



THE "FREE PRESS,"

By George Howard,

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FOREIGN.

**England.**—London dates to the 8th ult. have been received at New-York. In the Courier of the 4th Oct. we find, in the course of some remarks on the liquidation by the French government of the claims of British subjects for property confiscated in 1793, that the sum of 134 millions of francs, or 26 millions of dollars, had been placed by the French government in the hands of the British commissioners. These commissioners are authorized to settle not only the claims of British subjects, but of inhabitants of the Indian isles, of the Isle of France, and of any others enjoying the protection and countenance of Great Britain. Thus, while all other people are indemnified for losses sustained by means of French measures, taken even as far back as 1793, the United States of America are contented to urge their claims for more recent, and if possible, more faithless spoiliations, without even receiving the civility of an answer. A Greek from the Ionian Isles, or a creole from the Isle of France, because he happens to enjoy the protection of Great Britain, is put in possession of his rights; but a citizen of the U. States, free and independent, is not even thought worthy of an answer, when he complains of wrongs sustained. It should be otherwise.

**France.**—The London Courier of the 7th Oct. publishes a letter from France, which says, that 4000 men were ordered for Brest soon after the dismissal of the Haytien commissioners, and embarked on the 28th of August, and sailed to join Admiral Duperre, off Martinique. There were more troops to be taken up and the whole to go to St. Domingo. It was intended to get possession of some strong places, on healthy parts of the coast, and then enter into negotiations. If necessary, strong reinforcements would come from France, and a blockade would be commenced by the fleet.

CHARLES X.

**St. Cloud, Sept. 17.**—After 10 o'clock the King received his Civil and Military Household; each of the persons belonging to it was named as he passed before His Majesty.

The Members of the Chamber of Peers and of the Deputies were presented, and the King addressed to them with much emotion, a discourse which made a most profound impression, after which repeated cries were uttered of *Vive le Roy*.

The following is the Speech of the King to the Peers and the Deputies:

"My heart is too deeply af-

fectect to allow me to express the sentiments which I feel, but I should be unworthy of him who has left me such great examples, if yielding too much to my grief, I did not preserve fortitude enough to fulfil the duties which are imposed on me. I was a brother, now I am a King; and this title of itself points out the conduct I ought to observe.

"I have promised as a subject to maintain the charter and the constitution, which we owe to the Sovereign of whom Heaven has just deprived us. Now that the right of my birth has made the power fall into my hands, I will employ it entirely in consolidating for the happiness of my people, the great act which I have promised to maintain.

"My confidence in my subjects is entire, and I am fully certain that I shall find in them the same sentiments with respect to me.

"I must add, gentlemen, that conformably to the institutions of the King whom we deplore, I shall convoke the Chamber at the end of December."

The principal feature displayed in the policy of Charles, which has yet been developed, is his formal abolition of the censorship of the press. In consequence of this measure the Paris papers already begin to notice the reception of the Nation's Guest on this side of the Atlantic. The French editors may now, if they please, compare the honors which we have paid to La Fayette, to those which they have paid to Charles, and let them award the palm of sincerity to themselves if they can.

**The Greeks.**—The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in New-York.

"SMYRNA, 17th August.

"In the Morea the Greeks have lately been very successful. We have undisputed accounts of three battles they have gained over the Turks; the one on the plains of Marathon, where they destroyed 10,000 Turks—Greeks lost 6,000; another at Zeilon (near the Thermopylae) where the Turks lost 8,000 men, with a very trifling sacrifice on the side of the Greeks; the other at Arte, where the Turks lost 22,000 men. The Greek Government is in Napoli di Romana. They have paid off their troops with the money remitted from England, and they are disciplining their soldiers in the Morea. The Greek cause is gaining ground. The government is in undisputed possession of the direction of both army and navy. All the sailors have received three months pay in advance.

"The Turkish fleet left Scio on the 12th for Samos, and as yet we have heard no positive news; the story, however which appears the most accredited is that the Greeks have destroyed nearly all the Turkish transports, and that they have driven the Captain Pacha himself from before the island. There are upwards of 30,000 Turks at Scala Nova waiting to be transported to Samos. They are said to be suffering a great deal from disease, and there are more than 8 or 10,000 disabled men in

their camp. They all begin to murmur, and in fact we have seen many of them return here. On the Island of Samos the Greeks are perfectly well prepared to receive the attack, and are determined to defend themselves to the last. We hear they have closed all their wells and poisoned their wines and spirits."

**Leghorn, Sept. 20.**—A report is in circulation here, that the Greek fleet had defeated the Egyptian fleet near Rhodes.

By a letter from Zante, dated the 3d of this month, we have the following particulars respecting the naval action off Samos, which having been made known by the two Greek Vice-Admirals to the Governor of Syra, was brought thither by a ship from Syra, in four days:—

The loss of the Turks was as follows, in the first action, an Admiral's ship, two frigates, one corvette, and forty transports; in all 45 ships. The second action, twenty-nine transports, so that the Turks have lost in all seventy four ships, burnt, destroyed, or taken.

"Mr. E. Blaquiere had also arrived in a ship from Hydra, in five days, and confirms all these particulars. He adds, that the remainder of the whole Turkish fleet, consisting of seventeen ships, had retreated to Boudroun."

A letter from Bucharest announces the receipt of letters from Constantinople of August 30th which state, the operations of the Captain Pacha against Samos have not succeeded, and that this Admiral has suffered considerable loss, but without giving any detail on the subject. This letter adds, that the Greeks have interrupted for the moment, the direct communication between Constantinople, and the Captain Pacha, by the aid of a division of their flotilla, which cruises at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has captured a good many Turkish vessels, laden with ammunition & other articles for the Turkish fleet.

