

two o'clock, the express messenger, who was the bearer of it, having made his journey from one capital to the other in the short space of 30 hours. It announced the important fact of a total change in the French Ministry, and contained the Royal Ordinance nominating their successors. Although this event by many was not entirely unexpected, it has excited a greater sensation in the public mind than any other that has occurred since the restoration of the Bourbons, by reason of the circumstances which preceded, the causes which produced, and the consequences which are likely to arise from it.

The news from Spain in the French papers bears marks of exaggeration, and must always be received with suspicion.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

"Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.
"We have ordered, and do order as follows:
"The Sieur Peyronnet, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals.

"Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"Marshal the Duke of Belluno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of War.

"The Sieur Corriere, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

"The Marquis de Clemon Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine.

"The Sieur de Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Secretary of State for the Department of Finance.

"Minister Secretary of State for the Department of our Household is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

"Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Thuilleries, Dec. 14th, in the year of grace 1821, and 27th of our reign.

(Signed) "LOUIS,
(By order of the King) "LAURESTON,
"Minister Sec'y of State for the Royal Household."

CORK, DEC. 27.

The intelligence from Germany, Turkey and Russia, in these papers, is decidedly warlike; indeed every post brings some additional fact leading to the conclusion that war between Russia and Turkey is not only inevitable but on the eve of commencing.

The cause of the Greeks still triumphs, wherever they meet their oppressors, it is but to conquer them. The Persian invasion is said to be more serious than was at first thought; and it is reported, on more authorities than one, that Bagdad had been taken.

An article from Vienna states, that the pacific exertions of the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have been counteracted by the advocates for war, which now seems inevitable between Russia and Turkey, though perhaps no very active operations may take place until the spring.

A letter from Trieste repeats the statement that Bagdad has fallen. The Crown Prince of Persia is said to have entered the city at the head of 10,000 cavalry; but it is not mentioned when the event took place.

The Brussels papers state, that preparations are making for putting the Marine of the Netherlands in a state of equipment; and afraid, we presume, of exciting any alarm in consequence, it is added, that similar measures are adopting in France and Spain. Is the King of the Netherlands going to assist his magnanimous ally, the Emperor of Russia, in any of his projects?

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, FEB. 4.
By the ship Bayard, Capt. Vanduyke, arrived on Saturday evening, in 33 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London Papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th of December.

Our files by the Bayard, furnish an unbroken series of intelligence up to the 29th December—but the accounts by her from Ireland, are not so late as those received at this office by the *Famine*.

War had not actually commenced between Russia and Turkey, but on all hands it appears to be considered as inevitable.

At the same time, the Greeks appear, unassisted, to be making head against the Mahometans, and, we are sorry to say, have been guilty of the most horrible excesses towards the Turks, particularly at Navarin and Tripolizza, after those places had capitulated. Women and children were massacred by them, after having surrendered; and some of the circumstances are said, in the London papers, to have been too atrocious for publication.

A civil war had commenced in Spain, and that ill-fated, distracted country, appears destined to be the theatre of the most appalling scenes.

A number of families passed through Bayonne, on the 7th December, on their way to France, whither they were flying in consequence of the disturbed state of the interior of Spain. They reported that no persons of property were safe, unless they embraced the popular cause; that open rebellion had been declared in many places; and that there is a complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the kingdom to the other.

Private letters from Lisbon, to the 12th December, represent the situation of Portugal as very precarious. Assassinations and robberies are frequent—384 of the former are reported by the Intendant of Police to have taken place within the last ten weeks. We are on the eve (says the writers) of some great change. The King was without money to pay his daily expenses the other day; with difficulty some was procured for his present subsistence.

The tremendous hurricane of the 30th Nov. (says one of our London papers) whether in regard to the loss of shipping and other valuable property, or, what is infinitely of more value, the loss of men's lives, will be regarded by future generations as the most fatally destructive of any on record.

It is stated, that Mr. Alexander Baring realised £120,000 by transfers in French Stock in two years. He has purchased the noble mansion and domains of the Hon. Mr. Petre, in Norfolk, for £300,000.

[From our Papers by the Bayard.]

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12.

Turkey.—The most prominent news of the week is the invasion of the Ottoman Empire by the Prince of Persia, with an army of 110,000 men. Whether this has been on the sole motion of the politics of the Persian Court, or by the secret agency of Russia, bound, herself, by the conflicting opinions of the Allied Courts, from directly interfering, does not appear. It has, however, produced a great sensation, and, in the distracted state of Turkish affairs, must operate favourably upon the Greeks.

DECEMBER, 28.—It is with pleasure we have to state, that the exports of British manufactures to the U. States, from this port, are at present more considerable than has been known for some time past; and not on the manufacturers' account, but in consequence of orders from America, and, we believe, in many instances, the goods are paid for before they leave this country.

