

Foreign.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, OCT. 21. Important.—By the Bordeaux Packet which arrived at this port yesterday, from Havre, Paris papers have been received to Sept. 16. The most important article of intelligence is the following account of the bombardment of Algiers, the destruction of the Algerine squadron, and the conclusion of an armistice with the Dey, by the force under Lord Exmouth.

Paris, Sept. 18.—According to the news from Algiers, dated 8th August, the English fleet presented itself before that city on the 27th Aug. at about 1 in the afternoon, to the number of 22 sail, of which 6 were Dutch frigates.

After having fruitlessly tried negotiations, Lord Exmouth caused his vessels to be moored at half cannon shot distance, under the batteries of the Port and Road; his own ship placed at the entrance of the port, and so near the wharves that his masts touched the houses; and his batteries taking in the flank those of the interior of the port, bore directly upon all the cannoniers of the port, who remained entirely exposed.

The fire of the English was sustained more than six hours, but only served to increase the rage of the enemy, when two English officers demanded permission to go in a small vessel, and set fire to the first Algerine frigate, which was sunk in the entrance of the port—this being completed with the operation had entire success; a fresh west wind in a few minutes set fire to the whole fleet, 5 frigates, 4 corvettes, and 30 gun boats, which were consumed.

The city had suffered less, although the bombs had occasioned considerable destruction there.—The English fleet experienced a very heavy loss.—It is estimated that the loss on each side is 1000 men. An Algerine frigate being on fire, and driven by the winds upon the English admiral, forced the latter to cut his cables, and withdraw from the battle for some time. It is said that the loss on board of Lord Exmouth's ship was 200 men—himself wounded—and a captain of one of the frigates was killed. The Dey during the whole of the action was engaged in flying from post to post, encouraging his soldiery.

On the 28th, the English squadron was moored in the Great Road, but out of the reach of cannon shot.

On the 29th, an armistice was concluded on the basis that the admiral had at first proposed. Here follow the principal conditions:

1st. The Regency consents to abolish the slavery of Europeans, at Algiers—and by consequence of this principle immediately to set at liberty all the European prisoners at Algiers.

2d. In reparation of the injuries done at Bonn and Oran, the Regency agrees to refund to England the sum of 200,000 dollars, to be paid by the Neapolitans to Algiers.

3d. The consular presents are abolished—but as it is the custom of the East, they may be admitted as personal presents, on the arrival of every consul, and given in his own name, but never to exceed the sum of 1500 sterling.

4th. The kingdom of the Netherlands, in consequence of the part it has taken in this expedition, shall enjoy the same privileges as England.

5th. There shall be a new formal treaty between England and the Regency of Algiers—in which the kingdom of the Netherlands shall participate.

It is besides stipulated, that the Regency shall preserve the right of making war upon the different European powers, and that those of their subjects who shall fall into their hands, shall never be reduced to slavery, but treated as prisoners of war.

Another account of the affair at Algiers states, that the Dey had been compelled to give up all the money that he had received of the various European powers, and to release 11,000 white European slaves. The English lost 800 men, and one of their ships suffered much.

The frigate Medusa, proceeding to Senegal with the new governor, was shipwrecked 20 leagues from Cape Blanc, July 2, and only 15 persons escaped. On the 5th of September, a royal ordinance was issued, requiring a new election of 258 deputies in the 86 departments of France. By a late census, the population of France is ascertained to be 29,400,000 souls.

The king of Prussia having remained 15 days at Toplitz, was about to return to Berlin by way of Silesia. The expected meeting of sovereigns was therefore not to take place.

The health of the king of Sweden is re-established. Prince Oscar is named viceroy of Norway, and count Moener governor of the province, &c. his mentor. The dispute between the king and states of Wurtemberg is unsettled.

At a private audience which the president of the anti-piratical institution had with the king of France, Sept. 12, the latter complimented the former upon the accomplishment of the principal object of his wishes and labors, by the splendid success of the combined expedition against Algiers, the news of which had just been received by a dispatch from the French consul at that regency. The immediate result of that splendid exploit of the arms of Lord Exmouth, so well directed, had been, besides the destruction of the corsair vessels, the liberation of all the European slaves, and the abolition of the practice of making them in future.

