

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

New York, October 4.

By the arrival of the fast sailing ship *Panthea*, capt. Bennett, in 32 days from Liverpool, advices have been received from that port to the 1st of September. The *Panthea* has been only 70 days from this port, and was engaged by the proprietors of the old line, to take the place of the *Liverpool*, which was lost; the intelligence of that disaster having reached Liverpool.

The Greeks—Splendid Victory over the Turks.

We rejoice to find, that our anticipations as to the triumphs of this gallant people over their barbarian oppressors, are likely to be more speedily realized than we at first expected.—Thermopylae has again witnessed a splendid victory, in which the true courage of Spartans was conspicuously displayed, and a terrible blow given by the hands of freemen to that sanguinary despotism, which has been too long tolerated in Europe by the "legitimate." It was on the 8th July, as appears by accounts from Constantinople, that this great battle was fought. The Turkish forces, commanded by Chourschid Pacha, had previously formed a junction with the troops of the Pacha of Negropont, Larissa, and Janina. These combined armies, amounting to 70,000 men, engaged the Greeks, on the 7th of July, and seem on that day to have repulsed the patriots. On the following day, however, the Greeks led on by Olyseus, Ipsilanti, Normann, and Bizzaris, attacked the Mussulmen, whom they totally defeated, with the loss of fifty thousand men, including three Pachas, who were made prisoners. So complete was the victory, that of the great body of Turkish troops brought into action, Chourschid Pacha was only able to rally 4000 of them, with which he fled from the field of battle. The number of the Greeks engaged is not mentioned; but their loss is estimated at 18,000.—They are said to have been principally indebted for their success to an ambuscade, and to the want of discipline in the enemy. But it might have been stated with great truth, that they triumphed because every one of them was animated by the spirit of liberty, and fought for their individual rights; whereas, their opponents were hurried on by blind zeal, and contended in a cause in which they participated only as the hirelings of a slavish and barbarous policy, that existed by rapine, and trampled on the most sacred rights of humanity. It is impossible that a battle so decisive should not produce the most beneficial result to the conquerors. The consternation which the destruction of part of their fleet lately created at Constantinople, may enable us to form some idea of what will be the general feeling there when the intelligence arrives of this new and terrible disaster.

Amidst the pleasure which we feel at contemplating the prosperous state of the affairs of Greece, we derive no inconsiderable gratification from the circumstance, that they owe this entirely to their own efforts; and that, while we looked in vain for assistance from the emperor Alexander, and regretted the covert aid which other powers were seemingly lending the enemies of truth and justice, the Greeks have accomplished their deliverance by their own patriotic exertions.

A report is stated to have been brought to Toulon, by two French vessels, that the Turks had defeated the Greeks at Thermopylae, taken possession of Thebes, and approached Athens; and in consequence of this intelligence reaching the latter place, the Greeks massacred six hundred Turks, the remnant of the garrison of Athens, which they had promised to spare.—Three hundred women and children it is added, who had escaped on board the French vessels, had arrived at Toulon. The circumstantial details of the total overthrow of the Turkish army, refute that part of the statement which speaks of the defeat of the Greeks. We are therefore inclined to think that the account of the massacre will turn out to be equally incorrect.

SPAIN

Accounts from Madrid to the 15th of August, state, that the trial of the royal rebel guards was progressing, and that one of them, a lieutenant, had been found guilty, and condemned to death. The consort of the "beloved" Ferdinand had been sick; and before the departure of the courier, she was so apprehensive of her life, that she had demanded the

viaticum. The king himself is represented in some of the papers, as a captive in his palace.

The London Courier contradicts the rumor of an attempt to assassinate the king of Sweden. There was not the slightest truth in the report.

The festival of the restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, was celebrated at Paris with great pomp and parade.

By accounts from Vienna to the 4th of Aug. it appears that the emperor Alexander was expected there between the 15th and 20th September. The king of Prussia would arrive there about the same time. It was supposed that they would remain there a short time, and then proceed to Verona, where the congress would meet.

The king of Naples had reorganized his armies which were disbanded on the Austrian invasion in 1821.

The English ambassador at the court of Persia, is stated in the Paris papers, to have demanded his passports and left that residence.

Splendid preparations were making in London, for the funeral of the marquis of Londonderry, whose interment was to take place on the 21st August in Westminster Abbey. The funeral was to be of a private nature, and his majesty's ministers were to attend, but not in their public capacity. The following is the inscription on the coffin plate:

The Most Honourable Robert Marquis of Londonderry, earl of Londonderry, viscount Castlereagh, baron Londonderry in Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Born June 18th, 1769. Died August 12, 1822.