SPAIN.

The Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last, state, that an engagement had actually taken place between two regiments, one belonging to the forces of the Government of Cordova, who had been placed there recently by the Ministry; the other, under the orders of Velasco, who commands at Seville, where the authority of the Ministry has been resisted.

It seems that the greater part of Andalusia is determined to resist the authority of the Ministry; in this determination Corunna and part of Galicia concurs; but according to the *Universal*, the greater part of Galicia is determined to obey the present authorities. There can be no doubt that there prevails in Spain the deepest jealousy and distrust of the conduct of Ferdinand; and certainly the experience the Spaniards have had of him, is calculated to inspire any thing but confidence. His conduct on his restoration was marked by cruelty, ingratitude and insensibility, rare even in the history of monarchs. He has sown the serpent's teeth; he may perhaps be now destroyed by the iron harvest.

Letters from Barcelona to the 8th instant, contain the gratifying intelligence of the fever in that town having entirely disappeared. The letters, however, still continue very much fumigated.

By the accounts from Cadiz, the yellow fever at Port St. Mary, Xeres, and Lebrija, remains pretty nearly in the same state.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c.

The *Petersburg Gazette* of the 28th, says, "As soon as the Turkish, Egyptian and Algerine squadrons were united, the Captain-Bey caused all the Greek mariners who had faithfully served until this day, to be put to death. All Macedonia is in the power of the Greeks, who follow up and exterminate the detached corps which the Turks have there. The English government continues, in the Ionian Isles, to show itself extremely rigorous towards every thing Grecian.—They have arrested the Archbishop Maharas, who is devoted to his countrymen."

They write from the Vistula, under date of the 1st inst. that the Russian army, assembled on the Pruth, amounts to 180,000 men, and that fresh troops arrive daily. The numbers of the different troops of Russia, spread over that vast empire, is stated, in Brussels papers of the 21st of December, to be upwards of a million.

The delay of Alexander, in declaring against the Turks, is attributed in this article, to the apprehension that his invasion of Turkey would be a signal for the massacre of the Greeks, in those places of which the Turks retain possession.

Letters, by the last Hamburg mail, mentions a report prevalent in that city, that Great Britain, Austria and France, had resolved not to interfere at present, between Russia and Turkey, but had formed a treaty of alliance, by which they had undertaken to co-operate in checking any dangerous designs of Russia, should that power be successful in its contest with the Turks.

DECEMBER 12.—The *Gazette* of last night contains a Proclamation for further proroguing the meeting of Parliament, from the third of next month, to Tuesday, the 5th of February, when it is to meet for the dispatch of business.

The same *Gazette* announces, officially, the appointments of Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Goulburn, and the other nominations which we have already mentioned. The Duke of Dorset, the Marquis Conyngham, and Mr. Goulbourn, have been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Duke of Montrose is named Lord Chamberlain in the place of the Marquis of Hertford; and Marquis Conyngham, Lord Steward, in place of Marquis Cholmondeley; the Duke of Dorset accepts the office of Master of the Horse, vacant by the promotion of the Duke of Montrose to that of Lord Chamberlain.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Montrose resumes the Lieutenantcy of Stirlingshire. It is supposed that the Marquis of Graham will be appointed Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.

Caledonian Mercury.

Such is the unexampled mildness of the season, that primroses and violets in full bloom are now called about the streets of London.

DECEMBER 18.—We have received this morning the Paris papers of Saturday in due course, and have subjoined additional extracts respecting the alarming state of Spain, to those which we were yesterday enabled to give from the *Moniteur* of that day. A private letter from Paris, dated Saturday evening, says—

"I have reasons to think that there is a great deal of truth in the unpleasant accounts from Spain, and that revolutionary proceedings have gone to a great length. Our government here has had despatches from the Escorial twice in the course of a week, and rumors are confidently circulated of application having been made to Russia, and the Allies, to put down the discontent, and to support the legitimate monarchy by a foreign force, as the domestic troops are not to be relied upon. It is not expected that the King will return to his capital, although the fact of his intention is publicly announced in the Madrid paper, which I have seen."

DECEMBER 21.

Tremendous Gale.—Last night it blew one of the most dreadful hurricanes that has been recollected for many years. In some parts, which were exposed to the fury of the blast, trees and old buildings were blown down, and in many places stacks of chimnies were thrown into the street, by the violence of the wind.

DECEMBER 22.—We have received Brussels papers to the 10th inst. one of which contains an exposition of the efforts making by France and Spain, to re-establish their naval forces; it is also stated, "that in the present situation of Europe, the Government of the low countries is resolved to place the military marine on the most respectable footing, by employing the time of peace, to restore it to its ancient splendour." The following are extracts:—

"BRUSSELS, DEC. 16.—A letter from Leghorn, of 28th Nov. says.—We have received here from the Levant, the important news that the Prince of Persia has made his entry into Bagdad at the head of 10,000 cavalry, and that the Turks everywhere fly before the Persian army."