An American schooner arrived Aug. 19, at Ravenna. The captain proceeded immediately to Rome on business with the Pope. Another account says it was a frigate that anchored at Ravenna.

The London Times of Sept 6, contradicts the report that had prevailed of the threat of the American squadron to bombard Naples, and adds, "Whatever are the claims of the Americans, they have been brought forward in a more decent way. On the 9th of August Mr. Pinkney presented his letters of credentials to the king of the Two Sicilies. He has been sent to Naples on a special mission, whence he is to

proceed to St. Petersburg, when that is accomplished. It is pretended already that he is to propose a cession of territory, in case the Neapolitan government shall not discover the disposition, or the means of satisfying the demand of the Americans in money. The Ligari Isles have been mentioned, but it is not probable that the court of Naples will consent to such an arrangement."

The same paper mentions a report that Spain has ceded to the court of Rio Janeiro, all the left bank of the River Plata; and that the latter has ceded to the former in the form of dowry of the Princesses, the province of Olivenza.

London, Sept. 7. Three per cent. cons. 62 1-8. Five per cent. 92 3-4.

Naples, Aug. 24. As to the Americans claims, the first demand of four millions of dollars was at first referred by the government to the Congress of Vienna. But it appears that at the time its intervention was not accepted. The urgent demands of Mr. Pinkney give rise to a thousand rumours.—Some say that the government has promised to pay; others that they have definitively consented to the cession of a port in the Mediterranean.—But it has not been determined, as has been pretended, to cede Syracuse. The Ligari Isles are likewise spoken of, situated at the North West extremity of Sicily, called in the classical ages Eolian Islands; but they have no port fitted for accommodating the wants of the Americans.

Paris, Sept. 2. Immediately after the celebration of the mass of St. Louis, there was held a meeting of knights upon the invitation of Sir Sidney Smith, President of the Anti-Pirate Society. Among the new subscribers are the Dukes of Feltré and Richelieu and the Count de Cazes. The president read a letter, stating that the Emperor of Morocco disapproves of the injustice and cruelty which is exercised by the pirates of Algiers; that he intends to keep a strict neutrality; and that his pacific character offers a guarantee for his observation of it. The president then declared the motives which led to the formation of the society, which has for its object the abolition of the slavery of whites in Africa.

From Madrid we learn that a grand expedition of 24,000 men was to leave Cadiz early in Sept. for Mexico; these are to be joined by 8000 Portuguese troops, a numerous artillery, and a rocket brigade accompanying them. 4 Lieut. Generals, 8 camp Marshals, and 12 brigadiers, all distinguished officers in the war of the Peninsula, are named to be employed in the above expedition.

Constantinople, July 25.—The ambassador of France had his solemn audience of entry to the Grand Seignior, on the 16th, it lasted 12 hours, and was quite fatiguing to the Marquis de la Riviere. The presents for his highness were sent the evening before, and were exposed the whole of the day of the audience, according to custom, they consisted of rich diamonds, chandeliers, cloths, superbly embroidered, and different French manufactures. The Sultan expressed his satisfaction at the re-establishment of the dynasty of the Bourbons, and at the renewal of the amity, which so long existed between France and the Ottoman empire. On the 22d July, the ambassador of the Dey of Algiers was received by the grand Vizier. The presents of the Dey to the Grand Seignior are valued at 150,000 dollars; they consist in a certain number of Moorish slaves of both sexes; three superb Arabian horses, with harness richly set with diamonds and gold; many pairs of pistols mounted with coral and gold; a solitaire and snuff box, richly set with diamonds; 8 lions, 4 tigers, 6 ostriches, many parrots, 10 pair Leopard Skins, Algerine dresses superbly embroidered, and a great number of richest carpets of all colours. The Austrian slaves which have been set at liberty by the Dey, agreeably to the firman of the grand Seignior, have been delivered to the Austrian ambassador.