Two Russian frigates, which were fitted out three years ago by the government, to make a voyage round the world, had returned to Europe, having accomplished the object of their voyage.

A visit which it is said the European Alexander is about to pay the Pope, gives serious occupation to European news writers.

GREECE.

A spirited proclamation has been issued by the Greeks of the Eastern Provinces, who have shaken off the Turkish yoke, to their countrymen, scattered through Europe. The affairs of this long oppressed people continues to strengthen, and it is confidently announced, that the insurrection is decided at every point in favour of the Christians at Macedonia. The chiefs of that province have assembled a great number of men under the independent standard. The enthusiasm in favour of these people, so prevalent throughout Europe, has been strengthened by their heroic successes, and by the unconquerable firmness and vigorous activity with which they prosecute the war. An Augsburg article anticipates, that the successes of the Hellenians will have great weight in congress in favour of their political existence as an Independent State; and the same sentiment is avowed in their favour from Frankfurt. The pacific sentiments of the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna have not been changed as yet; but this does not prevent people from hoping that a serious and powerful mediation will yet be obtained for the Greeks.

TURKEY.

After the close of the least of Ramadan, the Janissaries appear to have broken out in open revolt at Constantinople, and to have pillaged all the houses of the Greeks and Franks. Several Mussulmen, whom they suspected of favouring opposite views, fell victims to the sanguinary dispositions of these barbarians. The Jews in particular are stated to have been the objects of their cruelty on this occasion; and all the female Christians that they could find, were either violated, or dragged to the public market and sold as slaves. The plan of the Janissaries is stated to have been, to obtain possession of the Grand Vizier's palace, and afterwards proceed to the Seraglio; and it is not doubted they would have succeeded, and effected a revolution, had not the Asiatic troops been called in by the government to suppress them. In the attack which followed, 200 of the rebels were killed in the streets, and several thousands were afterwards executed; and others sent into exile. The prisoners, when the last accounts came away, filled with prisoners awaiting their sentence.—The usual mode of cutting off the head, taking too much time, those who were condemned to death, were despatched by tying several together, and throwing them into the sea.

A new state of things is thus presented to our view by this revolt, which is likely to be productive of the most important consequences.—Formerly, the Janissaries were every thing at Constantinople. They were the body guard of the Sultan, and the instruments of all his projects. With them, he was considered invincible; without them, his power was a mere shadow.—The calling in the Asiatic forces, and the events which followed, must have greatly weakened their influence; while it shows that the Sultan had secretly resolved to render himself independent of them. The Janissaries themselves, appear indeed, to have been apprehensive of something of this sort, from the circumstance of the Sultan holding private councils, without their being called in, as formerly, to

give their advice; hence, the revolt which took place. It is stated, that the policy pursued by the Turkish government on this occasion, was instigated by Lord Strangford and the other ministers of foreign powers at Constantinople. Whatever may be in this, a new era seems to have commenced in the Turkish affairs, which, considering the immense power of the Janissaries, and the hatred they bear to all having the name of Christian, is likely to be productive of much bloodshed, without any benefit to the cause of humanity; for whether the Asiatic troops, or the Janissaries possess the ascendancy, we see no reasons to believe that the government will be less prejudicial, or more disposed to regard the rights of man, from a mere change of its instruments, or a closer adherence than formerly to the diplomacy of European cabinets.

An article from the Danube dated the 4th of August, speaks in rather a mysterious manner of the affairs of "the East and West," which are said "at present equally to engage the attention of the European cabinets;" and states, as a report, "that a new revolution at Constantinople has been prevented with great difficulty; but the state of affairs is so very critical, that if the news of such a revolution should come, it would not be unexpected, or cause any surprise." Advices are also said to have been received at Odessa, that after an extraordinary council of all the Grandees of the Ottoman empire, the Reis Effendi had delivered to the English and Austrian ministers, a note of high importance; the contents of which, was supposed to be of a nature calculated to put an end to the uncertainty which has long prevailed respecting the affairs of the east.

On examination of our French Journals, we find, says the New York Gazette, an account in the Havre paper of the 17th of August, of a public dinner given to the Baron Hyde de Neuville, at the Exchange on the 15th. The number of subscribers was 58. Among the guests were the Sub-Perfect, the chiefs of marine, the inspector of customs, and the U. S. vice consul.—The Exchange Room was transformed into a Banquet Hall at twenty-four hours notice, and was decorated with the French and American flags united. The bust of the king was placed in the arcade in the centre, giving the appearance of a father presiding in his family at the reunion of his children.

The mayor, as president of the chamber of commerce, the president of the tribunal of commerce, and managers appointed by the subscribers, did the honors of the table.