DECEMBER 24.

Ministerial Arrangements.—The Marquis of Buckingham is to be raised to the dignity of a Duke. Mr. Freemantle, we understand, is to succeed Mr. Sturges Bourne, at the Board of Control. There is not the least foundation for the confident statement in the Morning Chronicle that the Marquis of Londonderry is to be called to the House of Peers.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 14.—The last letters from Vienna are less pacific than the preceding. The general opinion at Vienna is stated to be, that war is inevitable, though some time may still be spent in negotiations.

The positions of the Russian corps stationed on the frontiers towards Turkey are such that they naturally induce a belief of war. A letter which we have received from Poland, states, that the Russian troops are concentrated within so narrow a compass that they cannot remain many weeks in the same position: they must either advance or retrograde.

The subsequent advices from Gibraltar contain both new and important information.

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 4.—News was received here yesterday of some commotions of a rebellious character in Valencia. The civil and military authorities have been long in opposition to each other, and the strongest animosities have prevailed. It now seems that an affray occurred at a public meeting at Villa Real, on the 25th November, which was attended with disastrous consequences. Three persons were killed by the soldiery, who fired upon the populace, and ten or twelve were wounded. What produced the disturbance is not known, but a detail of the whole business was sent by both sides to Madrid; and what seems a little inconsistent is, that the civil authorities, who refuse to acknowledge the present ministry, demand, nevertheless, satisfaction from the government.

Private accounts received from Paris, of Thursday last, mention that intelligence had been received of some disturbances having broken out in Castile. It is also said that the friends of the Constitution are fortifying the passes of Galicia.

PERPIGNAN, DEC. 4.—Most disastrous news reaches us from all parts of Spain. In Lerida many lives have, it is said, been lost in a popular commotion; the result was, that an address was carried for the death of the Ministers, and the banishment of the King.

The following is a literal translation of a placard posted in one of the chief towns of Navarre: "Death or Liberty!—The people have a right to be free, and will be free!—Death to the King who opposes the freedom of his subjects!—Death to the Ministers who give bad advice to a Tyrant!—Long live the People."

Another is longer, and more argumentative, contending that the People only ought to make the laws, and that they should be the source of all power.

A third contains this sentence:—"Perish the wretch who would not die for his

country's liberty; and if its enemies be at home, let them be pursued, and destroyed."

A gentleman, recently returned from a journey through Liverpool, Manchester and Preston, reports that the manufactories there are in full work, and that all hands are employed.

Horrible Atrocities of the Greeks at Tripolizza.

Various reports are in circulation respecting the capture of Navarin and Tripolizza by the Greeks. All that is known for certain with respect to the first is, that the town was ceded to the Greeks by a regular capitulation, which was instantly violated, and three thousand inhabitants, men, women and children, put to death. It is to be hoped, that the barbarities which are said to have been committed on that occasion have been exaggerated; but the accounts which have arrived respecting the capture of Tripolizza, rest, we are afraid, upon much too authentic a foundation to admit of being questioned.

A capitulation was entered into, and actually concluded, between the Bey of Maina and Colocotoni, on the part of the besieging army, and by the Turkish Authorities on the part of the besieged.—The next day, many of the Turks, accompanied by their women and children, came out of the town, and were placed near the camp of the besieging army, by whom they were received in an amicable manner. Another body came out of the town the following day, and were permitted to do so without molestation; but on a sudden, part of the army took possession of one of the gates, and also of the tower, which was accomplished without difficulty, or attempt at resistance.

The Christian flag was then hoisted on the Tower, which became the signal of a general assault by the whole army. The whole night was passed in plunder and in murder, without discrimination of sex or age.

On the next day, nearly three thousand souls, the majority consisting of women and children, were marched from the Greek camps, where they had been staying two days, to a sort of gorge, on one side of the town, where they were all stripped naked, and most horribly butchered. The pregnant women had their bellies ripped open. Many of them had their heads struck off, and the heads of some dogs having been also struck off, they

(The circumstances are too atrocious for publication.)

It was under the banner of the Cross that these savage pastimes were performed, during the whole of a day which ought ever hereafter to be remembered in Greece with shame, indignation and remorse.

For three following days the carnage continued, and this unrelenting spirit was not directed solely against the Turks.—All the Jews who were in the town were seized—the men were put to the torture, and the women and children, as well as the men, were all, without exception, put to death.

The whole number of persons who perished at Tripolizza amounted to eight thousand, of which nearly one thousand were Jews.