Paris, Sept. 13.—Captain Brisbane, flag captain of Lord Exmouth, passed through this city three days since. We learn that the admiral's vessel was the first which entered the port of Algiers, and anchored under the batteries, thus exposed even to all the musquetry of the Algerines. She lost 180 men. The loss is more considerable than that of any vessel in the battle of Trafalgar. His lordship was wounded in the cheek, and received a severe contusion in one of his legs. Admiral Milne was wounded, and the captain of the Superb received a very dangerous wound. The Dey went from battery to battery in a small boat, during the battle. At Marseilles they have a report that the Dey has since disappeared; and expect the British will have difficulties in getting the slaves out of the hands of the people. It is said Marshals Savary and Lallemand entered the service of the Dey of Algiers.

Loss of the French frigate Medusa.—On the 2d of July the French frigate Medusa, was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in the boats, and the residue, 147, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boat promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, and 30 wt. of biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than 8 days. But immediately after leaving the ship, the tow-cable was cut, and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following, 20 persons were lost from the raft, or were pressed to death between its divisions. The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivors crowded to the centre, overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine, and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, began cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by

an officer.—The revolters drew their sabres, and those who had none armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was immediately put to death. The seditions then withdrew to one end of the raft. One feigning to be reposing, had already cut one of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling, wounded captain Dupont, so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard, but recovered again. But a mutineer afterwards endeavored to cut out his eyes with a penknife. After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewn with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last day light came to shew a scene of horror. A great number of the seditions had thrown themselves overboard. 60 or 65 men had perished during the night. A fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown 2 barrels of wine into the sea, and all our water.—There now remained only 1 cask of wine, and there were yet 67 men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whom death had spared in the disastrous night, threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them, which some devoured immediately. The fourth morning after leaving the wreck, 10 or 12 more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, and only one was reserved for food. Towards evening the survivors caught upwards of 300 flying-fish. A fire was made, the fish and some human flesh were cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night; but the leader, a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained—those who survived were in a most deplorable state. Their feet were swelled and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for 4 days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered. A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately thrown overboard.

Thus we were but 28—of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days. The other 13 were covered with wounds, and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A council was held, and it was agreed to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured for the survivors 5 days of provisions. On the 3th day afterwards these 15 were saved by the vessel the Argonaute.

The Medusa was conveying to Senegal, the new French governor. The boats of the ship reached the shore; the governor was on board one of them.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It went as the winds and waves carried it.

Spain.—By recent letters, we learn that a most arbitrary act has been committed by the Spanish government. The kingdom of Navarre, which had its ancient rights—a permanent body of deputies has existed, to whom the guardianship of these rights and privileges was confined. This body had a right to declare whether any measure emanating from the king was contrary to the constitution of the province. An order was lately sent from the court, and the deputies, in the exercise of their privilege, refused to sanction it. In consequence of this refusal, the viceroy (Ezpeleta) arrested the whole of them in their beds, and put them into prison.

By accounts from Rondo, July 30, it appears that there are great commotions in the Spanish armies. Officers and soldiers are constantly murmuring that the king thinks of nothing but of fattening the monks and canons like hogs, while the military are suffered to perish. The clamours have reached even Ferdinand, and have occasioned so much alarm, as to extort from him the following Royal Order, which has been circulated among the corps of the army:—

"The Secretary of State and Dispatches, and of Marine, had acquainted the King our Lord, that in the department of Ferrol, a lieutenant of the navy, Don Josef Labradores, has perished of hunger and continued want, and also that that the captain of a frigate, Don Pedro Quevedo, and another officer had had the same fate; moreover, that a ship captain of the line, two of frigates, a commissary, and many others of different ranks, were at the point of death; on which account he has set forth to the king, that the origin of this unfortunate situation of the well deserving loyal and worthy individuals of the marine service, was the inequality with which the small or large sums at the disposal of the royal treasury have been partitioned by the distributors of the said funds. And his Majesty's mind having been, to the highest degree, affected by the statements and reflections of his said Secretary, he has been pleased to direct that his royal orders be rigorously observed, relative to the equality of the pay of persons in the marine service with that of all other public officers, in such manner that if to this meritorious class there can only be given monthly a half, a third, or a fourth of their pay, no other public officer shall absolutely receive more, whether he belong to the Royal Echequer, the Military service, the Civil or Ecclesiastical. And this I command by royal order."

Signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This, which it was thought would calm the troops, has only exasperated them the more, for it has only served to declare to them their rights without securing their being properly paid. Accordingly, the garrison of Malaga broke out into mutiny, and attacked the Bishop's Palace, throwing stones at, and breaking the windows, &c. Against the Bishop, (Father Canedo, a famous comrade of Ostolaza in the Cortes,) they uttered dreadful threats; and the affair would have had serious consequences, had not some conciliatory persons, interposed, and the Bishop brought forward a bag of dollars to pacify the mutineers.

The latest letters from Madrid, reaching down to the 3d of August, state that the councillor of state, Larcoizabal, who was lately universal minister of the Indies, and who had a great share in recent iniquities, has been banished from court.—General Abadia, charged with organising the expeditious against America, has also been disgraced.

From Buenos Ayres.—We have been favored by a mercantile house in this city with the Buenos Ayres official Gazette of the 17th August last, which, amongst other articles, contains a minute detail of the several actions that took place in April, between the patriots, commanded by Manuel Padilla; and the royalists of Peru, under Tacón; by which it appears that the latter had been constantly beaten, and obliged to retreat in disorder, leaving behind a great number of wounded; among them, several of the principal officers. Gen. Padilla attributes the success of the patriots to the energy and spirit that pervaded the people of every class throughout the country, more especially the ladies:—amongst particularly mentioned the lady of the commander in chief, general Padilla; and also, Donna Juana Zuray, who, at the head of 30 privates and 200 countrymen, had put to flight the enemy in several rencounters: in one of which, she in person wrested from an ensign of a company the colors which had been presented them for their bravery, manifested in the conquest of the cities of La Paz, Peru, Arequipa and Cuzco. The colors were richly embroidered, and on the flag were figures emblematic of their valor. The same Gazette contains the act of the independence, which will be published in our next.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 27.

We have just received the following news from the coast of Mexico.

BOULEVARD DE PERLA, SEPT. 16.

General Gaudalope Victoria has beaten the enemy at Orissava, and taken from them all the crop of tobacco, so precious for fattening their treasury. The commandant Teran had gone by forced marches to the villages on the coast of Vera Cruz, to seize on the port of Cozacualcos, from whence the royalists fled to Vera Cruz, according to a number of intercepted letters.

A Spanish squadron lately sent several launches, manned by a hundred soldiers, to drive the patriots out of Boquilla de Pedra.—But the Dons, repulsed with the loss of several men, retired with the greatest precipitation."

Domestic.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 21.

William H. Crawford, secretary of war, is appointed by the president of the United States, to be secretary of the treasury, in the place of Mr. Dallas, resigned.

We have not heard who is to succeed Mr. Crawford in the War Department. As the business of that office is not now very urgent, it is possible the vacancy may not be immediately filled.

FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS!

Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, Sept. 28, to a gentleman in Lexington.

"Our city this day is on FIRE, and has burnt the best part of THREE SQUARES, between Toulouse and the upper part of the city, and Royal and Bourbon-streets.

"3 o'clock.—The wind has shifted, and the fire will be stopped."

The Orleans papers, of the 30th September, give the following particulars:—The fire first caught in the New-Building of Mr. JOHN DAVIS, adjoining the Orleans Theatre, in Orleans-street—the wind was very high at the time, and the Houses in the neighbourhood being very dry, in consequence of a long drought, the destruction spread with unparalleled rapidity. Three sides of the square, viz. Orleans, from Royal to Bourbon streets, Bourbon, from Orleans to St. Anne-street; and St. Anne half way to Royal street, are totally destroyed—while the square above, viz. the upper side of Orleans-street, from Royal to Bourbon, Bourbon from Orleans to St. Peter street, and nearly the whole of the lower and upper side of St. Peter-street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, are likewise destroyed. Had it not been for the prompt and powerful succor afforded by Major MANY, with a detachment of the United States' soldiers, the flames would have spread to the square, including the principal, the Prison and the Cathedral; the consequences of which, in all probability, would have been, that one half of the City would, at this moment, be a heap of destruction. The damage occasioned by the fire, cannot be estimated at less than Three or Four hundred Thousand Dollars. The Buildings destroyed, were, probably, about SIXTY; and, from many of them, not a single article saved.