After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

The king.
The president of the United States.
To the happy establishment of the direct commercial relations between the two nations.
Peace and commerce.

Baron Hyde de Neuville, the negotiator of the treaty.

After this toast the Baron rose and made the following address:—

"GENTLEMEN—Having terminated the mission with which the king has deigned to intrust me, and now ready to render him account, it is very grateful to my feelings to receive so flattering a testimony of good will in a city of the kingdom, which so eminently contributes by its industry to the national prosperity.
"I dare not flatter myself, gentlemen, that I have always met the views of commerce and navigation; the noble and powerful resources of riches, force and the glory of empires; but this I can assure you, that I have neglected nothing in the defence and conciliation of these interests.
"Neither have I neglected any thing (and I received my instructions from the king himself) in hastening to conciliate, in the most equitable manner, the interests of two nations which love and esteem each other, and are united, and wish to remain so.

Yes, Gentlemen, the Americans love us; they rejoice with the joy of friends (it would give me pleasure to repeat expressions I have heard) in the actual prosperity of France.—Let us, with the same cordiality, rejoice in theirs, and pray that the strictest union may ever exist between two people who neither have or can have any true cause of misunderstanding, and who are connected by mutual interests.
"This union, so desirable and so much desired by the intelligent of the two countries, cannot but turn to the advantage of all nations, in aiding in the maintenance of the peace of the world, and the strengthening of a principle, of which all governments cannot but recognize the importance, which all liberal and generous minds should watch and defend—that of the liberty of the seas.
"Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my gratitude, and permit me to offer you the following toast:

"The city of Havre, one of the most flourishing cities in the beautiful and powerful kingdom of France.—She must increase in prosperity under so enlightened and wise a monarch, who appreciates and has the disposition to encourage and restore national navigation."

This sentiment was listened to with

attention, and received the unanimous plaudits of the company.

The Baron set out the next day for Paris.

FROM CALCUTTA.

By the brig *Charles*, from Calcutta, we have received, says the Boston Palladium, papers to the 30th April.

It was reported the Mauritius Island was to be restored to the French by the English in exchange for Corsica.

A fire at Surat destroyed 4000 huts, and property to the amount of 40 lacs.

The cholera morbus has made its appearance again in India.

On the king's birth day a number of persons were liberated at Calcutta, some of whom had been 30 years in confinement.

The establishment of Telegraphs in India has been commended.

It is determined in the East Indies to restore some old canals, and make new ones. One of the former is one hundred and fifty miles long. The Delhi Canal is 180 miles in length.

There are now we believe two Bengalee News Papers published in Calcutta, under the management of learned natives, one a rank Whig, we understand, and the other an ultra Tory! and a new paper (on the popular side) has this morning made its appearance in the Hindoostany language.

FORM BRAZIL.

Translated for the New York Evening Post, from the Rio Janeiro Gazette of Aug. 7.

The dignity and power of Regent of this vast empire, that the king my august father had granted to me, having been confirmed to me by the unanimous consent and spontaneous will of the people of Brazil, a dignity, of which the Cortes of Lisbon without a y of the deputies of Brazil being heard, have dared to deprive me, as is notorious; and having, moreover, accepted the title and duties of perpetual defender of this kingdom, that the same people have so generously and loyally conferred upon me; in obedience therefore to my sacred duties, and in gratitude for so much love and fidelity, which call upon me to take all the measures indispensable to the salvation of this greatest part of the Portuguese monarchy that has been confided to me, and whose rights I have sworn to preserve uninjured by any attack; and inasmuch as the Cortes of Lisbon continue in the same erroneous and evidently unjust system of recolonizing Brazil, even by force of arms; notwithstanding she has already proclaimed her political independence, and has gone so far as that there is already convened, by my royal decree of the 2nd of June last past, a general constituent and legislative assembly, at the request of all the chambers, thus proceeding with a formality that did not take place in Portugal, where the convening of the congress was originally only an act of secret and factious clubs; and I also considering his majesty the king Don John the sixth, of whose name and authority the Cortes endeavour to avail themselves, for their own sinister purposes, as a prisoner in that kingdom, without any will of his own, and without that liberty of action that is given to the executive Power in constitutional monarchies: I command, having first heard my council of state, all the provincial juntas of government, generals, military commandants, and all the constituted authorities, to whom the execution of this decree may appertain, as follows:

I. That all and whatever troops, that shall be sent from Portugal or elsewhere to Brazil without my previous consent, upon whatever pretext, be reputed enemies, together with all the crews and marines belonging to the vessels in which they may be transported or from which they may endeavour to land; but without interruption to the commercial and friendly relations between both kingdoms, for the preservation of the political union that I greatly desire to maintain.