As it is known that a British gentleman, Mr. Gordon, was "Chief d'Etat Major" of the besieging army, we have great pleasure in being able to state, that although Mr. Gordon was present at the siege, and contributed to its success by his exertions, as he had to the preparations for it by his liberality, he earnestly remonstrated against the treachery in contemplation; and finding all his representations disregarded, he quitted the camp, and has since quitted the service altogether, conceiving that it was neither consistent with his own honor, or with the honor of his country, to support a cause which was carried on in violation of every principle of good faith and humanity.

The disturbances which are reported to have recently taken place at Constantinople, were probably occasioned by the receipt of the intelligence of this massacre.

From the Boston Centinel.

Navy Register.—We yesterday received the "Navy Register of 1822." It appears by it, that the public are rid of the expensive armaments on the lakes, and that the navy now consists of the following efficient vessels of war.

Line of Battle Ships.—Independence 74, Washington 74, Franklin 74, Columbus 74, Ohio 74, North Carolina 74, and Delaware 74.

Frigates of the first class.—Constitution 44, United States 44, Guerriere 44, and Java 44.

Frigates of the second class.—Congress 36, Constellation 36, Macedonian 36, and Fulton steam frigate 30.

Corvettes.—John Adams 24, and Cyane 24.

Sloops of War.—Hornet 18, Ontario 18, Erie 18, Peacock 18, and Alert storeship.

Brigs.—Enterprise 12, and Spark 12.

Schooners.—Nonsuch 6, Alligator 12, Porpoise 12, Dolphin 12, Shark 12, Grampus 12, the Asp receiving vessel, and Lady of the Lake 1.

Gunboats.—Nos. 25, 8, 72, 76, 158, and 168—one gun each.

The following is a recapitulation of the



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1822.

It is suggested to us, by a correspondent, that Post-Masters are not aware that it is their duty to report every contractor for carrying the mail, who neglects to have the Portmanteau or mail covered with oil cloth, or bear-skin, so as to preserve the mails from wet. He further states, that the Post-Master General has lately informed him, that contractors neglecting to have their mail bags provided with coverings as specified, are liable to very heavy penalties: and as far as his acquaintance extends, our correspondent remarks, he knows of no contractor who is provided with either oil cloth or bear-skin. A want of compliance with this necessary regulation of the General Post-Office, is the reason why packages and papers are so often mutilated, and their contents rendered almost, and in numerous instances quite, illegible.

This notice, it is to be hoped, will put contractors on their guard, as any further neglect may be attended with, to them, rather serious consequences. Post-Masters, also, if they did not before, will now know their duty, and, we presume, feel no hesitation in performing it.

We received but two Intelligencers last week, one of the 17th, the other the 29th of January; the intermediate ones had been previously received. This is not the first time we have had reason to complain of irregularity in the arrival of the Washington paper; but very few times, in fact, has it arrived in due season since Congress has been in session, and many numbers have not reached us at all. So with several other papers: though some of them, by the by, we are induced to believe, on special occasions are never forwarded. *Qui capit, ille facit.*

But the failure of most of the papers is to be attributed to a very different cause,—to the irresistible temptations which "old flour barrels," in some Post-Offices, hold out to them, of a shelter from the peltings of the wintry storm, and a covert from the scorching rays of a summer's sun: and as an equivalent for these charitable offices, they furnish amusement and information gratis! Did these failures happen only during the winter, the season of storms and tempests, of swollen streams and impassable roads, we should not murmur, and much less accuse; but it is not so: they are nearly as frequent in the most favorable seasons of the year, when the streams flow on in an even and gentle current, and the roads are as smooth as a race-course. If we complain, therefore, it is not without cause.

The Intelligencer of the 29th Jan. contains only one day's proceedings of Congress; and they possess so little interest, that we have omitted them to make room for the interesting intelligence from abroad. The ratio of representation, under the new census, has not yet been fixed: that of 42,000, as agreed upon in committee of the whole, has been disagreed to by the House, by a majority of eight—the Yeas being 82, Nays 90.

The following is part of a law of the state of Connecticut, which went into operation on the first day of January, 1822. Something similar should be the law in every state; as such a registry, of births in particular, is often of great importance to individuals in after life. And the registry of the deaths, specifying the age and sex of the individuals, furnishes data for curious and useful calculations, and ingenious and interesting comparisons.

"Be it enacted, &c. That the Town Clerk or Register, in every town, shall record all marriages, births, and deaths of persons in such town; and parents and masters shall transmit to the Clerk of the town where they belong, the names of persons that are born or die in their respective families, and the time of their birth and death; and executors and administrators shall transmit to the Town Clerk the names of the person they represent, within one month after such birth or death, on penalty of one dollar for every month after the first month for which it is neglected, to the treasury of the town; and the Town Clerk of every town shall give an account of all such neglects as come to his knowledge to some grand juror in the town, who shall make presentment thereof to any justice of the peace in the county.

In looking over the list of patents issued from the Patent Office during the year 1821, it is curious to observe how few of them are deserving of notice, or