**Spain.**—A letter from Madrid, dated Sept. 12, states—"Amongst the prisoners taken in the late affair at Almeria, were a citizen of the United States of America, and two British subjects. The American Consul interfered in favor of his countryman, and succeeded in getting his case referred to Madrid. The American Minister here demanded, that the misguided man be tried according to the law of nations; and if found guilty, there could be nothing said against justice being executed on him. The answer was immediate—a free pardon from the King, on condition that the man be sent out of the country. The two Englishmen were executed, and for precisely the same crime and measure of offence committed by the American; for they were taken in the same act, and were together at the same moment. I have not been able to learn whether any attempt was made to intercede for the unfortunate Englishmen."

**Defeat of the Ashantees.**—Despatches from Cape Coast Castle, dated the 12th and 18th July, have been received in

London. On account of the absence of Earl Bathurst they were not opened, but it appears from the statements of private letters, that the principal battle took place on the 11th July, when the Ashantees, headed by their king, and in number about 15,000, approached to attack the Castle. For the first time our troops were enabled to bring field pieces against the enemy, who suffered terribly from the grape and canister shot poured upon them. During the action the left wing of the allied and British force wheeled round and burned two of their camps. The loss on our side was estimated at 500 killed and wounded; but that of the Ashantees was much greater, and their main body was in full retreat. On the 12th and 13th skirmishes took place with some detachments which had been left to cover their rear, in which they also experienced considerable loss. On the 22d of July nothing further had been seen or heard of them, and it began to be thought they were on their way back to their own country.

**War in India.**—The Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, have received information from the supercargo of the ship Factor at that port, that the Burmese War continued to rage. The British had been beaten at several places, but had finally succeeded in taking Ragoen, and were closely besieging Ava. It is also stated that the Burmen Army consisting of nearly 200,000 men, had at one time approached Calcutta, with excited considerable alarm. The inhabitants had commenced packing their goods, &c. but by the timely arrival of reinforcements, the enemy were forced back. \$6000 per month was offered for vessels to convey the British troops up the river.

From the Dublin Morning Post, Sept. 24.

**Fracas Extraordinary.**—Yesterday, a nuptial party was assembled at the house of a most respectable gentleman in Upper street, when a scene of rather an extraordinary nature occurred, whereby the nuptials of the "happy pair" have been postponed *ad libitum*. Carriages were in attendance to convey the bridal pair and company to church, when an altercation took place between the bride elect, and the bridegroom that was to be, which ended in his making his escape through the window, and over the rails in front of the house, halloed and pursued by a crowd which the uproar had collected. We understand that the young lady has ten thousand pounds to her fortune.

**Hayti.**—A letter has been received in Philadelphia dated Porto Rico Oct. 19th, which states that a French fleet had been seen passing down between the islands of Dominique and St. Lucie.

Capt. Stanwood, arrived at Boston in 16 days from Cape Haytien, informs that an invasion by the French was expected in the spring and the greatest preparations were making at the Cape, and throughout the island, to repel them—every

man capable of bearing arms, was ordered in requisition.

**South America.**—The Boston Palladium of Tuesday week states that a gentleman in this city, who left Truxillo on the 7th September, corroborates the intelligence which we published a few days ago, relative to a civil war in Guatamala. He says that a massacre of all the whites had taken place at Leon, amounting to 110 men, women and children; and that the communication with the interior, and Truxillo, was cut off. The cause of these unhappy commotions was supposed to arise from the ambition of a few Creoles, who were desirous to crush the government and place every individual on an equality as relates to property. An indiscriminate plunder of all property of the whites took place. Affairs wore a most dismal aspect.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

**Electioneering.**—An exhibition of a novel kind for a meeting-house, took place in East-Hartford on the day of the election. *A likeness of John Q. Adams was suspended in front of the pulpit, in full view of the meeting!* This gained for him twenty-four votes—all told. We should like to be informed in what manner those who voted for him evinced their adoration for the image when passing it to deposit their ballots.

Detroit, (Mich. Ter.) Oct. 22.

**Fatal Rencontre.**—Last Tuesday an elderly man, named Laurent, who lived in the vicinity of the River Rouge, about six miles from this place, perceived two Indians in his field digging potatoes. He immediately went up to them and requested them to leave the field—they refused; on which he took one by the shoulder and endeavored to push him out of the field—the Indian resisted, and in the scuffle, threw Laurent down. A son of Mr. L. a youth about sixteen years of age, at this time saw the situation of his father, and catching a club, ran to his assistance. On coming up, he perceived the Indian that was unengaged, with a knife in his hand, in the act of striking his father and struck him so severe a blow upon the head, as to cause his immediate death, and then rescued his father from the hands of the other. A number of Indians, a few hours after, assembled near the spot, which caused some alarm in the neighborhood, and in the evening a party of troops, under Capt. Webb and Lieut. Walker, marched to the place; but it was ascertained that the Indians assembled only for the purpose of burying their comrade—they have shown no intention to revenge his death.

Mr. Jacob Tripp and wife, exhibited in this village, on Thursday last, a child fourteen months old, weighing fifty six pounds, and which measured two feet seven inches in height, two feet seven inches round the body, nineteen and one quarter inches round the head, twelve inches round the calf of the leg, and nine and a half inches round the arm.—*Dutchess N. Y. Obs.*