II. That if they shall arrive peaceably they immediately return, remaining on board and without communication until they shall be furnished with the provisions and supplies necessary for their voyage back.

III. That in case the said troops shall not choose to obey these orders, and shall dare to land, they be driven back by force of arms, by all the military forces of the first and second line, and if necessary by the people en masse, putting in execution, if it shall be requisite, all possible means to burn the vessels, and to sink the boats in which the troops may attempt to land.

IV. That if notwithstanding all these efforts it shall happen, that the troops get possession of any port, or part of the coast of Brazil, all the inhabitants retire toward the centre, carrying into the woods and mountains, all the provisions and cattle, that could be useful to them, and the troops of the country shall carry against them a cruel war of posts and guerillas, (carefully avoiding general actions) until it be freed from the enemy.

V. That it be the duty of all the competent military and civil authorities,

to fortify all the ports of Brazil, at which such disembarkations can be made, under the most strict and severe responsibility.

VI. That if in any of the provinces of Brazil, it shall happen that there are not the munitions and stores necessary for these fortifications, the same authorities above mentioned shall immediately represent to this court what are necessary, that they may be furnished from hence or give immediate information to the nearest province, which shall be obliged to give them all the assistance necessary for the proper discharge of such important duties. The civil and military authorities, to whom appertains the execution of this my royal decree, are to fulfil and cause to be fulfilled, with all due zeal, energy and promptitude, under the responsibility of being guilty of high treason, if they should fail so to do. Palace of Rio de Janeiro, the first of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

By his royal highness the Prince Regent.

Luiz Pereira, da Nobrega de Souza Cantinho.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 16.

Melancholy Accident.—On the evening of the 8th inst. at the conclusion of a corn husking in the neighbourhood of Lindsay's store, in this county, some boys commenced playing in the husks. Thomas Marshall, a youth of about eighteen years of age, full of life and activity, bantered another lad to hold him down in the husks; he then laid down, and the other fixed him if upon him. He made two efforts to rise with the other upon him, then said he gave up, and the other got off; but Marshall spoke not nor did he rise again; he expired in a few minutes. It is believed that in the scuffle a blood vessel broke.

Raleigh, Oct. 11.

Our Superior Court adjourned on Saturday last. The case of Hinds, it was expected, would have been tried on Friday, but a continuance was granted on account of the absence of a material witness for the prisoner.—He is to be removed to the jail at Hillsborough for safe keeping, as our jail is about to undergo extensive repairs.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. Hugh Wilson was ordained on Saturday, the 14th of Sept. at Statesville, N. C. by the presbytery of Concord, to the holy work of the Christian ministry. The Rev. J. M. Wilson, of Meclerburg county, preached the ordination sermon, from Acts, xxvi. 18; and the Rev. James McRee, D. D. offered the consecrating prayer, and gave the charge.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Ireland county, and a son of the Rev. D. I. F. Wilson, who was for many years a able, devoted, and successful minister of the New Testament in this part of the Lord's vineyard. His memory is still dear to the churches which enjoyed his ministrations. Mr. Hugh Wilson received his classical and theological education at Princeton, and is destined to the mission among the Chickasaws, in the state of Mississippi, established by the synod of South-Carolina and Georgia.

A variety of circumstances united to give this transaction peculiar interest and solemnity. It is the first ordination of a missionary to the uncivilized parts of the world, that has ever taken place in North Carolina. The subject of foreign missions, which has for some years excited so much interest, engaged so many prayers and liberalities of the pious in its favour in almost every part of the christian world, has not, unhappily, till within a very short period, attracted much notice in this part of the country. A numerous, intelligent and highly respectable audience collected from the surrounding country, to the distance of 15 or 20 miles, to witness this solemn transaction.

Mr. Wilson and his wife, we understand, will leave this region early in October for the field of his future labours. In Tennessee, he is to be joined by a sister. Several subscription papers are in circulation to raise money for the support of the mission for which Mr. W. is designed. We doubt not but a considerable sum will be collected in this vicinity for this benevolent object. How much better to employ a small part of our property in sending the blessings of christianity and civilization to the Indians, than to expend millions in exterminating them! In this respect, the general government is, in our opinion, acting the part of wise statesmen, and distinguished philanthropists.

Western Carolinian.

From the Charleston Courier.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

Charleston was visited on Friday night by a most tremendous Hurricane, or Tornado, which spread desolation through the city.—For some days previous, the unsettled state of the weather had evidently portended a storm. In the early part of that evening, it was nearly calm, with light rain. About 10 o'clock, a breeze