

New-York.—A Convention of Delegates from all parts of the State opposed to the Nomination of Candidates for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which was made by the Republican members of the Legislature, has just been held at Utica. For Governor DE WITT CLINTON was nominated, having 76 of 120 votes. After the nomination of Mr. Clinton was announced, Mr. Wheaton invited his friends to withdraw and protest against the proceedings, and the New-York and Columbia delegates, with five or six others, retired. Aballot for a Candidate for Lieutenant Governor being then taken JAMES TALLMADGE had 89 votes out of 99.—The two Tickets are now fairly arrayed against each other. From what we observe, we presume the first Ticket, (for Mr. Young for Governor, and Mr. Root for Lieut. Governor,) will

prevail, at the Election, by a great majority.

Unfortunate calamity.—The following is contained in a Postscript to the Columbia Telescope: "We stop the press to state that the Augusta Stage, in crossing the lower ferry at Granby, has been lost. The ferry boat is propelled across the river by a rope reaching from bank to bank. The rope parted as the boat reached the middle of the river, when it was carried down the current with furious rapidity, and meeting with some obstruction, immediately upset. A passenger, the driver and two horses perished. The passenger is Mr. BLOCKER, son of General JESSE BLOCKER, of Edgefield district, a student of the South-Carolina College.

Rattle-snake.—This deadly reptile of late has been carried about as a show in boxes, and the keepers imagining them to be tamed, and not having extracted their fangs, are exposed to continual danger. A melancholy instance is recorded in the Genesee Register. A man made his appearance in the village, "with a number of rattle-snakes, which he carried in a box. While there, he handled his snakes as very harmless things, even allowing them to crawl on his face! He was frequently cautioned against exposing his life in this manner, but disregarding the advice of more prudent persons, he took out his snakes at Mr. Bristol's, at the Conesus, and while one was crawling on his mouth, or rather between his lips, he received a bite on the temple, of which he died next morning, a spectacle of indelible horror. He was decently interred by the inhabitants of that place.

Of this unfortunate stranger we have learned no other particulars of his residence and friends, than he was heard to say that his father lived in Massachusetts, where he was then going. He had no money or any other property about him."

Taming such creatures is always a difficult task, and no reliance can be placed upon their docility and harmlessness.

Nat. Adv.

Large Wen.—A wen, weighing seven pounds, was recently taken from the right breast of L. F. Delesdernier, Esq. of Lebec, Maine, now in the 73d year of his age. The operation was performed by Dr. Ayer, of Eastport, in about five minutes. The tumor had been of more than twenty years standing, and from its great size and a recently ulcerated state was fast wearing upon the health of the patient. The wound is now rapidly healing, and will probably be perfectly well in a few days—indeed he has not been confined to the house a single day, and is now able to take his usual walks. No danger need be apprehended in extracting wens, if done by a skillful physician.

Literary.—"A voyage to Cochin China, by Lieut. White, of the United States Navy," has attracted considerable notice in London. The reviewers speak of it as a work, though defective in literary merit, yet furnishing a curious account of a country which has been but seldom visited.

Recovery from a Thunder Stroke.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Betllbrook, in the state of Ohio, to his friend in this city dated Aug. 24, gives a vivid sketch of